INDIA 1955

INDIA

A REFERENCE ANNUAL

1955

COMPILED BY RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PREFACE

Rapid changes have been taking place in India in recent years, and there are many within the country and abroad who require authentic information about the diverse aspects of our national life. In order to meet their needs, *INDIA : A Reference Annual* was first brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953. Its success encouraged the publishers to widen the scope of the publication in response to readers' suggestions. Accordingly, *INDIA 1955*, the third issue of the annual, contains many new sections, *viz*, *History*, *Economic Structure*, *Land Reform*, *Cultural Activities* and a *Chronology* of Indian history. A bibliography has also been added at the end of each chapter. The States have been discussed more fully than in the previous volumes, while the names of the Members of the State Legislatures have been arranged alphabetically and their party affiliations given

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the distinguished scholars, economists and others who have helped us with advice and suggestions for the improvement of the book.

Delhi,
May 1955.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

LAND

India, also known by the ancient name *Bharat*, is the middle one of the three irregularly formed peninsulas that jut out from the mainland of Asia into the sea. Welded to the south central rim of Asia by the Himalayas, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely to the north of the Equator between latitudes 8° and 37° north and longitudes 66° 20′ to 97° east, it measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,700 miles from east to west. The Tropic of Cancer roughly divides it into two halves, the northern one lying in the Temperate Zone and the southern in the Torrid Zone. It has a land frontier 8,200 miles long and a coastline of about 3,500 miles.

The majestic Himalayas are the world's most formidable mountain barrier and form India's northern boundary, along which lie Tibet, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India and Burma. To the north-east, forming an enclave between the States of West Bengal and Assam, lies East Pakistan. In the north-west, India borders on West Pakistan. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal are also included in the Indian Union.

Extending over an area of 12,69,640 sq miles, the Union of India comprises 29 States, including the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and the newly formed State of Andhra which has been carved out of Madras. Inaugurated in October 1953, Andhra has an area of 67,000 sq. miles. Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world It is, approximately, thirteen times as large as the United Kingdom, eight times the size of Japan, a third of Canada and a seventh of the U.S.S.R.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The country comprises three well-defined regions · (*i*) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic plain, and (*iii*) the southern tableland in the Peninsula. The Himalayas are a series of three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges, *e g* , Mt. Everest (29,028 ft.) ; Mt. Godwin Austin (28,250 ft.) ; and Kanchanjunga (28,146 ft.). The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumby valley, north-east of Darjeeling. From the Pamir Knot in the north-west to the border of Assam the mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles. In the east, between India and Burma, the mountain ranges are much lower and are called by different names in different places, such as the Patkai and the Naga hills in the north-east and the Jaintia, Khasi and Garo hills in the south-west of Assam.

The Indo-Gangetic plain between the Peninsula and the Himalayas extends for about 1,500 miles from the western border of East Pakistan to the eastern frontier of West Pakistan It is watered by the Ganga and its tributaries, the Yamuna, the Gomati, the Gogra and the Gandak. The Brahmaputra rises beyond the Himalayas and enters India at its eastern extremity. Flowing through Assam and East Bengal it joins the Ganga before the latter falls into the Bay of Bengal. A part of the Punjab is watered bv the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej.

The peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic plain by a mass of hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is 1,500 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is 3,000 ft., but rises in places to as much as 9,000 ft. The peninsular tableland is rocky and uneven and extends to a number of hilly ranges in the far south which are over 4,000 ft. high in places. Of these, the Nilgiris and the Cardamom hills are the more important The plateau is traversed by the rivers Narbada and Tapti which fall into the Arabian Sea and the Mahanadi, the Krishna and the Cauvery which drain into the Bay of Bengal.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

Geologically also India consists of the same three distinct units, namely the ancient block of Peninsular India, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains flanking either side, and the Indo-Gangetic plains lying between these two.

The Peninsula is very old and has been witness to long periods of geological inactivity The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods. In the north, rocky formations cover wide areas in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh on the eastern side and in the Aravallis and other parts of Rajasthan on the western side In India, an entirely different terminology is used in the classification of the strata from that used in Europe Important systems adopted here are the Dharwar, the Cuddapah, the Vindhyan, the Gondwana and the Cretaceous. Rocks of the Dharwar series which appear as phyllites, slates, schists and marbles are economically important and have yielded the famous Makrana and Jodhpur marbles used by the Mughals for their great buildings in Agra and Delhi The Cuddapah system is another group of highly folded and altered sediments—slates or schist From the time the Cuddapah rocks were folded into the old mass of Archean and Dharwar rocks, Peninsular India became a stable block of the earth's surface. The Vindhyan system consists of a vast thickness of sandstones, shales and limestones which rest in an almost undistrubed state on the surface of the older rocks. The chief building stones of Delhi and Agra have been provided by the Vindhyan sandstones. At a later date, Peninsular India formed part of the Gondwana Continent. The next series of deposits are sandstones and shales of fresh-water origin and are of great importance because they contain the country's coal. Subsequent to this, although the Deccan has for the most part remained a continental mass, until the present time it has not been entirely immune from the impulses of the great tertiary orogeny. The Jurassic seas swept much of Rajasthan and Cretaceous seas covered large parts of the Madras and Andhra coastal areas and a part of the Narbada valley. The most important event of the Cretaceous period was the pouring out of enormous stret-

ches of basaltic lava which today covers an area of 2,00,000 square miles in the north-west of the plateau.

The Himalayas have been formed by a violent crumpling of the earth's crust along the southern margin of the great tableland of Central Asia. The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountain was a deep sea until late in the second geological period. The mountain building movements culminated in the early Tertiary era but the fact that even the latest Tertiary beds are highly folded and the occasional earthquakes of the present day indicate that the movement has not entirely ceased. Of the 94 Asian peaks which exceed 24,000 ft. all but two are in the Himalayas and the Karakoram Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and many phases of its history are still very controversial The outermost Himalayan foothills—the Siwaliks- represent a late buckling of the erosion products of the mountains themselves These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming

The Indo-Gangetic plain is the fore-deep of the Himalayas extending from the delta of the Indus to that of the Ganga and lying between the rigid Gondwana block and the advancing Himalayas. This macro-region of alluvium covers 3,00,000 square miles The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained though borings to the depth of 1,300 feet have not revealed a rocky bottom The filling is of very unequal depth having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains and in the west by wind-blown materials Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with very little relief for hundreds of miles

CLIMATE

The climate of India is essentially monsoon-tropical This description cannot, of course, account for local variations. India's climate is entirely dominated by the seasonal rhythm and the seasons can be classified as follows:

(*a*) cold weather from October to the end of February.

(*b*) hot weather from the beginning of March to the end of June.

(*c*) rainy weather from the end of June to the end of September.

The season of the north-east monsoon can be subdivided into (*i*) the cold weather season from January to February , (*ii*) the hot weather season from March to June , and the season of the south-west monsoon into (*iii*) the rainy season from June to mid-September, and (*iv*) the season of retreating monsoon from October to December.

In January, a month typical of the cold weather, there is a wide range in the temperature from north to south. The days are warm and the nights distinctly cold. The average temperature for January is less than 55°F in the Punjab, about 60°F in the Ganga valley and about 75°F in Madras. In April and May, the sun is vertical over India and these are, as such, the hottest months all over the country. The average temperature for May exceeds 100°F in north-west India, and is over 85°F in the Ganga delta. The monsoon usually bursts about the middle of June and there is torrential rain accompanied by violent thunder and lightning. In most parts of India that are served by the south-west monsoon, rainfall occurs between

June and September. With the exception of the Madras coast, India receives the major share of its rainfall from the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon brings rain only to Travancore-Cochin and to parts of Madras.

CLIMATIC REGIONS

The climatic regions of India based primarily on rainfall may be arranged thus:

(a) *Regions with more than 80 inches*

(1) West Coast:

(i) North—long dry season; example: Bombay

(ii) South—short dry season; example: Trivandrum

(2) Bengal and Assam

(b) *Regions with 40 to 80 inches*

North-east plateau and middle Ganga valley; example: Nagpur.

(c) *Regions with 20 to 40 inches*

(1) Karnatak or Tamil region in which the wettest months are November and December; example Madras.

(2) Southern and North-Western Deccan with mean January temperatures of 65°-75°; example: Hyderabad.

(3) Upper Ganga plain with lower January temperatures and higher July ones, example: Delhi.

To these may be added the Himalayan region with Simla and Darjeeling as examples.

MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

India is very richly endowed with mineral resources required for iron metallurgy Apart from reserves of high-grade iron ore, unmatched in the world, she possesses good resources of alloy-minerals, fluxes and refractories. She has a virtual monopoly of mica mining and her position in some rare or strategic minerals and chemicals is also quite strong In non-ferrous metals, however, she is much weaker, though there are some useful deposits which are so far untapped, especially those of bauxite. The most important mining area is the Chota Nagpur plateau—also known as Gondwana—comprising the region of south Bihar, south-west Bengal and north Orissa. Most of the country's coal, iron, mica, copper, fire-clay, chromite and kyanite come from this region.

Coal

India ranks seventh among the coal-producing countries of the world and her reserves are quite considerable. The annual production in 1951 stood at 34.4 million tons. About 90 per cent of the supplies are from the Damodar valley, mainly from the two fields of Jharia and Raniganj. Outside the peninsula, the most important producer is Assam. Large deposits of lignite have recently been reported in the Madras coastal plain. About a third of the country's coal is used by the railways, 10 per cent each in the steel and textile industries, 7 per cent each for bunker and export and for generation of electricity. More than half of the country's mine-workers are employed in the collieries.

TABLE I

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN SHADE

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
		°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F.	°F	°F.	°F	°F.	°F.	°F.
Hill Stations														
Darjeeling	7,432	47.0	47.8	55.4	61.2	62.9	64.9	65.7	65.6	64.6	61.7	55.6	50.5	58.6
Shillong	4,921	60.1	62.5	70.4	74.1	74.0	74.5	75.3	75.1	74.3	71.1	66.0	61.6	69.9
Simla	7,224	47.5	48.8	57.0	65.9	73.2	75.1	70.9	68.4	68.4	64.3	58.3	50.6	62.4
Coastal Stations														
Bombay	35	83.2	83.1	86.2	89.1	91.1	88.5	85.5	85.0	85.5	88.8	89.4	86.6	86.8
Madras	51	85.3	88.3	91.4	95.5	101.3	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.9	90.1	85.4	84.1	92.2
Stations in the Plains														
Allahabad	332	74.8	79.2	91.7	102.6	107.1	102.7	92.1	89.4	91.5	90.4	83.4	75.7	90.1
Calcutta	21	79.6	83.7	92.5	96.8	95.6	92.4	89.5	89.0	89.9	89.2	84.2	79.4	88.5
Kanpur	413	71.9	77.0	89.4	99.4	106.2	102.7	92.4	89.7	90.9	91.2	82.8	74.0	89.0
Cuttack	87	83.1	88.2	96.6	101.2	101.4	95.5	89.5	89.0	90.0	89.7	85.0	81.2	90.9
New Delhi	710	70.5	74.7	85.0	96.6	104.8	102.4	95.3	93.0	93.5	92.5	83.2	73.7	88.8
Lucknow	371	73.9	78.6	90.8	101.4	105.4	100.2	92.4	90.5	91.9	91.4	83.9	75.9	89.7
Patna	173	73.0	77.8	89.8	98.9	100.3	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.7	88.6	82.1	74.6	87.6
Plateau Stations														
Dehra Dun	2,239	66.1	69.3	79.4	90.0	96.0	93.7	86.5	84.5	84.8	82.9	75.4	68.7	81.4
Nagpur	1,010	83.7	88.2	96.7	104.2	108.7	99.5	88.3	87.3	89.8	90.6	85.5	81.7	92.0

TABLE II

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN SHADE

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
		°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F.	°F.
Hill Stations														
Darjeeling ..	See table I	35.4	36.6	43.0	48.8	52.4	56.5	58.0	57.7	56.0	50.2	43.1	36.6	47.9
Shillong .		38.8	42.4	50.8	57.0	59.1	63.0	64.6	64.0	61.6	54.8	46.2	40.0	53.5
Simla		35.4	36.1	43.6	50.6	57.7	60.1	59.2	59.2	56.3	51.4	44.2	39.3	49.4
Coastal Stations														
Bombay		66.7	67.4	71.9	76.1	79.6	78.6	76.7	76.1	75.7	75.6	72.5	68.8	73.8
Madras .		67.1	68.4	72.4	78.1	81.7	81.1	79.3	78.0	77.2	75.0	71.9	68.9	74.9
Stations in the Plains														
Allahabad ..		47.1	50.9	61.0	71.4	79.9	82.9	79.8	78.5	76.6	67.1	54.3	47.1	66.4
Calcutta ..		54.6	59.4	68.8	75.5	77.5	78.6	78.6	78.3	78.0	73.8	63.7	55.0	70.2
Kanpur		45.7	51.0	60.1	70.6	80.4	83.0	79.9	78.7	76.2	66.0	53.9	46.5	66.0
Cuttack		59.8	61.8	71.8	77.5	79.9	79.6	78.3	78.1	77.8	74.4	65.8	58.7	72.2
New Delhi .		43.3	49.2	57.1	67.7	78.8	82.5	80.1	78.4	75.5	64.3	51.8	45.0	64.5
Lucknow ..		47.1	51.4	60.6	70.8	78.3	81.7	79.5	78.6	76.5	66.5	54.1	47.3	66.0
Patna .		51.1	54.8	64.3	73.5	78.1	79.9	79.9	79.7	78.9	72.8	61.0	52.3	68.9
Plateau Stations														
Dehra Dun .		44.0	46.6	54.1	62.5	70.1	74.1	73.8	72.9	69.5	60.3	51.1	45.1	60.3
Nagpur .		56.0	59.9	66.7	74.5	80.9	79.6	75.5	75.0	74.2	66.5	59.1	53.8	68.5

TABLE III

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
		in	in.	in	in	in	in	in	in.	in	in.	in.	in.	in.
Hill Stations														
Darjeeling .	See table I	0.53	1.19	1.88	4.14	9.63	24.18	32.92	26.56	18.90	5.41	0.81	0.27	126.42
Shillong ..		0.52	1.06	1.97	5.10	11.29	18.16	13.65	12.49	11.79	6.72	1.61	0.28	84.64
Simla .		2.61	2.92	2.36	1.81	2.53	6.04	16.30	16.85	6.68	1.18	0.52	1.24	61.04
Coastal Stations														
Bombay .		0.14	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.65	19.06	24.27	13.39	10.39	2.54	0.53	0.08	71.21
Madras ..		1.41	0.41	0.29	0.61	1.03	1.86	3.60	4.58	4.68	12.04	13.96	5.45	49.92
Stations in the Plains														
Allahabad ..		0.85	0.63	0.56	0.17	0.63	5.04	12.56	10.03	8.36	2.34	0.31	0.34	41.82
Calcutta ..		0.37	1.17	1.36	1.75	5.49	11.69	12.81	12.92	9.95	4.48	0.81	0.18	62.98
Kanpur ..		0.56	0.66	0.29	0.22	0.32	3.19	10.75	11.20	6.79	1.30	0.35	0.28	35.91
Cuttack ..		0.32	0.78	1.04	1.07	3.57	9.95	12.89	13.40	9.76	5.34	1.62	0.23	59.97
New Delhi ..		0.99	0.83	0.51	0.33	0.52	3.03	7.03	7.23	4.84	0.40	0.10	0.43	26.24
Lucknow ..		0.76	0.72	0.34	0.25	0.77	4.46	12.00	11.50	7.40	1.28	0.22	0.32	40.02
Patna ..		0.59	0.74	0.42	0.27	1.40	7.14	11.58	13.09	8.60	2.30	0.34	0.22	46.69
Plateau Stations														
Dehra Dun ..		2.32	2.47	1.26	0.65	1.45	8.55	26.30	28.79	10.62	1.26	0.35	1.02	85.04
Nagpur ..		0.37	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.76	8.82	14.60	11.42	8.01	2.17	0.77	0.47	49.24

Oil

The country is deficient in oil resources ; the only known fields are those around Digboi in Assam. The annual output of 65-70 million gallons is less than one-tenth of the current consumption of petroleum products. There are plans to produce some 20 million gallons of industrial and power alcohol from about 4,00,000 tons of molasses which are produced by sugar factories and are now largely wasted. The present installed capacity is nearly 10 million gallons though the production is only about 2 to 4 million gallons.

Water-power

India's hydro-electric resources are potentially large, though they have not yet been surveyed in their entirety. The earlier results arrived at by the committee appointed in 1918, which indicated a minimum continuous water and power potential of 3.5 million kw., are, however, now regarded as an underestimate. The total hydro-power potential of India may be up to 40 million kw. The main zones of hydro-electric potential are: (*i*) a belt along the Himalayas from Himachal Pradesh to Assam, (*ii*) the Western Ghats and (*iii*) the southern hills on the Nilgiris and the middle Cauvery. Apart from the multipurpose river-valley projects there are more than a hundred power projects under consideration or execution in the various States. The total installed capacity which stood at 1,712 mw. in 1951 is expected to rise to 3,057 mw. at the end of the first Five Year Plan and 4,237 mw. on the completion of the projects by 1959.

Iron Ore

India possesses some of the world's largest reserves of iron ore, mainly haematites and magnetites with iron content ranging between 60 and 70 per cent. Important sites of exploitation lie on the northern flanks of the Orissa hills in what were the former princely states of Keonjhar, Bonai and Mayurbhanj and in the Singhbhum district of Bihar. This iron field extends southwards into Chhatisgarh, Bastar and southern Madhya Pradesh. Together these ranges are estimated to hold about 4,500 million tons of high-grade ores. Lower-grade ores are found in the Raniganj coalfield, Salem, Mysore, Ratnagiri and Kumaon India's total reserves may reasonably be reckoned at 10,000 million tons and at the current rate of production may be regarded as inexhaustible

Manganese

This very important adjunct of heavy metallurgy is also found in abundance, and the country's output ranks third in the world. Reserves of good ore containing 50 per cent of the metal are estimated at 15-20 million tons. About two-thirds of the production is from Madhya Pradesh. Next in importance come Keonjhar and Bonai, the hills of Andhra-Orissa border, Singhbhum, Gujarat, Udaipur and Mysore. The Indian ore is non-friable and therefore easy to transport.

Chromite

Chromite, which is both an alloy and a refractory, comes again mainly from Keonjhar, Singhbhum and Mysore. Small reserves of low-grade ore are found in Salem, Ratnagiri and Bezwada.

Other Ferro Alloys and Refractories

Singhbhum and Mayurbhanj hold unexploited reserves of 2-3 million tons of vanadium. Rich reserves of magnesite ore of high quality lie in Salem and Mysore ; there are deposits also on the Bombay-Rajasthan

border. Fire clays of good quality occur in the Damodar coalfields, Rajmahal hills (West Bengal) and near Kolar goldfields (Mysore). The total reserves of kyanite and sillimanite—used in glass and electrical industries—are estimated at 5,00,000 tons. A large proportion of the world's output of kyanite (40,000 tons) is supplied by Kharsawan, near Jamshedpur. Most of corundum, an important abrasive, is found in Madras and Mysore, though there are also deposits in Rewa, Singhbhum, Khasi hills (Assam) and Kashmir.

Non-ferrous Metals

India is as poor in non-ferrous metals as she is rich in the ferrous ones. Some metals like nickel, cobalt, tungsten and tin are almost non-existent. Gold, copper and aluminium are the only non-ferrous metals which are produced in any quantity. Gold is mined exclusively in Kolar (Mysore), the current output being 2,26,357 oz. The total output of copper ore is about 36,9,000 tons and is mainly worked in the 80-mile copper belt along the Subarnarekha, south-east of Jamshedpur ; copper ores are also found in north Rajasthan and in Sikkim, Garhwal and Kulu in the Himalayas. The prospects for aluminium are more promising ; many of the laterites of the Peninsula contain 50-60 per cent aluminum and those of sub-Himalayan Kashmir contain 60-80 per cent. The total reserves of bauxite are estimated at 250 million tons, the best quality bauxite comes from Madhya Pradesh

Mica

India produces 70-80 per cent of the world's supply of mica, about three-quarters coming from Hazaribagh and the rest from Nellore (Andhra) and Rajasthan The present output is about 4,90,000 cwt. per annum. In Bihar alone, about 60,000 workers are employed in mines and factories.

Salt

Good quality salt comes from Lake Sambhar and the Pachbhadra pits in Rajasthan which account for nearly one-sixth of the total production. The remainder of the output is mainly inferior in quality and is obtained by evaporation of sea-water on the coastal areas of Kutch, Bombay and Madras. There are reserves of rock-salt in Mandi (Himachal Pradesh).

Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Minerals

Beryls of Rajasthan and the monazite of Travancore are the two strategic minerals which are used in atomic fission. There are also pitchblends in the Gaya district of Bihar which may prove a workable source of uranium Among other strategic minerals may be mentioned ilmenite and zircons.

Mention may also be made of minor minerals like alum, apatite, arsenic, asbestos, barytes, felspar, fuller's earth, garnets, graphite, quartz, saltpetre and steatite, many of which are worked locally on a small scale. Of these the outlook for apatite (rock-phosphate) is promising, in view of its use as fertiliser. There are deposits in Mussoorie, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. In Rajasthan, Tiruchirapalli and Saurashtra there are large reserves of gypsum which are used in the manufacture of cement as well as fertilisers.

PEOPLE

Next to China, India is the world's most populous country. Regular censuses have been taken every ten years since 1881. The cen-

sus taken in 1951 covered Part A, Part B, and Part C States and Part D terriories of the Union. This census did not, however, take into account the population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal areas of Assam. The following statement shows the growth of population since 1891 :

TABLE IV

(In lakhs)

Census year	Population	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) since preceding decade
1891	2,359	—
1901	2,355	—4
1911	2,490	+135
1921	2,481	—9
1931	2,755	+274
1941	3,128	+373
1951	3,569	+441

During the thirty years since 1921, there has been an increase of about 11 crores in the population The pattern of growth subsequent to 1921 is entirely different from that before that year Before 1921, the growth of population was repeatedly checked by famine and pestilence, but cultivation had more than kept pace with the growth of population. After 1921, however, it has been lagging far behind the growth of population.

The 1951 *Census*

Table V gives the figures for population and land area according to Zones and States The total population of India (excluding Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal areas of Assam) is 35,68,29,485 of which 18,33,05,654 are males and 17,35,23,831 females During the decennium ending 1951, the population increased by 42 million showing a mean decennial growth of 12 5 per cent compared with the 1941 figures. Excepting the Punjab and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which registered a decline in the mean decennial rate by 0 5 and 8 6 per cent respectively, all the States showed an increase, the highest being in Delhi (62.1 per cent) followed by Coorg (30 5 per cent) In most of the States, the population increased at a rate varying between 10 and 22 per cent, the exceptions being Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU where the increase was below 10 per cent The rate was only 2 6 per cent for PEPSU.

Sex Ratio

India has 947 females for every 1,000 males. The number of males thus exceeds that of the females in all the States except Orissa, Manipur, Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Kutch where for every 1,000 males there are 1,022, 1,036, 1,006, 1,008, and 1,079 females respectively. The minimum number of females is found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (625 per 1,000 males) and Delhi (768 per 1,000 males) The States where the number of females is less than 900 per 1,000 males are West Bengal, Assam, Coorg, the Punjab and PEPSU

Distribution of Population

According to zonal classification, Northern India, comprising the single State of Uttar Pradesh, accommodates 18 per cent of the total popu-

TABLE V

POPULATION BY ZONES AND STATES

Zones and States	Land area in square miles	POPULATION				Females per 1,000 males (1951)	Mean decennial growth rate (1941-51)
		1951			1941		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
INDIA ..	12,69,640	35 68,29,485 (a)	18 33,05 654	17,35,23,831	31,47,66,380	947	+ 12 5
I—North India	1 13,409	6,32,15,742	3,30,98,866	3,01,16,876	5,65,31,848	910	+ 11 2
1. Uttar Pradesh .	1,13 409	6,32,15.742	3 30,98,866	3,01,16,876	5,65,31,848	910	+ 11 2
II—East India	2 61,657	9,00,80,297	4,63,15 658	4,37,64 639	8,08,73,038	945	+ 10.8
1. Bihar	70,330	4,02,25,947	2,02,23,675	2,00,02 272	3,65,28,119	989	+ 9 6
2 Orissa .	60,136	1,46,45,946	72,12,892	74,03,054	1,37,67,988	1,022	+ 6 2
3 West Bengal	30,775	2,48,10,308	1,33,45,441	1,14,64,867	2,18,37,295	859	+ 12 7
4 Assam (a)	85 012	90,43,707	48,12,166	42,31,541	75,93,037	879	+ 17 4
5. Manipur .	8,628	5 77,635	2,83,685	2,93,950	5,12,069	1,036	+ 12.0
6 Tripura	4,032	6,39 029	3,35,589	3,03,440	5,13,010	904	+ 21 9
7. Sikkim .	2,744	1,37,725	72,210	65,515	1,21,520	907	+ 12.5
III—South India	1,68,009	7,56,00,804	3,78,22,542	3,77,78,262	6,48,37,350	999	+ 15 3
1. Madras ..	1,27,790	5 70,16,002	2,84,19,003	2,85,96,999	4,98,30,749	1,006	+ 13.4
2 Mysore ..	29,489	90,74,972	46,57,409	44,17,563	73,37,818	949	+ 21.2
3. Travancore-Cochin	9,144	92 80,425	46,20,803	46,59,622	75,00,057	1,008	+ 21 2
4 Coorg .	1,586	2,29,405	1,25,327	1,04,078	1,68,726	830	+ 30.5

(a) Figures for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam not included.

POPULATION BY ZONES AND STATES—(*contd*)

Zones and States	Land area in square miles	POPULATION				Females per 1,000 males (1951)	Mean decennial growth rate (1941-51)
		1951			1941		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
IV—West India	1,49,409	4,06,61,115	2,09,82,281	1,96,78,834	3,32,49,726	938	+ 20.1
1 Bombay	1 11,434	3,59,56,150	1,86 14 802	1,73,41,288	2,91,81,146	932	+ 20.8
2 Saurashtra	21,451	41,37,359	20,94,442	20,42,917	35,60,700	975	+ 15.0
3 Kutch	16,724	5,67,606	2,72,977	2,94,629	5,07,880	1,079	+ 11.1
V—Central India	2,89,399	5,22,67,959	2,64,97,524	2,57,70,135	4 72,73,886	973	+ 10.0
1. Madhya Pradesh	1,30,272	2 12,47 533	1,06 62,812	1,05,84,721	1,96,31,615	993	+ 7.9
2 Madhya Bharat	46 478	79,54,144	41,33,075	38 21 079	71,69,880	925	+ 10.4
3 Hyderabad	82 168	1,86 55,108	94,31 062	92,24,046	1,63,27,119	978	+ 13.3
4 Bhopal	6,878	8,36,474	4 37,635	3,98,839	7,78,623	911	+ 7.2
5 Vindhya Pradesh	23 603	35,74,690	18,32,940	17,41,750	33,66,649	950	+ 6.0
VI—North-West India	2,84,342	3,49,72,597	1,85,69,728	1,64,02,869	3 19,66,764	883	+ 9.0
1. Rajasthan	1 30 207	1 52 90,797	79,61 673	73,29,124	1,33,06,232	921	+ 13.9
2. Punjab	37,378	1 26 41,205	67,86,934	58,54 271	1,26,98,603	863	— 0.5
3 PEPSU	10 078	34 93,685	18,94,814	15 98,841	34,02,586	844	+ 2.6
4 Jammu and Kashmir	92,780						
5. Ajmer	2,417	6 98 372	3,60,236	3,33 136	3,83,693	925	+ 17.2
6. Delhi	578	17 44,072	9,86 538	7 57,534	9,17,939	768	+ 62.1
7. Bilaspur	453	1 26,099	64 738	61 361	1,10,336	948	+ 13.3
8 Himachal Pradesh	10,451	9,83,367	5,14,765	4,68,602	9,47,375	910	+ 3.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	30,971	19,055	11,916	33,768	625	— 8.6

lation of India ; Eastern India (7 States) has 25 per cent; Southern India (4 States) 21 per cent; Western India (3 States) 11 per cent; Central India (5 States) 15 per cent; and North-West India (7 States) 10 per cent.

TABLE VI

POPULATION: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

S. No	Region	Total population	Percentage of the total population
1	Himalayan region . .	1,70,42,697	4.8
2	Northern plains . .	13,93,98,043	39.1
3	Peninsular hills and the plateau ..	10,85,98,645	30 4
4	Western Ghats and the coastal areas . .	3,99,26,793	11 2
5	Eastern Ghats and the coastal areas . .	5,18,23,336	14 5
6	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,971	—
	INDIA	35,68,29,485	100 0

In area, Madhya Pradesh (1,30,272 sq miles) is the largest State. Next comes Rajasthan (1,30,207 sq. miles), while Delhi (578 sq. miles) is the smallest

From the point of view of population, Uttar Pradesh, with 63 million, heads the list Madras (57 million) and Bihar (40 million) occupy the second and third position. Barring Vindhya Pradesh (3·57 million) and Delhi (1 74 million), none of the Part C States and Part D territories have a population of more than a million, the number of inhabitants in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being only 30,971

Density of Population

The average density of population in India is 312 per sq. mile It varies considerably from State to State, being as high as 3,017 in Delhi and 1,015 in Travancore-Cochin and dropping as low as 10 in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and 34 in Kutch The density of population is determined by differences in topography, soil and rainfall. These are the major factors which determine how much of land can be used for food production and the degree of its usefulness for the purpose. The problem, therefore, is better studied in the context, not of political divisions but of natural divisions based on topographical and meteorological considerations. For this purpose, the country has been divided into 15 sub-regions which have been re-grouped into High Density, Low Density and Medium Density areas. The following statement shows the density of population and land per capita in the 15 sub-regions.

TABLE VII

Sub-region	Population in lakhs	Density (per sq. mile)	Land area (in lakh acres)	Land area per capita (in cents)
High Density Sub-regions :				
1. Lower Gangetic plain ..	700	832	538	77
2 Upper Gangetic plain ..	389	681	366	94
3 Malabar Konkan	238	638	239	100
4. South Madras	307	554	355	115
5. North Madras and coastal Orissa	211	461	293	139
Total	1,845	660	1,791	97
Low Density Sub-regions :				
6 The Desert . .	46	61	482	1,047
7 Western Himalayas .	90	68	852	944
8 North-West hills .	104	163	409	394
9. Eastern Himalayas .	124	118	674	542
10 North-Central hills and plateau	138	164	537	389
11 North-East plateau	290	192	967	333
Total	792	129	3,921	495
Medium Density Sub-regions :				
12. Trans-Gangetic plain	259	332	499	193
13. South Deccan . .	315	247	817	259
14. North Deccan	239	246	621	260
15. Gujarat, Saurashtra	161	226	456	283
Total	974	266	2,393	246

The following table gives the area per capita of the agricultural and arable land in India and some other countries

TABLE VIII

	India	World	U S A.	Europe (excluding U S S R)	U.S S R.
Population (in crores) ..	36 1	240	15 1	39 6	19 4
Land area (in crores of acres)	81 3	3,251	190 5	121 8	590 4
Area per capita (in cents) :					
All land	225	1,354	1,264	307	3,046
Agricultural . ..	97	351	741	153	448
Arable land ..	97	126	302	92	287

It will be seen that Europe, which is the most densely populated continent of the world, is less so than India. The average Indian brings 43 per cent of his land under the plough compared to the 30 per cent of the average European. The figures further illustrate the differences in per capita availability of total agricultural and arable land to the various peoples; the peoples of the United States of America and Soviet Russia have at their disposal a larger share of the usable land of the world than the peoples of Europe and India.

Urban and Rural Population

Of the 357 million who constitute the total population of the country, only 62 million or 17·3 per cent live in cities and towns while the remaining 295 million or 82·7 per cent live in villages There is a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below:

TABLE IX

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88 7	11 2
1931	87 9	12 1
1941	86 1	13 9
1951	82 7	17 3

There has been an increase of 3 4 per cent in the urban population during the last decade, which is more than the combined increase, amounting to 2 6 per cent, during the two previous decades.

Leaving out the small States of Delhi and Ajmer, where the proportion of urban population is 83 and 43 per cent respectively, the most urbanised among the major States are Saurashtra and Bombay with 34 and 31 per cent of their population respectively, living in cities and towns

Towns, Villages and Houses

There are 3,018 towns and 5,58,089 villages in the country The total number of occupied houses is 64 4 million, of which 54 1 million are in the rural areas and 10 3 million in towns and cities The statement below gives the figures of towns and villages classified according to their population.

TABLE X

Towns and villages with a population of	Number
Less than 500 ..	3,80,020
Between 500 and 1,000 ..	1,04,268
Between 1,000 and 2,000 ..	51,769
Between 2,000 and 5,000 ..	20,508
Between 5,000 and 10,000 ..	3,101
Between 10,000 and 20,000 ..	856
Between 20,000 and 50,000 ..	401
Between 50,000 and 1,00,000 .	111
1,00,000 and above ..	73
TOTAL .	5,61,107

There are 73 cities in India that have a population of one lakh and over. Assam among the Part A States and PEPSU among the Part B States have no such city, while the towns of Delhi, New Delhi, Ajmer and Bhopal are the only such cities in the seven Part C States. Twenty-four of the 73 cities crossed the five-figure mark during the last decennium, while only 15 cities did so during the previous decennium. The names of these cities with their population according to the 1941 and 1951 censuses are given below:

TABLE XI

State and city	Population in 1951	Population in 1941	Mean rate of decennial growth (1941-51)
Part A States			
ANDHRA			
1. Vijayavada	1,61,198	86,184	+60 6
1. Guntur	1,25,255	83,599	+39 9
3. Vishakapatnam	1,08,042	70,243	+42 4
4 Rajahmundry	1,05,276	74,564	+34 2
BIHAR			
1. Patna	2,83,479	1,96,415	+36 3
2. Jamshedpur	2,18,162	1,65,395	+27 5
3. Gaya	1,33,700	1,05,223	+23 8
4. **Bhagalpur**	1,14,530	93,254	+20 5
5. **Ranchi**	1,06,849	62,562	+52 3
BOMBAY			
1. Bombay	28,39,270	16,95,168	+50 5
2. Ahmedabad	7,88,333	5,91,267	+28 6
3. Poona	4,80,982	2,78,165	+53 4
4. Sholapur	2,66,050	2,03,691	+26 6
5. Surat	2,23,182	1,71,434	+26 2
6. Baroda	2,11,407	1,53,301	+31 9
7. **Kolhapur**	1,36,835	93,032	+38 1
8. **Hubli**	1,29,609	95,512	+30 3
MADHYA PRADESH			
1. Nagpur	4,49,099	3,01,957	+39.2
2. Jabalpur	2,56,998	1,78,339	+36 1
MADRAS			
1. Madras	14,16,057	7,77,481	+58.5
2. Madurai	3,61,781	2,39,144	+40.8
3. Tiruchirapalli	2,18,921	1,59,566	+31.4

TABLE XI—(*contd.*)

State and city	Population in 1951	Population in 1941	Mean rate of decennial growth (1941-51)
4. Salem	2,02,335	1,29,702	+43.8
5. Coimbatore	1,97,755	1,30,348	+41.1
6. Kozhikode	1,58,724	1,26,352	+22.7
7. **Mangalore**	1,17,083	81,069	+36.3
8. **Vellore**	1,06,024	71,502	+38.9
9. **Tanjore**	1,00,680	68,702	+37.8
ORISSA			
1 **Cuttack**	1,02,505	74,291	+31.9
PUNJAB			
1 Amritsar	3,25,747	3,91,010	—18.2
2. Jullundur	1,68,816	1,35,283	+22.1
3 Ludhiana	1,53,795	1,11,639	+31.8
UTTAR PRADESH			
1 Kanpur	7,05,383	4,87,324	+36.3
2 Lucknow	4,96,861	3,87,177	+24.8
3 Agra	3,75,665	2,84,149	+27.7
4 Banaras	3,55,777	2,63,100	+30.0
5 Allahabad	3,32,295	2,60,630	+24.2
6 Meerut	2,33,183	1,69,290	+31.8
7 Bareilly	2,08,083	1,92,688	+ 7.7
8 Moradabad	1,61,854	1,42,414	+12.8
9 Saharanpur	1,48,435	1,08,263	+31.3
10 **Dehra Dun**	1,44,216	78,228	+59.3
11. Aligarh	1,41,618	1,12,655	+22.8
12. **Rampur**	1,34,277	89,322	+40.2
13 **Gorakhpur**	1,32,436	98,977	+28.9
14. Jhansi	1,27,365	1,03,254	+20.9
WEST BENGAL			
1 Calcutta	25,48,677	21,08,891	+18.9
2 Howrah	4,33,630	3,79,292	+13.4
3. **Tollyganj**	1,49,317	58,594	+87.5
4. Bhatpara	1,34,916	1,17,044	+14.2
5 **Kharagpur**	1,29,636	87,185	+39.2

TABLE XI—(*contd.*)

State and city	Population in 1951	Population in 1941	Mean rate of decennial growth (1941-51)
6. **Garden Reach**	1,09,160	85,188	+24.7
7. **South Suburban (Behala)**	1,04,055	63,479	+48.4
Part B States			
HYDERABAD			
1. Hyderabad	10,85,722	7,39,159	+38.0
2. **Warangal**	1,33,130	92,808	+35.7
MADHYA BHARAT			
Indore	3,10,859	2,03,695	+41 7
2. Gwalior	2,41,577	1,82,492	+27.9
3. **Ujjain**	1,29,817	81,272	+46 0
MYSORE			
1 Bangalore	7,78,977	4,06,760	+62 8
2. Mysore	2,44,323	1,50,540	+47 5
3. Kolar Gold Fields	1,59,084	1,33,859	+17.2
RAJASTHAN			
1. Jaipur	2,91,130	1,75,810	+49 4
2. Jodhpur	1,80,717	1,26,842	+35 0
3. Bikaner	1,17,113	1,27,226	— 8 3
SAURASHTRA			
1. Bhavnagar	1,37,951	1,02,851	+29 2
2. Rajkot	1,32,069	52,178	+86 7
3. Jamnagar	1,04,419	71,588	+37 3
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN			
1. Trivandrum	1,86,931	1,28,365	+37.2
2. **Alleppey**	1,16,278	56,333	+69 5
Part C States			
1. Ajmer	1,96,633	1,47,258	+28.7
2. **Bhopal**	1,02,633	75,228	+30.5
3. Delhi	9,14,790	5,21,849	+54.7
4. **New Delhi**	2,76,314	98,733	+98 7

Note:—The towns in bold type have been treated as cities for the first time.

Economic Stratification

The classification of population according to means of livelihood shows that 70 per cent of the people of this country depend on agriculture and 30 per cent live by non-agricultural professions. The preponderance of the agricultural over the non-agricultural population prevails in all the States except Saurashtra, Kutch, Ajmer, Delhi and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where the non-agricultural population exceeds the agricultural population by 3, 8, 5, 90, and 86 per cent, respectively. In the two industrially advanced States of West Bengal and Bombay, the proportion of the agricultural population, though far in excess of the non-agricultural, is, however, much below the all-India average. On the other hand, in most of the mountainous States like Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim, the agricultural population forms more than 90 per cent of the total.

Out of every 100 Indians, including their dependents, 47 are mainly peasant-proprietors, 9 mainly tenants, 13 landless labourers, one is a landlord or rentier (agricultural), while 10 are engaged in industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 in commerce, 2 in transport and 12 in the services and miscellaneous professions. The statement given below shows the number of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependents and earning dependents among the two major classes and eight sub-classes of the livelihood pattern:

TABLE XII

(In millions)

	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Total
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	45.8	100.1	21.4	167.3
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	8.8	18.9	3.9	31.6
Cultivating labourers	14.9	24.6	5.3	44.8
Cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	1.6	3.3	0.4	5.3
Total of agricultural classes	71.1	146.9	31.0	249.0
Production other than cultivation	12.2	22.4	3.1	37.7
Commerce	5.9	14.5	0.9	21.3
Transport	1.7	3.6	0.3	5.6
Other services and miscellaneous sources	13.6	26.8	2.6	43.0
Total of non-agricultural classes	33.4	67.3	6.9	107.6
GRAND TOTAL	104.5	214.2	37.9	356.6

With the help of information collected at the census about secondary means of livelihood, separate figures for agricultural landholders and landless agriculturists have been computed. These figures show that for every 1,000 agricultural landholders there are 402 landless agriculturists. The number varies enormously from State to State and is the smallest in Uttar Pradesh (161) and the largest in Travancore-Cochin (782). The figures for the other major States are Mysore 190, Assam 235, Orissa 271, Bombay 383, Madhya Bharat 397, Madhya Pradesh 413, Hyderabad 507, Bihar 510, Rajasthan 544, West Bengal 609 and Madras 714.

There are 545 lakhs of cultivators. Among them, owner-cultivators number 457 lakhs and tenant-cultivators 88 lakhs The preponderance of owner-cultivators is the most important and characteristic feature of our agricultural class-structure This is true not merely of *ryotwari* areas but also, and to an even greater extent, of the permanently settled and temporarily settled *zamindari* areas as well

The 334 lakhs of self-supporting non-agriculturists have been further classified into four sub-categories as follows.

TABLE XIII

	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage of self-supporting non-agriculturists	Percentage of self-supporting persons
Employers	11	3 3	1 1
Self-employed persons other than employers	165	49 4	15 7
Employees	148	44 3	14 2
Non-agricultural rentiers, pensioners and miscellaneous income receivers	10	3 0	0 9
TOTAL	334	100 0	31 9

Non-agricultural employees, it will be observed, form a distinctly larger proportion of non-agriculturists than cultivating labourers among agriculturists. Self-employed persons (other than employers) are, on the other hand, more numerous than employers and employees combined.

In order to find out what exactly these 324 lakhs of self-supporting persons, engaged in industries and services other than cultivation, do to earn their income, they have been grouped together into 10 divisions and 88 sub-divisions. The statistics given below are comparable with those collected in other countries under a scheme approved by UNESCO

and also with the published statistics of the 1931 and earlier censuses in India.

TABLE XIV

Division of industries and services	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage
1. Primary industries other than cultivation, mining and quarrying	24 0	7 4
2. Mining and quarrying	5 7	1 8
3 Processing and manufacture—foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof	55 1	17.0
4 Processing and manufacture—metals, chemicals and products thereof	12 4	3 8
5 Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified	24 3	7 5
6 Construction and utilities	15 9	4 9
7 Commerce	59 0	18 2
8 Transport, storage and communications	19 0	5 9
9 Health, education and public administration	32 9	10 2
10 Services not elsewhere specified	75 4	23 3
TOTAL	323 7	100 0

Age Structure

Table XV gives a break-down of the population according to age-groups The number in each slab is shown below as the percentage of the total population :

TABLE XV

	Age-group	Percentage
Infants and young children	0 to 4	13 5
Boys and girls	5 to 14	24 8
Young men and women	15 to 24	17.4
	25 to 34	15 6
Middle-aged men and women	35 to 44	11 9
	45 to 54	8.5
Elderly persons	55 to 64	5 1
	65 to 74	2 2
	75 and over	1 0
		100 0

TABLE XVI

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION

(In thousands)

Age group	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 1 year ..	5,821	5,668	5,821	5,668	..	..	..	..
1—4 years ..	17,939	17,908	17,939	17,908	..	..	..	..
5—14 ,, ..	44,703	41,989	41,804	35,737	2,833	6,118	66	134
15—24 ,, ..	30,672	30,052	16,627	5,184	13,660	24,041	384	827
25—34 ,, ..	27,875	26,633	3,701	733	23,122	23,731	1,052	2,129
35—44 ,, ..	22,032	19,528	1,150	304	19,323	15,346	1,559	3,178
45—54 ,, ..	15,719	13,898	604	173	13,076	8,314	2,038	5,412
55—64 ,, ..	9,064	8,624	299	89	6,777	3,334	1,989	5,201
65—74 ,, ..	3,867	3,976	104	37	2,533	1,092	1,230	2,847
75 and over ..	1,630	1,756	46	18	883	370	701	1,367
Age not stated ..	111	117	51	60	46	42	14	15
TOTAL POPULATION (EXCLUDING DISPLACED PERSONS)	1,79,433	1,70,149	88,146	65,951	12,253	12,388	9,033	21,810

It will be observed that the proportion of juveniles is very high and the proportion of people who live beyond middle age is very low. The statement below compares these proportions with those in some other countries of the world:

TABLE XVII

Territory	Percentage of total population			
	Infants	Infants and young children	Persons aged under 15	People aged 55 and above
India	3.3	13.5	38.3	8.3
Europe	2.0	9.8	26.9	17.2
Germany	1.5	7.0	23.5	19.1
U.K.	1.5	8.6	22.5	21.1
Italy	1.8	9.2	26.6	12.0
France	1.6	7.2	21.8	21.4
North America	..	10.8	27.1	16.9
Oceania	2.5	10.5	26.0	17.8
Japan	2.8	13.5	35.4	11.0
South-East Asia	3.3	15.1	40.9	7.3
South-West Asia	3.1	16.7	40.6	9.5
South and Central America	3.1	14.6	40.1	7.4
Africa	2.9	13.7	13.1	8.5

Marital Status Pattern

Out of every 10,000 persons in India (not reckoning displaced persons), there are 5,133 males and 4,867 females. Among them 2,521 males and 1,886 females are unmarried. If males and females are reckoned together, the unmarried people form 44·1 per cent of the population.

An outstanding feature of the marital pattern is the large number of child marriages which continue despite the Child Marriage Restraint Act. Some 28,33,000 married males, 61,18,000 married females, 66,000 widowers and 1,34,000 widows—all between the ages of 5 and 14—were counted at the 1951 census. The number of married females aged 14 and of married males aged 15,16 and 17 are not known. The latter marriages are punishable under the law, while the former are not. At the census, nearly 92,00,000 marriages were found to have been contracted in contravention of the law. This number was distributed among the different zones as shown below:

TABLE XVIII

Zone	Married and widowed persons under 15 years of age	
	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage of total population in the zone
North India ..	25.7	4.1
East India ..	27.6	3.2
South India ..	5.2	0.7
West India ..	6.8	1.7
Central India ..	19.2	3.7
North-West India ..	7.0	2.2
INDIA ..	91.5	2.6

It may, however, be mentioned that there is clear evidence that child marriage figures are diminishing almost everywhere. Married females under 15 were 9·6 per cent of the married males in 1941 and this figure dropped to 7 4 per cent in 1951. There is a similar drop in North India (from 10·9 to 10·1), in East India (from 10·5 to 8 2), in South India (from 5 2 to 2·6), in West India (from 9·5 to 6 0), in Central India (from 12·8 to 10·6), and in North-West India (from 7·4 to 6·5).

Birth and Death Rates

The statement given below shows the birth and mortality rates for undivided India between 1931 and 1946 and for the Indian Republic after 1947:

TABLE XIX

Year	For every thousand		
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality
1931	35	25	179
1932	34	22	169
1933	36	23	171
1934	34	25	187
1935	35	24	164
1936	36	23	162
1937	35	22	162
1938	34	24	167
1939	34	24	156
1940	33	22	160
1941	32 1	21 9	158
1942	29 5	21 4	163
1943	26 1	23 9	165
1944	25 8	24 5	169
1945	28 0	22 1	151
1946	28 9	18.7	136
1947	26 6	19 7	146
1948	25 4	17 1	130
1949	26.7	16 0	123
1950	24 8	16 0	127
1951	24 9	14.4	124

The above figures are based on the registration data maintained by the various States. The system of registration is by no means efficient or even satisfactory in most of the States. If reporting were complete and

the basic records correctly maintained, the changes in the figures recorded by the census at intervals of ten years should tally with the balance of births and deaths during the ten-year period, leaving only a relatively small margin to be explained by the net balance of migration of people in and out of the territory in question.

After a close and careful study of the registration data, the census data and other collateral information, the Census Report (1951) has recorded the following conclusions:

That during the ten years 1941-50 :

(i) births have occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum,

(ii) deaths have occurred at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum;

(iii) hence, the natural increase of population has been occurring at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum.

Religions

Information about religion was collected at the 1951 census as at the previous censuses. Previously, the enumeration record was sorted out in the first instance on the basis of religion. This time, however, it has been done with reference to the principal means of livelihood. Consequently, the information obtained at this census for population groups according to religion is restricted to the ascertainment of numbers only. The statement given below shows the number of persons professing different religions in the country.

TABLE XX

Religion	Number (in lakhs)	Number (per 10,000)
Hindu	3,032	8,499
Sikh	62	174
Jain	16	45
Buddhist	2	6
Zoroastrian	1	3
Christian	82	230
Muslim	354	993
Jewish	—	—
Other religions (tribal)	17	47
Other religions (non-tribal)	1	3
ALL RELIGIONS	3,567	10,000

Special Groups

Before 1951, a record was made of the "Race, Tribe or Caste" of every person interrogated at a census, and the numbers of individual castes and tribes were tabulated separately. In the 1951 census, however, in conformity with the Government's policy of discouraging community distinctions based on caste, information about Race, Caste or Tribe has been collected only from certain groups of people who have specifically been referred to in the Constitution. A person is a member of a "Special Group" if he is a member of a "Scheduled Caste," of a "Scheduled Tribe,"

of any other "Backward Class" or if he is an "Anglo-Indian." The table below shows the population of "Special Groups" in the various States:

TABLE XXI

POPULATION OF SPECIAL GROUPS

State	Anglo-Indians	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Ajmer	298	80,974	9,816
Assam	1,055	4,24,044	17,35,245
Bhopal	18	1,29,370	59,114
Bihar	4,596	50,57,812	40,49,183
Bilaspur	4	27,135	—
Bombay	7,327	30,03,024	33,59,305
Chandernagore	89	—	—
Coorg	41	25,690	21,084
Delhi	812	2,08,612	—
Himachal Pradesh	6	2,24,610	—
Hyderabad	3,919	28,00,184	3,54,933
Kutch	—	7,450	17,002
Madhya Bharat	186	13,23,881	10,60,812
Madhya Pradesh	2,634	28,98,968	24,77,024
Madras	27,253	85,33,632	6,35,979(*a*)
Manipur	—	—	1,94,239
Mysore	10,659	16,08,821	15,310
Orissa	485	26,30,763	29,67,334
PEPSU	239	6,76,302	—
Punjab	935	23,86,143	2,429
Rajasthan	740	16,09,074	3,16,348
Saurashtra	58	1,19,358	38,849
Sikkim	—	—	—
Travancore-Cochin	11,990	8,70,139	26,580
Tripura	94	46,371	1,92,293
Uttar Pradesh	6,343	1,14,79,102	—
Vindhya Pradesh	240	4,76,234	4,18,282
West Bengal	31,616	46,96,205	11,65,337
TOTAL	1,11,637	5,13,43,898	1,91,16,498(*a*)

(*a*) The figures include about 5,000 persons in Madras district who returned themselves as Harijans but were misclassified as Scheduled Tribes.

No Caste or Tribe was scheduled in relation to the Andamans, Chandernagore and Sikkim under the President's Orders under Articles 314 and 342 of the Constitution. At the 1951 census, however, the West Bengal list of Scheduled Tribes was applied to Chandernagore and Sikkim. The figures obtained on this basis were as follows:

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Chandernagore . ..	5,457	139
Sikkim	112	29,429

Languages

The 1951 Census, which provided for the registering of the mother tongue as returned by the citizen, has enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects, including 63 non-Indian languages The table given below shows that 324 million persons or 91 per cent of the population returned as their mother-tongue one or other of the fourteen languages specified in the Constitution About 12 million persons (3.2 per cent) returned as their mother-tongue one or other of the 23 tribal languages, and nearly 18 million persons (5.0 per cent) returned one or other of the 24 other Indian languages or dialects In each case the total number of persons speaking each one of the languages or dialects is over a lakh.

TABLE XXII

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

	No of Languages or dialects	Population classification by mother-tongue	Percentage to the total
Total population .	845	35,68,79,394	100 0
Languages specified in the Constitution .	15(a)	32,39,72,607	90 8
Tribal languages with speakers numbering a lakh and over .	23	1,15,31,848	3 2
Other Indian languages (or dialects) with speakers numbering . a lakh and over	24	1,76,98,041	5.0
less than a lakh .	720	28,60,974	0.8
Non-Indian languages . ..	63	2,26,251	..
Unclassified population . .	..	5,89,673	0.2

The language returns of the Punjab, PEPSU, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur States were vitiated by controversy. The returns relating to the languages concerned, namely, Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi, had, therefore, to be lumped together with the result that no all-India total could be specified for persons having the national language—Hindi—as their mother tongue. Table XXIII shows the number of persons speaking the various languages specified in the Constitution and the percentage of each language-group to the total.

(a) Fourteen languages have been specified in the Constitution. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani, instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 Census has enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages.

TABLE XXIII

S No	Languages	North India	East India	South India	West India	Central India	North-West India		Total	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	Percentage to the total
							Rajasthan And Ajmer	Other States				
1	Hindi ..	5,04 54,217	3,40 36,450	1,49 287	4,92,906	25,06,477	31,20,654			975		
2.	Urdu .	43,00,425	33,60,352	8 69,858	19,77,607	29,04,632	1,57 585	1,86,13,594	2,21,59,456	862	14,99,44,311	46.3
3.	Hindustani (a)	67,42,937	.	13,45,662	8,006	59,939				4,139		
4	Punjabi .	3,23,456	90,443	8,639	68,978	78,384	2,67,623	..	.	224	.	.
5.	Telugu ..	2,145	4 27,565	2,31,56,679	3,07,101	90,94 808		..	10 574	1 044	3,29,99,916	10.2
6	Marathi .	10,866	14,330	2,85 020	1,58,53,385	10,852,327	..	.	33,529	65	2,70,49,522	8 3
7.	Tamil ..	8,061	26,465	2,63,21 371	1,11,020	67,913	..	.	10,360	1,574	2,65,46,764	8.2
8	Bengali ..	73,045	2,49,82,452	5 796	16,070	27,224			14,724	2 363	2,51,21,674	7.8
9.	Gujarati ..	14,190	28,187	31,573	1,59,92 485	1,76,550	.	..	67,361	125	1,63,10,771	5 1
10.	Kannada ..	253	475	81,49,897	43 50,918	19 70,026			161	34	14,471,764	4 5
11.	Malayalam	2,001	4 593	1,33 13 072	40,153	7 546			9,929	2,815	13,380,109	4 1
12.	Oriya ..	475	1,26,81,881	1,64,268	899	3,05 017		.	187	1,184	1,31,53,909	4.0
13.	Assamese .	260	49,83,061	64	110	28			4,691	12	49,88,226	1 5
14.	Kashmiri .	1,970	159	15	293	142		.	2,506	1	51,086	..
15.	Sanskrit .	.	509		28	18		..	.	..	555	..
	TOTAL ..	6,19,34,301	8,06,37,222	7,38 01,201	3,92,19,959	4,60 51,029		.	2,23,13,478	15,417	32,39,72,607	100

(a) See footnote on page 27

People of Indian Origin Abroad

Roughly, the total number of people of Indian origin abroad is about four million The countries in which they number more than a lakh are Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Mauritius, British Guiana and the Fiji Islands. In Dutch Guiana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Indonesia, their number is above 25,000 in each place.

The emigration of Indian labour dates back to the beginning of the nineteenth century when they went to the Straits Settlements in large numbers to work on the plantations Till the passing of the first Emigration Act in 1837, however, the migration was unregulated This Act was replaced by the Indian Emigration Act of 1922, which was amended in 1938 and again in 1940·

The statement given below shows the number of people of Indian origin living in different countries of the world.

TABLE XXIV

PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD

Name of country	Indian population	Year of estimate
Commonwealth Countries		
Australia	2,500	1947
Canada	3,000	1950
New Zealand	1,200	1952
South Africa	3,65,524	1951
Southern Rhodesia	4,150	1951
Ceylon (*a*)	9,85,327	1953
British Malaya (*b*)	6,40,709	1952
Singapore (*b*)	83,624	1952
Hong Kong	1,500	1952
Mauritius	3,22,972	1952
Seychelles	285	1947
Gibraltar	41	1946
Nigeria	375	1947
Kenya	90,528	1948
Uganda	33,767	1948
Nyasaland	4,000	1951
Zanzibar and Pemba	15,812	1948

(*a*) Number of Indians and Pakistanis registered as citizens up to March 15, 1953, in the Indian Mission was 18,500.

(*b*) Including Pakistanis.

PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD—(contd.)

Name of country	Indian population	Year of estimate
Commonwealth Countries		
Tanganyika	56,499	1952
Jamaica	25,000	1952
Trinidad and Tobago	2,27,390	1950
British Guiana	1,97,696	1951
Fiji Islands	1,48,802	1952
Northern Rhodesia	2,600	1951
British North Borneo	1,298	1948
Aden	9,456	1946
Sarawak	2,300	1940
Brunei	436	1947
British Somaliland	250	1946
Malta	37	1948
Granada	9,000	1946
St Lucia	7,000	1952
British Honduras	2,000	1946
Sierra Leone	76	1948
United Kingdom	7,128	1932
Leeward Islands	99	1946
Gold Coast	250	1948
St. Vincent	1,818	1950
Barbados	100	1950
St Kitts	97	1950
Dominica	5	1950
TOTAL FOR COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	32,54,651	
Other Foreign Countries		
Burma (c)		
Indonesian Republic	40,000	1952
Thailand	17,000	1952

(c) No accurate figures are available. According to the 1931 Census, the Indian population numbered about 11 lakhs. According to the Indian Mission at Rangoon, the number is now estimated at about 7 lakhs.

PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD—(*contd.*)

Name of country	Indian population	Year of estimate
Other Foreign Countries		
Indo-China	2,300	1950
Japan	474	1952
Bahrein	1,135	1948
Iraq	650	1948
Muscat	1,145	1947
Portuguese East Africa . .	5,000	1948
Madagascar .. .	9,955	1950
Reunion	2,200	1947
United States of America . ..	2,405	1947
Brazil	40	1951
Panama	908	1950
Afghanistan (*d*) . ..	264	1951
Iran .	752	1952
Ethiopia . . .	1,250(*e*)	..
Dutch Guiana	60,000	1953
Philippines	1,800	1951
Lebanon	49	1948
Syria .. .	32	1948
Kuwait .. .	1,250	1948
Saudi Arabia .. .	2,400	1948
Palestine .. .	56	1947
Germany	35	1953
Austria	39	1953
Italy	200	1952
Belgian Congo .. .	1,227	1950
Belgium	60	1952
Ruanda Urundi .	1,963	1950
Italian Somaliland .	1,000	1947
Nepal .. .	10,441	1941
Czechoslovakia . .	11	1953

(*d*) The figures are for Kabul and Kandahar only. Information for the whole of Afghanistan is not available.

(*e*) Unofficial estimates. No census ever taken.

PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD—(contd.)

Name of the country	Indian population	Year of estimate
Bulgaria	3	1953
U.S.S.R	15	1953
Switzerland	100	1953
France	23	1951
Netherlands . ..	—	1953
Luxembourg	—	1952
Portugal	1	1952
Yugoslavia	—	1953
TOTAL FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES (EXCEPTING BURMA)	1,66,183	
TOTAL FOR ALL COUNTRIES (EXCEPTING BURMA)	34 20,834	

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol I
2. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*
3. Census of India, 1951—*Report and Papers*
4. Central Statistical Organisation— *Statistical Abstract, India*, 1951-52
5. *The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World*
6. Jathar and Beri — *Indian Economics*
7. L Dudley Stamp — *Asia—A Regional and Economic Geography*
8. O.H K Spate — *India and Pakistan— A General and Regional Geography*
9. Kingsley Davis — *The Population of India and Pakistan*—Princeton University.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Little is known of early man in India though some evidence has come down to us of the presence of Palaeolithic and Neolithic men, both in the North and the South. Some scholars connect the Neolithic communities of India with the primitive tribes of the Malay Peninsula, Indonesia and Indo-China.

INDUS CIVILISATION

In 1921-22 two Indian archaeologists (Banerji and Sahni) under the guidance of Sir John Marshall, then Director-General of Archaeology in India, excavated the remains of a chalcolithic civilisation at Mohenjodaro (Larkana, Sind) and Harappa (Montgomery, Punjab). In the years following, other archaeologists (Majumdar, Mackay, Vats and Stein) discovered more than thirty sites of the same culture in the Indus valley. Since Partition, about thirty similar sites have been discovered: 25 in the Bikaner Division (Rajasthan) and the rest in Saurashtra and Ambala Division in the Punjab The study of evidence from all these sites is not yet complete, but some facts are indisputable.

The Indus civilisation flourished between c 3000 and 1500 B C, and its centres were in planned cities Elaborate systems of drainage and public baths are a conspicuous feature of municipal life. Finds from the Indus valley as well as the Euphrates-Tigris valley bear ample testimony to the material prosperity of the Indus people and the close trade relations between the two regions. The Indus people domesticated animals (cows, buffaloes, sheep, elephants, camels and perhaps dogs). They cultivated wheat and barley and made use of cotton. The weapons of war were usually made of copper and bronze. Pottery making was a highly developed industry, and the carpenter, the blacksmith, the stone-cutter, the jeweller, the goldsmith and the ivory worker plied their trades with diligence The houses were built of baked bricks, which indicates that timber was easily available in the neighbourhood in those days The leadership of the community probably belonged to the merchants and industrialists who procured the raw materials of industry from distant places, and exported their manufactures, which included cotton fabrics, to distant places in Western Asia.

The Indus people had a pictorial script which has not yet been deciphered. From the seals and other objects, it appears that a Mother Goddess was worshipped and probably the cult of Siva originated in this culture.

The racial affinities of the Indus people have not been satisfactorily determined. Most scholars believe that they were a pre-Aryan people, while some identify them with the Dravidians. One fact is certain. The civilisation was native to the soil and covered a considerable area.

Changes in the direction of the monsoon winds and short-sighted exploitation of forests may have contributed to the rapid desiccation of the Indus valley. The once prosperous cities easily succumbed to the Aryans who appeared in the Indus valley with their own engine of war, namely, the horse.

INDO-ARYANS: THE VEDAS

The Aryans invaded India in successive waves as part of the great migrations that spread from the Mongolian steppes in the East to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean in the West. It is not known when the first Aryan invasion of India took place. One view assigns the Aryan settlement in the land of the *Sapta Sindhu* to the middle of the second millennium B C. This was roughly the age of the *Rig Veda.*

The Rig Vedic state was normally ruled by a *rajan* (king) who ruled with the help of popular tribal bodies.

The society, mainly rural, was based on the family. The families (*kulas*) were grouped into larger units and there were distinct, though not rigid, classes of nobles and warriors, priests and sages, artisans and cultivators. These three orders were marked out from the original inhabitants, i.e., Dravidians and pre-Dravidians

There was, however, no ban on inter-marriage, change of occupation or commensality among the three orders, and even between Aryans and the original inhabitants.

The Rig Vedic Aryans were skilful farmers and knew the art of domesticating animals They engaged in trade and may have known maritime navigation.

Their religion probably consisted of the worship of the powers of Nature. The deities worshipped were *Varuna* (Sky), *Surya* (Sun), *Agni* (Fire), *Indra* (God of Thunder and Rain) and others Sacrifices formed an important element of this religion and there was a constant tendency towards monotheism. Among the noblest hymns of the *Rig Veda* are those relating to Creation and the Primeval Germ (*Hiranyagarbha*)

Aryan expansion over North India (up to modern Bengal) seems to have been completed by 1000 B C The later *Vedas* and the *Upanishads* and the *Vedangas* belong to this period In the field of politics some of the tribal chiefs became more powerful by annexing territory both at the cost of neighbouring Aryan and indigenous kingdoms. Changes of far-reaching importance took place in the social organisation, and the caste system became more rigid The original inhabitants were not exterminated or segregated but were converted and brought into the Indo-Aryan social organisation. The privileges of the Brahmins and the growing complexities of their rituals were, however, not to go unchallenged for long.

JAINISM AND BUDDHISM

The heresy against Brahminism found expression in two new faiths—Jainism and Buddhism. Both Mahavira, the founder of Jainism, and his great contemporary, Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, sprang from the Kshatriya clans of eastern India. The two new religions shared the belief in the transmigration of souls, but both rejected the authority of the *Vedas* and condemned animal sacrifices While Jainism carried the doctrine of non-violence to extremes and prescribed rigid ascetism for salvation, Buddhism advised the middle path and abhorred the mortification of the flesh as much as indulgence in sensual pleasure.

RISE OF MAGADHA: IRANIANS AND GREEKS

In political history this was the age of *Solasa Mahajanpada* (16 principalities: monarchical and non-monarchical). Of these, it was

Magadha that ultimately united into a single State not only Northern India but also a considerable part of the South.

The urge to unification came from foreign invasions. About 518 B.C., Emperor Darius annexed parts of the Indus valley, and his Indian satrapy was famous for its riches and other resources. The Persian imperial army which invaded Greece in 480 B.C. contained a contingent from the Indian satrapy. Within a few generations, however, the Persians lost their hold on the Indus valley which was parcelled out among a number of small but autonomous States. The short-lived Persian conquest of the Indian border-lands brought the two civilisations into intimate contact. A new script, namely, Kharoshthi, certain new political concepts and some other features of Indian culture are attributed to the Persian occupation. Indian ideas of religion and philosophy, on the other hand, migrated to the lands around the eastern Mediterranean

While the Persian hold in the Indus valley was weakening, Magadha under the Nandas was growing in power and expanding westwards. In 326 B C Alexander the Great invaded India, but he had to turn back at the Hydapses (Beas) for his home-sick troops refused to march against the Nanda Empire situated in the Gangetic valley. Alexander returned by way of the Indus, overcoming the strong resistance of the small autonomous tribes and cities Greek rule in north-western India came to an end soon after Alexander's death

THE MAURYAS ASOKA

Chandragupta Maurya, who had supplanted the Nandas in Magadha, was the leader of the new national movement He not only made himself master of Northern India and forced Seleucus Nicator to surrender (c. 305 B C) the provinces of Kabul, Herat, Kandahar and Baluchistan, but possibly extended his empire to the South. His grandson Asoka ruled over an empire which stretched from the River Kabul to the River Brahmaputra and from Srinagar to Srirangapatnam.

Chandragupta Maurya and his advisers, of whom Chanakya was possibly one, not only drew upon Brahmanical political concepts and institutions but also Greek and Iranian administrative ideas which they altered to suit local needs In diplomacy, military organisation, civil government and the fine arts, Mauryan India attained a high level of accomplishment, but it was left to Chandragupta's grandson, Asoka, to win immortal fame for himself and his country.

Asoka won the war in Kalinga but lost his peace of mind, and, finally sought refuge in the Buddha's tenets of non-violence and the Middle Path. He sent his missionaries of peace not only to the different parts of his empire but far beyond the imperial frontiers to Ceylon, his Hellenistic neighbours and Central Asia.

During the rule of Asoka's weak successors, disruption set in. Provinces in the south as well as in the north revolted and the Greeks, settled in Asia, again invaded India.

NEW RACES NEW IDEAS

For nearly 300 years (c. 200 B.C.-100 A.D.) north-western India was the scene of incursions, more in the nature of racial movements than military expeditions. The Greeks, the Scythians, the Parthians and the

Yueh-chis in turn invaded, conquered, and settled in and around Kamboja-Gandhara, soon to be converted to the Indian way of life.

A Greek ambassador became an ardent worshipper of *Vishnu*, while the greatest Greek king in India became a patron of Buddhism. A Yueh-chi convert to Buddhism took an active interest in ideological controversy and contributed to the spread of Mahayana Buddhism in Sinkiang and Turfan. Some of the Scythian rulers of Central and Western India were champions of Sanskrit learning.

Indian civilisation did not remain unaffected, particularly in the field of fine arts and religion. Image-worship was little developed in early Brahmanism, and there was not much scope for it in the religion preached by Gautama Buddha and his disciples. The tendency towards the adoration of an image was always there, and it was during this period that the Buddha image was evolved. The exact part played by foreign and indigenous tendencies in this evolution is, however, not yet accurately determined. The art of coinage attained perfection under Hellenistic and Roman influences.

It was during this period that Christianity first reached India. The first Christian missionary probably came to north-western India in the 1st century A.D. The Syrian Christian Church of Malabar came into existence shortly afterwards.

TRADE WITH EUROPE

The Greek settlements in India, among other things, contributed to more intimate trade relations between India and the Graeco-Roman Orient and with Rome. Embassies were despatched to Rome, and Indian traders carried the arts and sciences of India to Alexandria. The most notable contribution that India thus made to the West was the "decimal system of notation," which later came to be known as "Arabic Numerals".

Spices, steel, ivory and cotton goods, besides gems, medicinal plants and furs constituted India's exports to the West. Imports from the West being too inadequate to cover the cost of Indian articles, India received heavy payments in gold, generally Roman coins South India mainly accounted for this material prosperity and favourable balance of trade.

The political picture of India during this period is not very clear beyond the fact that there were a number of dynasties both north and south of the Vindhyas. The Nagas in the North and the Satavahanas in the South were the most important.

THE GUPTAS THE VIKRAMADITYAS

In the 4th century A D , the Guptas of Pataliputra and Prayag unified a large part of Northern India and led successful expeditions to the South. Some of the Gupta Emperors assumed the title of Vikramaditya (Sun of valour). The age of the Vikramadityas was an age of empire builders, great poets, astronomers, metallurgists, sculptors and painters.

Emperor Samudragupta was himself a great poet and musician. Kalidasa, the greatest of Sanskrit poets, flourished during the rule of the Guptas. The great epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* were, it is believed, finally edited during this period which also saw the compilation of a major portion of the *Puranas*. Some of the best Brahmanical images date from the Gupta period. Most of the wall paintings of Ajanta were

executed in this epoch. Indian coinage reached its perfection under Gupta rule. The iron pillar at Mehrauli (Delhi) is a fine specimen of Gupta metallurgy.

The King of Ceylon sent a mission to Samudragupta which was responsible for the construction of a monastery for Ceylonese pilgrims at Bodh Gaya. The Chinese traveller Fa-Hien visited India a little later.

HARSHA AND PULAKESIN

The greatest of the Chinese traveller-pilgrims was Hiuan-Tsang who sojourned in different parts of India between 629 and 645 A.D. At that time, Harsha was the chief potentate in Northern India and Pulakesin II Chalukya was the most powerful king of the South Harsha was known for his scholarship, patronage of learning, philanthropy and toleration though he himself was inclined towards Buddhism. Pulakesin II was superior to Harsha in the art of war and military ability. His fame reached Khusru II, King of Persia, leading to an exchange of gifts and embassies.

From the middle of the 7th century, that is, roughly the time of the passing of Harsha and Pulakesin, there was no central power for nearly a hundred years either in the North or the South ; and except for the powerful house of Kashmir, there was no leading dynasty.

THE RAJPUTS

From the second half of 8th century A D., new Kshatriva dynasties—the Rajput clans--appeared on the scene They gradually spread all over Northern India and parts of the Deccan plateau. The origins of the Rajputs are not very clear. According to some scholars, they were related to the Huns who had invaded India towards the end of Gupta period and the aboriginal tribes who were gradually Hinduised and finally admitted, through purificatory rites, to the Hindu social order as Kshatriyas in order to replenish the dwindling warrior order.

Among the new dynasties, the most important were the Gurjara-Pratiharas of the Aravalli-Himalaya-Narmada triangle, the Rashtrakutas of Maharashtra and the Palas of Eastern India All the three houses were patrons of learning and arts notwithstanding their heavy preoccupations with war for the control of Northern India (800-1000 A D). As the symbol of imperial glory, Kanauj was the coveted prize in this triangular contest and often changed hands.

The Arabs invaded Sind in 711. Multan was captured in 713. Further progress of the invader was cut short by the Pratiharas and the Guhlots of Chittor. Arab traders, along with the Parsees, who had left Persia with the spread of Islam, however, enjoyed the hospitality of the Rashtrakutas in the Western ports. While the Pratiharas were essentially an inland power, the Rashtrakutas and the Palas also had maritime interests, the latter fostering colonial and commercial activities in the Malay Archipelago.

MUSLIM INVASIONS

The second wave of Muslim invasions through the Hindukush more than 250 years later led to the establishment of Muslim rule in Northern India. The two important figures in these invasions were Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori. Mahmud led more than fifteen expeditions to plunder the riches of the cities and temples of India. Though these ex-

peditions did not make for permanent conquest, they caused an enormous drain on the military and economic resources of the country. Mahmud also dealt a death blow to the Pratiharas who constituted the principal resistance to Muslim expansion.

Nearly two hundred years after Mahmud came Muhammad Ghori who took full advantage of the disunity among the Rajput princes, particularly the quarrel between Prithviraj Chauhan (Delhi and Ajmer) and Jai Chand Rathor (Kanauj). These invaders, mainly Turks and Afghans, came not so much in search of plunder as for permanent habitation in a kindlier climate. With mail-clad mounted soldiers born and brought up on a hard soil, Muhammad Ghori, assisted by Qutb-ud-Din, defeated the Rajput chivalry at Thanesar (1192) and took in turn Ajmer, Delhi, Banaras and Gwalior and over-ran almost the whole of the Gangetic valley up to Bengal. At his death in 1206, Qutb-ud-din took over the leadership of the invaders and became the first Muslim ruler in India.

SULTANATE OF DELHI

The dynasties that ruled from Delhi were the Slaves, the Khiljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayads and the Lodhis. The Khiljis annexed Malwa and Gujarat and penetrated to the far south. The Sultanate of Delhi, however, was intermittently engaged in resisting invasions from the North-West. These invaders were the Mongols wandering in search of food and habitation. The first Mongol invasion of India was led by Chingiz Khan (1221 A D) in search of a political fugitive The succeeding invasions were all plundering raids which had sometimes to be bought off In 1398 Timur invaded India after overrunning Central Asia. He came as far as Delhi, looting and killing without mercy. In 1526 Babar, who traced his descent from Timur on his father's side and Chingiz on his mother's side, invaded India.

The Turks and Afghans who came with Muhammad Ghori and his successors settled down in Northern India with Delhi as their centre The rulers, known as the Sultans, were mostly Turkish. but the last of them, at the beginning of the 16th Century, were Pathans The Muslim invaders were not exactly like the Saka, the Yueh-chi, the Hun and other nomadic tribes. They had a well defined religion and they often came into conflict with the Hindus. Surprisingly enough, these conflicts were not numerous and were more political and economic than sectarian.

HINDU-MUSLIM CONTACTS

The impact of the two civilisations on each other was felt in literature, art and, last but not least, in metaphysical speculations and religion.

The capital of the Sultans was a centre of Islamic theology and classical studies, and it became as important as Baghdad and Cairo. Scholars and poets like Amir Khusru and Zia-ud-Din Barni collected at the Court of Delhi. Ibn Batuta, the great scholar and traveller from Africa, spent eight years in India on his way to China.

The buildings of the Sultans and the provincial governments indicate a blending of the Hindu and Muslim ideas of architecture, and the style is called Indo-Saracenic.

Muslim scholars and saints were attracted to the philosophical background of Hinduism, and Muslim mysticism (Sufism) developed under the influence of *Vedanta* and *Yoga*.

On the other hand, the democratic character of Islam, too, made itself felt in Hinduism. If there were some commentators who wanted to fortify Hinduism against the proselytism of Islam, there were a number of saints and scholars who preached the fundamental equality of all religions and prescribed devotion (*bhakti*) as a means of salvation. Among these, Kabir (b. 1400 A.D.), Nanak (b. 1469 A.D.) and Chaitanya (b. 1485 A.D.) were the most famous. Nanak not only attacked bigotry, superstition and social privileges but laid the foundations of a liberal, casteless community later known as the Sikhs.

HINDU KINGDOMS OF THE SOUTH

When the Muslims invaded Northern India, there were a few strong and prosperous Hindu kingdoms in the South. The Pallavas of Kanchi, who were great warriors as well as builders in the days of Harsha and Pulakesin, were supplanted by the Cholas towards the second half of the 10th century A.D.

The greatest of the Chola rulers were Rajaraja the Great and his son Rajendra Chola The father conquered the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, while the son sent his fleet as far as Martaban (Burma) and the Malayan Peninsula and defeated Mahipala, the ruler of Eastern India. The Cholas also devised a highly practical administrative system.

The fall of the Cholas towards the beginning of the 12th century was followed by the rise of the Pandyas of Madura, the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra and the Yadavas of Devagiri The Khiljis and Tughlaqs destroyed the Yadava and Hoysala kingdoms in the South towards the beginning of the 14th century

Very soon another Hindu power rose round Vijayanagar on the banks of the Tungabhadra A high level of material prosperity was attained by the Vijayanagar empire notwithstanding intermittent warfare with the Muslim rulers of the South In 1565 the local Muslim dynasties joined together and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Vijayanagar forces at Talikota This took place a few years after the Mughals, under Akbar, had finally vanquished the Pathans in Northern India.

VASCO DA GAMA

A more significant event had, however, taken place in the South seventy years before the fall of Vijayanagar This was the opening of direct sea route between India and Europe. In May 1498, Vasco da Gama, the leader of a Portuguese fleet, reached Calicut Henceforth, European merchants, armed with superior military equipment, were to dominate the Indian Ocean

AKBAR THE GREAT

In North India, Babar's grandson Akbar extended Mughal power and, at the time of his death (1605), ruled an empire stretching from Kandahar in the West to Dacca in the East and from Srinagar in the North to Ahmedabad in the South.

Great as a warrior and conqueror, Akbar was greater as an organiser and statesman and as a patron of the arts and literature Without proper education in his youth and perhaps not even literate, Akbar was endowed with a wonderful memory and a wide catholicity of mind. He chose his advisers and lieutenants irrespective of their race or creed. Thus, served by an able band of counsellors like Todarmal, Mansingh and Abdur Rahim,

he consolidated his conquests and devised an administrative system which continued for generations. His counsellors included, besides soldiers and statesmen, scholars, poets and connoisseurs of art. Birbal, the master wit, Tansen, the great musician, Faizi, the Sufi poet, and, above all, Abul Fazal, the poet and scholar, were among his advisers.

Akbar's buildings bear testimony as much to his magnificence as to a perfect blending of the Indian and Saracenic styles. The new city of Fatehpur Sikri was not so much the capital of the Mughal Empire as the symbol of the Hindu-Muslim synthesis sought by Akbar. Muslims, Hindus, Zoroastrians and Christians all gathered at the Court of Fatehpur where symposiums on different religions were held, the first of their kind in the history of the world.

The catholicity of Akbar was not merely academic. It found expression in politics and administration. Before Akbar, Zain-ul-Abdin, the Sultan of Kashmir (1420-1470), and Sher Shah, the Pathan Emperor of Northern India (1538-45), though devout Muslims in private life, established perfect equality between the Hindus and Muslims in public life. Akbar not only did the same by abolishing the poll-tax (*jizya*) on non-Muslims and throwing open official careers to the talented among them but as an idealist went further in trying to bring about a synthesis of different religions.

THE GREAT MUGHALS

Akbar's immediate successors—Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb, were all able and vigorous rulers However, the collapse of the Mughal Empire followed the passing of Aurangzeb (1707).

Jahangir and Shahjahan were lovers of pomp and magnificence, and some of the loveliest specimens of Mughal architecture were built during their reigns. Aurangzeb, on the other hand, was a king of austere habits with a puritanical turn of mind.

AURANGZEB

In the art of war and in military ability, Aurangzeb was not inferior to the founders of the Empire—Babar or Akbar ; yet, paradoxically enough, he was more responsible for the fall of the Empire than anyone else. Under him, the Mughal Empire reached its greatest extension of territory. The Muslim kingdoms in the South (Bijapur and Golconda) were conquered and the rule of the Mughals extended up to the river Kaveri.

Jizya was reimposed, and the Hindus were discriminated against in many ways. Hindu temples were pulled down, and the Guru of the Sikhs was executed.

The Rajputs, who constituted the strongest element in the Mughal imperial system, were alienated. The rising Maratha community in the Western Ghats was to become the mortal enemy of the Mughal Empire.

The Marathas became a great power under Sivaji (1627-80) and during the weak rule of Aurangzeb's successors they built up a Hindu *Padshahi*, dominating the politics of both North and South.

The Mughals lost their hold on Afghanistan which soon became the base of freebooters like Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali. When the Marathas and the Abdalis met at the historic field of Panipat (1761) the Marathas lost but neither side won control of India. The Mughal Empire,

virtually reduced to a few territories around Delhi, fell into insignificance. The provinces that owed allegiance to it were more or less autonomous states.

The Marathas, however, made another attempt to establish their imperial rule under Mahadaji Sindhia (d. 1794) but failed. Success, however, went to a body of foreign traders, namely, the British East India Company, which was founded in 1600.

ADVENT OF EUROPEAN NATIONS

The Portuguese were the first among the European nations to trade directly with India and found settlements on the coasts. They were followed by the Dutch, the English, the Danes and the French. Owing to their narrow outlook, the Portuguese failed to make any headway beyond retaining certain points on the Western coast.

The Danes and the Dutch were not able to expand their activities either, and the English and the French were left to contend for the control of Indian trade. Both these powers took full advantage of the decline of the Mughal Empire and lack of national consciousness among the various Indian powers.

BRITISH EMPIRE

At the end of the Napoleonic Wars (1815-1820) the French settlements in India were confined to Mahe, Karaikal, Pondicherry, Yenam and Chandernagore, while the British held Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, a part of modern Uttar Pradesh, the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency under their direct control with varying degrees of suzerainty over large parts of the country.

One obstacle to British expansion was the powerful Sikh kingdom under Maharaja Ranjit Singh (d 1839). Sind was taken in 1843, and by 1850 Sikh resistance was crushed and the Punjab was annexed. Lower Burma, Nagpur and Oudh were annexed shortly after, Baluchistan in 1878, and Upper Burma in 1886. (Burma was made a separate unit of the British Empire in 1937).

The process that led to the conversion of a body of traders into an imperial government started towards the end of the 18th century In 1833, the trading functions of the East India Company in India were brought to an end and the Indian market was thrown open to individual private traders from England.

At about the same time, English was officially adopted as the medium of instruction in the schools and colleges set up by the East India Company. Certain social reforms were also undertaken by the Company's Government, often at the instance of Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.

In 1853-54 steam power was introduced, cotton mills were started, railway construction was begun and telegraphic lines were laid. Ancient industries, mostly small-scale and rural, fell before the onslaught of British imports that were greatly facilitated by the development of communications.

In 1857, feelings against British rule burst into the first national rebellion. The movement against the alien rule was, however, mostly confined to the Gangetic valley and Central India. In Delhi, the puppet Mughal emperor was made the symbol of the movement. The revolt was ultimately crushed and the rule of the Company was superseded by that of

the Crown. The old Mughal Emperor was tried in a British court, dethroned and exiled to Burma.

The political pattern of India from the assumption of rule by the Crown until 1947 shows two distinct facets. The territories which were conquered and annexed by the East India Company and its successor, the Government of India, were formed into provinces ruled directly by the British. The heads of the major provinces were designated Governors or Lieutenant Governors for some time, while the heads of the minor provinces were called Chief Commissioners.

On the other hand, the States which accepted the protection of the British were left to the ruling dynasties under the overall supervision of Britain's paramount power. The Governor-General of India, called Viceroy or Crown Representative for the purpose of representing the paramount power, exercised control through his agents.

From about the end of the First World War, the peoples in British provinces came to be associated with the Provincial Governments in a larger measure than before Some changes were also made in the Central Government, in so far as the Government of British India was concerned.

END OF BRITISH RULE

The movement for self-government, initiated in the 1880s under the leadership of David Hume, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Bipin Chandra Pal, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and others, later gained in tempo under the leadership of Tilak, Gokhale, Lajpat Rai and Annie Besant. The victory of Japan over Russia and the revolution in China exploded the myth of Asian backwardness, while the successful resistance to the partition of Bengal carried out by various means—constitutional agitation, economic boycott and terrorism—turned the nationalist movement into a real danger to the British Empire

India's support of the Allies in the First World War was largely conditioned by the expectation of self-government The reforms introduced after the War did not fulfil these expectations, and the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi organised the non-violent, non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements The reforms of 1935 also fell short of Indians' expectations

The Second World War broke out at a critical moment in India's history India was made a party to it without her consent. The Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements inside India and the formation of an Indian National Army in South-East Asia precipitated far-reaching changes, and the withdrawal of the British from India was a foregone conclusion at the end of the War.

On August 15, 1947, the dominions of India and Pakistan came into being The British, as paramount power, also withdrew from the so-called Indian States

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A General Works Essays and Reviews
Sarkar (J.N) *India Through the Ages* (Calcutta, 1951).
Kabir (Humayun) · *Our Heritage* (Bombay, 1946)
Sen (Gertrude). *Cultural Unity of India* (Delhi, 1954)

B Standard text-books ·
Majumdar (R C), Ray Chaudhuri (H C) and Datta (K.K.) *An Advanced History of India* (London, 1949)
Munshi (K M.), Editor. *The History and Culture of the Indian People* (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan)—in progress.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India, which is divided into 22 parts, consists of 395 Articles and nine Schedules. The preamble to the Constitution proclaims India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic. The aim of the Constitution is to secure for all its citizens:

> "*Justice*, social, economic and political;
> *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
> *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all
> *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

CITIZENSHIP

Article 5 of the Constitution prescribes:

"Every person, who has his domicile in the territory of India and,

(a) who was born in the territory of India; or

(b) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or

(c) who has been ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution shall be a citizen of India.

Provision has also been made for a person who has migrated to India from Pakistan if:

(a) "he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act 1935 (as originally enacted); and

(b) (i) in the case, where such person has so migrated before the 19th day of July 1948, he has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India since the date of his migration, or

(ii) in the case, where such person has so migrated on or after the 19th day of July 1948, he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Government of the Dominion of India on an application made by him therefor to such an officer before the commencement of the Constitution in the form and manner prescribed by the Government:

provided that no person shall be so registered unless he has been resident in the territory of India for at least six months immediately preceding the date of his application."

The right of citizenship has also been conferred on persons of Indian origin residing outside India. They include all those who or any of whose parents or grand-parents were born in India, as defined in the Government of India Act 1935, and who registered themselves as citizens of India with its diplomatic or consular representatives abroad.

A person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any foreign State ceases to be a citizen of India. None of the above provisions, however,

affects the powers of Parliament to legislate in respect of the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters connected with it.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

These have been grouped under seven heads: the right to equality ; the right to freedom ; the right against exploitation ; the right of freedom of religion ; cultural and educational rights ; the right to property ; and the right to constitutional remedies.

The right to equality prohibits all discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The State is, however, empowered to make any special provision for women and children and for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Under the Constitution, all citizens have equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. The practice of "untouchability" in any form has been forbidden and the enforcement of any disability arising out of it is an offence punishable in accordance with law (Article 17). At the same time, the Constitution provides for the abolition of titles, except those which seek to confer military or academic distinctions.

The right to the freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, acquisition and the disposal of property, practice of any profession and carrying on any occupation, trade and business has been guaranteed by Article 19 (1). Nothing in this clause, however, prevents the State from making any law by which reasonable restrictions are imposed in the interest of security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence Again, these rights do not affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevents the State from making any law imposing, in the interest of public order, reasonable restrictions or from making any law prescribing the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business.

Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution safeguard the liberty of the individual by securing that an individual will not lose his life or liberty except according to procedure established by law and providing against arbitrary arrest and indefinite detention. Other rights prohibit *begar* (forced labour), child labour and traffic in human beings ; guarantee the freedom of conscience in religious matters ; protect the cultural and educational interests of minorities and provide for adequate compensation in case of compulsory acquisition of property.

The above rights have been made justiciable by Article 32. To ensure that these are respected at all levels, Article 12 defines the term "State" to include "the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the legislatures of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India." By another provision (Article 13), all laws which were repugnant to these rights and were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution have been declared void to the extent of such repugnancy.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

The directive principles, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country." These lay down (Article 38) that the State shall strive "to promote the

welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life." They further seek to ensure (Article 39) that:

(a) the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;

(b) the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good ;

(c) the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment ;

(d) there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

(e) the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused, and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength ,

(f) childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

That the State shall take steps to organise village *panchayats* as units of self-government , make effective provisions for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want within the limits of its economic capacity and development. It shall also raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living ; endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs injurious to health , organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. It is further affirmed that the State shall endeavour to promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations.

UNION EXECUTIVE

The Indian Constitution provides for a parliamentary system of Government The Executive at the Centre consists of the President and a Council of Ministers

President

The executive head of the Union is called the President of India. The executive power of the Union, including the supreme command of the Defence Forces, is formally vested in the President, and all executive actions are taken in his name. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of the Central Legislature and of the Legislative Assemblies of the various States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution.

The President is vested with powers of appointment. He can summon, prorogue, address and send messages to the two Houses of Parliament; issue ordinances and give assent to bills passed by Parliament; and grant pardon, suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting on the basis of proportional representation by single transferable vote. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as ex-officio Chairman of the Upper House (Rajya Sabha). He acts as President during the temporary absence of the latter. Whenever there is any casual vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice-President acts as President till a newly elected President assumes office.

Council of Ministers

Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers, which functions on the principle of collective responsibility. The Council is headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the President. The other Ministers are also appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is responsible to the House of the People.

The Constitution, however, provides that the Prime Minister shall communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union (Article 78), and if the President so requires, submit, for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a particular Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

PARLIAMENT

The legislature of the Indian Union consists of the President and two Houses: (i) the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and (ii) the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

Council of States

The Council consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President. The latter are eminent men in literature, science, the arts and social services, etc. The rest of the members are representatives of the States, the allocation of seats being made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring after every two years. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of every State being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

House of the People

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise, the constituencies being so demarcated that there is not less than one member for every 7,50,000 of the population, and not more than one member for every 5,00,000 of the population (Article 81).

A person shall not be qualified to fill a seat in Parliament unless he:

(a) is a citizen of India;

(b) is in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of People, not less than twenty-five years of age; and

(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

The Constitution confers certain powers and privileges on members of the Houses of Parliament. No member of Parliament according to Article 105 (2), "shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any Committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings. The powers, privileges and immunities of a member of each House of Parliament shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and until so defined shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees."

JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court of India consists of the Chief Justice and not more than seven judges appointed by the President. The judges hold office till the age of 65 Parliament can prescribe a larger number, if necessary, under Article 124 (i). Provision has also been made for the appointment of *ad hoc* and retired judges to sit in the Supreme Court. For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession, or for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession, or in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any authority in India.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The procedure for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge is to be regulated by an Act of Parliament.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

Executive

The executive head of a State enumerated in Part A[1] of the First Schedule to the Constitution is known as the Governor. He is appointed by the President for a term normally of five years and holds office during his pleasure Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office A Governor is debarred from being a member of the Central or any of the State legislatures and cannot hold any other office of profit.

All executive power of the State is vested in the Governor, and he is required to exercise this power either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

Council of Ministers

Article 163 provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his func-

1. **Part A States:** Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

tions except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. Other Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

LEGISLATURE

The Constitution provides for a legislature for each State. The States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore have bicameral legislatures. In the rest of the States, the legislatures are unicameral. The upper house is known as the Legislative Council and the lower house as the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly

The total number of members of a Legislative Assembly will not be more than 500 or less than 60. The scale of representation is one member for every 75,000 of population. The normal term of an Assembly is five years, unless it is dissolved earlier.

Legislative Council

The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State is not to exceed a quarter of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly of that State. The minimum prescribed is forty. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, half the members of the Legislative Council are elected by an electorate consisting of members of local bodies graduates of universities and teachers, a third by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly; and the rest nominated by the Governor, and chosen from among those who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, the arts, the co-operative movement and social service. Like their counterpart at the Centre, the Legislative Councils are permanent, a third of their members retiring after every second year.

A person to be eligible for election to a State legislature must be·

(*a*) a citizen of India,

(*b*) in the case of a seat in the Legislative Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age, and in the case of a seat in the Legislative Council not less than thirty years of age, and

(*c*) in possession of such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

Freedom of speech has been ensured by the Constitution in each State Legislature by Article 194. No member is liable to any proceedings against him in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature. In other respects, the Constitutional provisions are similar to those of Parliament.

JUDICIARY

The Constitution envisages a High Court for each State. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. The judges of a High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, and in the case of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief

Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 years and are removable from office in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India.

PART B STATES[1]

Subject to certain modifications and omissions specified in Article 238, almost all the provisions applicable to Part A States are applicable to the States enumerated in Part B of the First Schedule. The modifications relate particularly to the office of the head of the State and a few other matters peculiar to this category of units which represent the former princely States.

The Head of the State in these units (except in Jammu and Kashmir) is called the Rajpramukh The Rajpramukh of a State is recognised by the President as such and is "entitled to such allowances and privileges as the President may, by general or special order, determine." As the executive head of the State, a Rajpramukh enjoys powers similar to those of a Governor of a Part A State.

PART C STATES[2]

The States specified in Part C of the First Schedule to the Constitution are administered by the President through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieut.-Governor appointed by him These States can also be administered through the Government of a neighbouring State. Parliament is authorised to create local legislatures or councils of advisers or ministers for these States with a view to securing a larger measure of autonomy for them Accordingly, elected legislatures and councils of ministers have been set up in six Part C States.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATES

Legislative Relations

Parliament can legislate for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and the legislature of a State for the whole or any part of the State. No law made by Parliament can, however, be considered invalid on the ground of extra-territorial operation.

Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters in the Union List and has concurrent powers along with State legislatures for all subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List.

A State legislature has exclusive powers to make laws for the State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List. The residuary powers of legislation have been vested in Parliament (Article 248).

Administrative Relations

The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such direction to the State as may appear to be necessary for that purpose (Article 256). State Governments are required so to exercise their powers as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union.

1. Part B States: Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin.
2. Part C States: Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh.

The Union executive has been empowered to give directions to a State regarding the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared to be of national or military importance. Further, Parliament can declare certain highways or waterways to be national highways or waterways. The Union executive can also construct and maintain means of communication required in connection with naval, military and air force works. It can also take necessary measures for the protection of the railways within the State. At the same time, Article 258 provides that the President may, with the consent of the Government of a State, entrust, either conditionally or unconditionally, to that Government or to its officers, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.

Provision also exists for the formation of an inter-State Council in public interest in order to:

(a) inquire into and advise upon disputes which may have arisen between the States;

(b) investigate and discuss subjects in which some or all the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest; or

(c) make recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject.

Such a Council can be established by an order of the President

Union List

The Union List consists of 97 entries and includes such subjects as defence, atomic energy, foreign affairs, citizenship and extradition, railways and national highways, maritime shipping, navigation and national waterways, air navigation and airways, posts and telegraphs, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, foreign exchange, trade and commerce with foreign countries, trade marks, patents, inventions, designs and copyrights, customs duties, taxes on incomes other than agricultural income, corporation tax, etc.

State List

The State List consists of 66 entries and includes subjects, such as public order, police, administration of justice, prisons and reformatories, local government, public health and sanitation, education, lands, forests and fisheries, tolls and taxes on agricultural incomes, professions, trades, callings, luxuries, entertainments, betting and gambling, etc.

Concurrent List

The Concurrent List consists of 47 entries and includes subjects, such as criminal law and procedure, marriage and divorce, contracts, adulteration of foodstuffs, trade unions, welfare of labour, social security and social insurance, economic and social planning, price control, factories, electricity, newspapers, books and printing presses, etc.

If any provision of a law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. Again, if the Rajya Sabha declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament

should make laws with respect to any matters contained in the State List, Parliament can make laws on that subject also.

Emergency Provisions

In times of grave emergency created by war or internal disturbance, the President can by proclamation (a) give direction to the constituent States as to how their authority is to be exercised, and (b) suspend from operation several Articles of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the part of the Union Government to make certain financial contributions to the States. During the period of such an emergency, Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

ELECTION COMMISSION

The superintendence, direction and control of all elections to Parliament and to the legislatures of the States and of the President and Vice-President of the Union shall vest in an Election Commission to be appointed by the President. The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys conditions of tenure and service similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS

Provision has been made in the Constitution for the setting up of a Finance Commission to make recommendations to the President as to the distribution between the Centre and the States of net proceeds of certain taxes (like the income-tax, excise duties, some export duties etc) and the allocation between the States of such proceeds Accordingly, a Finance Commission was set up in November 1951, with Sri K C. Neogy as Chairman, and it submitted its report to the Central Government in February 1953.

Consolidated and Contingency Funds

In accordance with Article 266 of the Constitution, the Central and State Governments are required to set up "the Consolidated Fund of India" and "the Consolidated Funds of the States" respectively. All revenues received by the Government of India and the Government of a State are to be credited to their respective consolidated funds No money is to be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State except in accordance with an Appropriation Act, passed by Parliament or the legislature of the State concerned. Provision has also been made for the establishment of a Contingency Fund of India and a Contingency Fund for each State to meet unforeseen expenditure pending proper authorisation by the appropriate legislature.

Authority for Audit

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the finances and accounts of the Union and the States It is his responsibility to see that the expenses voted by Parliament or the legislature of a State and laid down in the Appropriation Act are not exceeded or varied.

Trade and Commerce

The Constitution embodies the broad principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India. Parliament and the State legislatures are, however, authorised to prescribe limitations when there is scarcity of any particular commodity or on any other consideration of national or public interest. But no legislature, whether Parliament or a State legislature, has power to make a law giving any preference to one State over another or discriminating between different

States in respect of items relating to trade and commerce in the lists of the Seventh Schedule. Only certain Part B States are exempt from this provision for a period of ten years. This privilege was given to them because they enjoyed it before the commencement of the Constitution and had entered into an agreement with the Government of India.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script, and the form of numerals for official purpose shall be the international form of Indian numerals. The English language will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution. During this period the President is authorised to constitute a special commission to examine the growth and development of Hindi and progressively extend its use for all possible purposes with a view to replacing English completely at the end of the stipulated period.

The Constitution lays down that the legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages[1] in use in the State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. The need for the use of the English language in proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills, enactments and other laws has been recognised and Article 348 makes special provisions on the subject.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 368 provides that an amendment of the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent, and upon such assent being given to the bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the bill The only provisions, for the amendment of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has also been prescribed, relate to the Supreme Court and High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Manager of Publications, Government of India, Delhi	*The Constitution of India* (As modified up to September 1, 1951).
The Manager of Publications, Government of India, Delhi	*Constituent Assembly Debates, Official Report*
Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	*Our Constitution* (Second Revised Edition)
Santhanam, K.	*The Constitution of India*
Basu, D.D.	*Commentary on the Constitution of India*
Aggarwal, S.C	*Constitution of India*
All-India Reporter, Nagpur	*Chitaley's Constitution of India.*
Joshi, G.N.	*The Constitution of India*
Gladhill, A.	*The Republic of India Its Laws and Constitution*
Jennings, Ivor	*Some Characteristics of the Indian Constitution*
Srinivasan, N.	*Democratic Government in India*
Misra, B.R.	*Economic Aspects of the Indian Constitution*

1. Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India:
Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

CHAPTER IV

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is a replica of the capital of Asoka's pillar at Sarnath. In the original stone capital, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus. In the Emblem—as it appears in print—however, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The *Dharma Chakra* appears in relief in the centre of the abacus. On the right of the *Chakra* stands the figure of a bull and on the left that of a horse. The edge of the *Dharma Chakra* is visible both on the extreme right and left. The words, "*Satyameva Jayate*," from the *Mundaka Upanishad*, meaning "Truth alone triumphs," are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

The lion capital was adopted as the National Emblem by the Government of India on January 26, 1950. The original lion capital, designed between 242-232 B C , was erected by Emperor Asoka to mark the hallowed spot where the Buddha first initiated his disciples in the eight-fold path of salvation. This fact invests the Emblem with historical and spiritual significance Carved out of a single block of sandstone, the original capital was surmounted by a wheel (*chakra*)

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a tricolour with equal horizontal stripes—saffron (*kesari*) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom. The ratio of the width of the Flag to its length is two to three. The emblem on the Flag is an exact reproduction of the *Dharma Chakra* on the capital of Asoka's pillar at Sarnath. The *Chakra* is superimposed on the central band, and is as broad as the white strip. It is dark blue and has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of the Flag

The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Defence Forces Headquarters have drawn up regulations to ensure the proper use of the Flag. The regulations prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing. The regimental colour, the State flag, the organisational or institutional flag will be used for this purpose when necessary.

No other flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, then the National Flag must be the highest.

When other flags are flown along with the National Flag on the same halyard, the latter should be at the peak. The Flag should not be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free. When carried in a procession it must be borne high on the right shoulder of the standard-bearer and carried in front of the procession.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff, projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill, or a balcony, or the front of a building, the saffron end should be at the top.

Display on Buildings

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of district boards and municipalities. The frontier areas may, however, fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic, the Governors and Rajpramukhs have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and any other days of national rejoicing.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950 It was concurrently decided that *Vande Mataram*, which has played a historic part in India's struggle for freedom shall have an equal status.

Jana-gana-mana

Rabindranath Tagore's *Jana-gana-mana* was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Congress session at Calcutta. The song was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore was himself the Editor. The poet translated it into English in 1919, under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows.—

Jana-gana-mana-adhināyaka jaya he
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā.
Punjāba-Sindhu-Gujarāṭa-Marāthā-
    Drāvida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gangā-
    Uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha nāme jāge
Tava subha āsisa māge
Gāhe tava jaya-gāthā.
    Jana-gana-mangal-dāyaka, jaya he
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā
    Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

The following is an English rendering of the stanza quoted above:

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
  Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
    Mingles in the music of Jumna and Ganges,
    and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.
They pray for thy blessing and sing thy praise,
    Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
      Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

JANA-GANA-MANA

Vande Mātaram

Vande Mātaram is an older song than *Jana-gana-mana* and occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math* published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :

Vande Mātaram !
Sujlām, suphalām, malayaja, shitalām,
Shasyashyāmalām, Mātaram !
Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayāminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,
Suhāsinim, sumadhura-bhāshinim,
Sukhadām, Varadām, Mātaram !

The following English translation of this stanza is by Sri Aurobindo :

I bow to thee, Mother,
Richly watered, richly fruited,
Cool with the winds of the South,
Dark with the crops of the harvests,
The Mother !
Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight,
Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in
Flowering bloom, sweet of laughter, sweet of speech,
The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss !

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Smith, Vincent A. : *A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon*
2. Sitaramayya, B. Pattabhi : *History of the Indian National Congress*, 2 Vols.
3. Publications Division, Ministry of I and B, Government of India : *Our Flag*
4. Do : *Our National Songs*.

CHAPTER V

UNION GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT[1]

GOVERNMENT

President	Rajendra Prasad
Vice-President	S. Radhakrishnan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

	Cabinet Ministers		*Date of assumption of Office*
1.	Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs	Jawaharlal Nehru	May 13, 1952
2.	Education, and Natural Resources and Scientific Research	Abul Kalam Azad	"
3.	Home Affairs	Govind Ballabh Pant[2]	Jan. 10, 1955
4.	Communications	Jagjivan Ram	May 13, 1952
5.	Health	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	"
6	Finance	C D Deshmukh	"
7	Planning, and Irrigation and Power	Gulzarilal Nanda	"
8.	Defence	Kailas Nath Katju [3]	Jan 10, 1955
9	Commerce and Industry	T T Krishnamachari	May 13, 1952
10	Law and Minority Affairs	C C Biswas	"
11	Railways and Transport	Lal Bahadur Shastri	"
12.	Works, Housing and Supply	Swaran Singh	"
13.	Production	K C Reddy	"
14.	Food and Agriculture	Ajit Prasad Jain [4]	Nov. 25, 1954
15.	Labour	Khandubhai K. Desai	Sept. 10, 1954
	Ministers of Cabinet rank (but not members of the Cabinet)		
16	Parliamentary Affairs	Satya Narayan Sinha	May 13, 1952
17	Defence Organization	Mahavir Tyagi [5]	March 16, 1953
18	Information and Broadcasting	B V. Keskar	May 13, 1952
19	Commerce	D P Karmarkar	Aug 12, 1952
20	Agriculture	Panjabrao S Deshmukh	"
21	External Affairs	Syed Mahmud	Dec 7, 1954
22	Law	H V Pataskar	"
23	Natural Resources	K D Malaviya [6]	"
24	Revenue and Civil Expenditure	M C Shah [6]	"
25	Revenue and Defence Expenditure	A C Guha [6]	"
26	Rehabilitation	M C Khanna	"

1 As on January 10, 1955
2 Govind Ballabh Pant was sworn in as Minister without Portfolio on January 3, 1955
3. Kailas Nath Katju was Minister for Home Affairs and States from May 13, 1952 to January 9, 1955
4 Ajit Prasad Jain was Minister of State for Rehabilitation from May 13, 1952, and assumed charge as a Cabinet Minister on August 11, 1954.
5 Mahavir Tyagi was Minister of State for Revenue and Expenditure from May 13, 1952 to March 15, 1953.
6. Deputy Minister before assuming office as Minister of State on December 7, 1954

Deputy Ministers

27.	Communications	Raj Bahadur	June 4, 1952
28.	Defence	Surjit Singh Majithia	Aug. 12, 1952
29.	Home Affairs	B N. Datar	"
30	Labour	Abid Ali	"
31.	Rehabilitation	J.K. Bhonsle	"
32.	Railways and Transport	O.V. Alagesan	"
33.	Health	Srimati M. Chandrasekhar	"
34	External Affairs	A K Chanda	"
35	Food and Agriculture	M V Krishnappa	"
36	Irrigation and Power	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Sept. 12, 1952
37.	Defence	Satish Chandra	Nov. 27, 1952
38.	Planning	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Sept. 10, 1954
39.	Commerce and Industry	Nityanand Kanungo	Sept 28, 1954

Parliamentary Secretaries

1.	External Affairs	Srimati Lakshmi N. Menon
2.	Railways and Transport	Shahnwaz Khan
3.	External Affairs	J N Hazarika
4	Finance	B R Bhagat
5.	Production	R G Dubey
6.	External Affairs	Sadath Ali Khan
7.	Information and Broadcasting	G Rajagopalan
8.	Education	K L Shrimali
9.	Education	Mono Mohon Das

* * *

MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT FORMED ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1946

1	Vice-President, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	Jawaharlal Nehru
2	Home and Information and Broadcasting	Vallabhbhai Patel
3	Defence	Baldev Singh
4.	Finance	John Mathai
5	Communications, War Transport and Railways	M Asaf Ali
6	Agriculture and Food	Rajendra Prasad
7	Labour	Jagjivan Ram
8	Health, Education and Arts	Shafaat Ahmad Khan
9	Legislative and Posts and Air	Ali Zaheer
10	Industries and Supplies	C Rajagopalachari
11.	Works Mines and Power	Sarat Chandra Bose
12	Commerce	C H Bhabha

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH TOOK OVER POWER ON AUGUST 15, 1947

1	Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations and Scientific Research	Jawaharlal Nehru
2	Home States and Information and Broadcasting	Vallabhbhai Patel
3.	Food and Agriculture	Rajendra Prasad
4	Education	Abul Kalam Azad
5	Railways and Transport	John Mathai
6	Defence	Baldev Singh
7	Labour	Jagjivan Ram
8	Commerce	C H Bhabha
9	Communications	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
10	Health	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
11.	Law	B R Ambedkar
12	Finance	R K. Shanmukham Chetty
13	Industries and Supplies	Syama Prosad Mookerjee
14.	Works, Mines and Power	N V. Gadgil

* * *

PARLIAMENT

LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)

Speaker	G. V. Mavalankar
Deputy Speaker	M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

STRENGTH OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Party	Strength
Indian National Congress	363
Praja Socialist Party	26
Communist Party of India	17
People's Democratic Front	7
Gantantra Parishad (Orissa)	5
Tamilnad Toilers' Party	4
Hindu Mahasabha	4
Akali Party (Punjab and PEPSU)	3
Other Parties	22
Independents and others	41
Vacant (By-elections pending)	7
	499

S No.	Name of the Member	Constituency	Party[1]
1	2	3	4
1	Abdullabhai, Mulla Taherali	Chanda (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
2	Abdus Sattar	Kalna-Katwa (West Bengal)	Cong.
3.	Achal Singh	Agra West (U P)	Cong.
4.	Achalu, Sunkam	Nalgonda, R S C (Hyderabad)	P D F.
5.	Achint Ram	Hissar (Punjab)	Cong.
6	Achuthan K T.	Cranganur (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
7.	Agarwal, Sriman Narayan	Wardha (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
8	Agarwal, Hotu Lal	Jalaun-cum-Etawah West-cum-Jhansi North (U P)	Cong
9.	Agarwal Mukund Lal	Pilibhit-cum-Bareilly East (U.P)	Cong
10	Ahmed, Mohiuddin	Hyderabad City (Hyderabad)	Cong
11	Ajit Singh	Kapurthala-Bhatinda-R S C (PEPSU)	Cong.
12	Ajit Singhji	Sirohi-Pali Rajasthan)	Ind
13	Akarpuri, Teja Singh	Gurdaspur (Punjab)	Cong.
14	Alagesan, O V	Chingleput (Madras)	Cong.
15.	Altekar, Ganesh Sadashiv	North Satara (Bombay)	Cong
16.	Alva, Joachim	Kanara (Bombay)	Cong

1 *List of Abbreviations* Cong (Congress), C P I (Communist Party of India), P.S P. (Praja Socialist Party); Ind (Independent), C N S P J P (Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Janata Party), L S S (Lok Sewak Sangh), P W P (Peasants and Workers Party), S C F (Scheduled Castes' Federation), F B (Forward Bloc), T.T P (Tamilnad Toilers' Party), C.W P (Commonweal Party), M L (Muslim League), G P (Gantantra Parishad), H M.S. (Hindu Maha Sabha); R S P. (Revolutionary Socialist Party); J S (Jan Sangh), P D F (People's Democratic Front); K L P. (Krishikar Lok Party), R R P (Ram Rajya Parishad), T T C. (Travancore-Tamilnad Congress), R S T (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes), R S.C (Reserved for Scheduled Castes), U O B (United Opposition Bloc), U P (Uttar Pradesh), PEPSU (Patiala and East Panjab States Union).

1	2	3	4
17.	Amin, Indubhai B.	Baroda West (Bombay)	Ind.
18.	Amjad Ali	Goalpara Garo Hills (Assam)	P.S.P.
19.	Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari	Mandi-Mahasu (Himachal Pradesh)	Cong.
20.	Anandchand	Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)	Ind.
21.	Ansari, Shaukatullah Shah	Bidar (Hyderabad)	Cong
22.	Anthony, Frank	Anglo-Indian	Nominated
23.	Asthana, Sita Ram	Azamgarh West (U P)	Cong.
24.	Ayyangar, M Ananthasayanam	Tirupati (Andhra)	Cong.
25.	Azad, Abul Kalam	Rampur-cum-Bareilly West (U P)	Cong.
26.	Azad, Bhagwat Jha	Purnea-cum-Santal Parganas (Bihar)	Cong.
27.	Babunath Singh	Surguja-Raigarh, R S.T. (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
28	Badan Singh	Badaun West (U P)	Cong.
29.	Bagdi, Maganlal	Mahasamund (Madhya Pradesh)	P.S P.
30	Bahadur Singh	Ferozepur-Ludhiana, R S C. (Punjab)	Akali
31.	Balakrishnan, S C	Erode, R S C (Madras)	Cong
32.	Balasubramaniam, S.	Madurai (Madras)	Cong.
33.	Baldev Singh	Nawan Shahr (Punjab)	Cong.
34.	Balmiki, Kanhaiya Lal	Bulandshahr, R S.C. (U P)	Cong.
35.	Banerjee, Durga Charan	Midnapore-Jhargram (West Bengal)	J S.
36.	Bansal, Ghamandi Lal	Jhajjar-Rewari (Punjab)	Cong
37.	Barman, Upendranath	North-Bengal, R S C (West Bengal)	Cong.
38	Barrow, A E T.	Anglo-Indian	Nominated
39.	Barupal, Panna Lall	Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu, R S C. (Rajasthan)	Cong.
40.	Basappa, C R.	Tumkur (Mysore)	Cong.
41.	Basu, A K.	North Bengal (West Bengal)	Cong
42	Basu, Kamal Kumar	Diamond Harbour (West Bengal)	C P I
43.	Bhagat, B R.	Patna-cum-Shahabad (Bihar)	Cong
44	Bhakt Darshan	Garhwal East-cum-Moradabad North-East (U P)	Cong
45	Bhandari, Daulat Mal	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Cong
46	Bharati, G S	Yeotmal (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
47.	Bhargava, Mukat Beharilal	Ajmer South (Ajmer)	Cong.
48.	Bhargava, Thakur Das	Gurgaon (Punjab)	Cong
49.	Bhartiya, Shaligram R.	West Khandesh (Bombay)	Cong.
50.	Bhatkar, Laxman Shrawan	Buldana-Akola, R S C (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
51.	Bhatt, Chandrashanker	Broach (Bombay)	Cong.
52.	Bhawani Singh	Barmer-Jalore (Rajasthan)	Ind.
53	Bheekha Bhai	Banswara-Dungarpur, R.S T , (Rajasthan)	Cong
54.	Bhoi, Girdhari	Kalahandi-Bolangir, R S.T. (Orissa)	G.P.
55.	Bhonsle, J K.	Ratnagiri North (Bombay)	Cong.
56	Bidari, Ramappa Balappa	Bijapur South (Bombay)	Cong.
57.	Birbal Singh	Jaunpur East (U.P)	Cong.
58.	Bogawat, U R.	Ahmednagar South (Bombay)	Cong.
59.	Boovaraghasamy, V.	Perambalur (Madras)	T.T.P.

1	2	3	4
60.	**Borkar, Nama Arjun** [1]	**Bhandara, R.S C.(Madhya Pradesh)**	Cong.
61.	**Borooah, Dev Kanta**	Nowgong (Assam)	Cong
62.	**Bose, P.C.**	Manbhum North (Bihar)	Cong.
63.	**Brajeshwar Prasad**	Gaya East (Bihar)	Cong.
64.	Brohmo-Chaudhury, Sitanath	Goalpara, Garo Hills, R.S T (Assam)	Cong.
65.	Buchhikotaiah, Sanaka	Masulipatnam (Andhra)	C P I.
66	Chakravartty, Srimati Renu	Basirhat (West Bengal)	C P.I.
67.	Chaliha, Bimlaprosad	Sibsagar-North Lakhimpur (Assam)	Cong
68.	Chanda, Anil Kumar	Birbhum (West Bengal)	Cong.
69.	Chandak, B L	Betul (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
70.	Chandrasekhar, Srimati M.	Tiruvallur, R S C (Madras)	Cong.
71.	Charak, Lakshman Singh	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
72.	Chatterjea, Tushar	Serampore (West Bengal)	C.P I.
73.	Chatterjee, Susilranjan	West Dinajpur (West Bengal)	Cong.
74.	Chatterjee, N C.	Hooghly (West Bengal)	H M S.
75	Chattopadhyaya, Harindranath	Vijayawada (Andhra)	Ind.
76	Chaturvedi, Rohanlal	Etah Central (U P)	Cong
77.	Chaudhary, Ganeshi Lal	Shahjahanpur North-cum-Kheri East, R S C (U P)	Cong.
78	Chaudhuri, Ranbir Singh	Rohtak (Punjab)	Cong.
79	Chaudhuri, Rohini Kumar	Gauhati (Assam)	Cong
80	Chaudhuri, Tridib Kumar	Berhampore (West Bengal)	R S P
81.	Chavda, Akbar	Banaskantha (Bombay)	Cong.
82	Chettiar, I S Avinashilingam	Tiruppur (Madras)	Cong
83	Chettiar, V VR N AR Nagappa	Ramanathapuram (Madras)	Cong
84.	Chinaria, Hira Singh	Mohindergarh (PEPSU)	Cong
85	Choudhuri, Muhammed Shaffee	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong
86	Chowdary, C R	Narasaraopet (Andhra)	Ind.
87	Chowdhury, Nikunja Behari	Ghatal (West Bengal)	C P I.
88.	Dabhi, Fulsinhji B	Kaira North (Bombay)	Cong.
89	Damar, Amar Singh	Jhabua, R S T (Madhya Bharat)	Cong
90	Damodaran, G R	Pollachi (Madras)	Cong
91	Damodaran, Nettur P.	Tellicherry (Madras)	P S P
92.	Das, B.	Jajpur-Keonjhar (Orissa)	Cong
93.	Das, Basanta Kumar	Contai (West Bengal)	Cong.
94.	Das, Beli Ram	Barpeta (Assam)	Cong
95.	Das, Bijoy Chandra	Ganjam South (Orissa)	C P I
96.	Das, Kamal Krishna	Birbhum, R S C (West Bengal)	Cong.
97.	Das, Mono Mohan	Burdwan, R S C. (West Bengal)	Cong
98	Das, Nayan Tara	Monghyr Sadr-cum-Jamui, R S C (Bihar)	Cong
99.	Das, Shree Narayan	Darbhanga Central (Bihar)	Cong.
100.	Das, Ramananda	Barrackpore (West Bengal)	Cong.
101.	Das, Ram Dhani	Gaya East, R S C. (Bihar)	Cong.
102.	Das, Sarangadhar	Dhenkanal-West Cuttack (Orissa)	P.S.P.
103.	Datar, Balwant Nagesh	Belgaum North (Bombay)	Cong.
104.	Deb, Dasaratha	Tripura East, (Tripura)	C P I.

[1] Since died in an air crash on February 2, 1955.

1	2	3	4
105.	Deb, S C.	Cachar-Lushai Hills (Assam)	Cong.
106.	Deo, Rajendra Narayan Singh	Kalahandi-Bolangir (Orissa)	G.P.
107.	Deo, Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh	Surguja-Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh)	Ind.
108.	Deogam, Kanhu Ram	Chaibassa, R.S T (Bihar)	Jharkhand
109.	Desai, Kanayalal Nanabhai	Surat (Bombay)	Cong.
110.	Desai, Khandubhai K	Halar (Saurashtra)	Cong
111.	Deshmukh, Panjabrao S.	Amravati East (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
112.	Deshmukh C D	Kolaba (Bombay)	Cong.
113	Deshmukh, K G	Amravati West (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
114.	Deshpande, Govind Hari	Nasik-Central (Bombay)	Cong
115.	Deshpande, Vishnu Ghanashyam	Guna (Madhya Bharat)	H M.S.
116.	Dholakia, G A	Kutch East (Kutch)	Cong.
117	Dhulekar, R.V.	Jhansi South (U P)	Cong
118	Dhusiya, Sohan La	Basti Central-East-cum-Gorakhpur West, R S C (U P)	Cong.
119	Digambar Singh	Etah West-cum-Mainpuri West-cum-Mathura East (U P.)	Cong
120.	Digvijava Narain Singh	Muzaffarpur North-East (Bihar)	Cong
121	Diwan, R S	Osmanabad (Hyderabad)	Cong.
122	Dube, Mulchand	Farrukhabad North (U P)	Cong
123	Dube, Udai Shanker	Basti North (U P)	Cong.
124.	Dubey, Rajaram Giridharilal	Bijapur North (Bombay)	Cong
125.	Dutt, Asim Krishna	Calcutta South-West (West Bengal)	Cong
126	Dutt, Biren	Tripura West (Tripura)	C P I
127	Dutta, Santosh Kumar	Howrah (West Bengal)	Cong.
128	Dwivedi, Dashrath Prasad	Gorakpur Central (U P)	Cong
129	Dwivedi, M L	Hamirpur (U P)	Cong
130	Eacharan I	Ponnani, R S C (Madras)	Cong.
131	Ebenezer S A	Vikarabad (Hyderabad)	Cong
132	Elayaperumal, L	Cuddalore, R S C (Madras)	Cong.
133	Fotedar, Sheo Narayan	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong
134	Gadgil, Narhar Vishnu	Poona Central (Bombay)	Cong.
135	Gadilingana Gowd Y	Kurnool (Andhra)	P S P
136.	Ganpati Ram	Jaunpur East, R S C (U P)	Cong.
137	Gandhi, Feroze	Pratapgarh West-cum-Rae Bareli East (U P)	Cong
138	Gandhi, Maneklal Maganlal	Panch Mahals-cum-Baroda East (Bombay)	Cong
139	Gandhi, V B.	Bombay City-North (Bombay)	Cong
140	Ganga Devi, Srimati	Lucknow cum-Bara Banki West-R S C (U P)	Cong
141	Garg, Ram Pratap	Patiala (PEPSU)	Cong.
142	Gautam, C.D	Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
143	Ghose, Surendra Mohan	Malda (West Bengal)	Cong.
144	Ghosh, Atulya	Burdwan (West Bengal)	Cong.
145.	Ghulam Qadar, Kh	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
146	Gidwani, Choithram Partabrai	Thana (Bombay)	P.S.P.
147	Giri, V.V	Pathapatnam (Andhra)	Cong.
148	Girraj Saran Singh	Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	Ind

1	2	3	4
149.	Gohain, Chowkhamoon	Nominated-Part B Tribal Areas (Assam)	Cong.
150.	Gopalan, A.K.	Cannanore (Madras)	C P I.
151.	Gopi Ram	Mandi-Mahasu, R.S C. (Himachal Pradesh)	Cong.
152.	Gounder, K. Periaswami	Erode (Madras)	Cong.
153.	Gounder, K. Sakthivadivel	Periyakulam (Madras)	Cong.
154.	Govind Das	Mandla-Jabalpur South (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
155.	Gowda, T. Madiah	Bangalore South (Mysore)	Cong.
156.	Guha, Arun Chandra	Santipur (West Bengal)	Cong.
157.	Gupta, Badshah	Mainpuri East (U P)	Cong.
158.	Gupta, Sadhan Chandra	Calcutta South-East (West Bengal)	C P I.
159.	Gurupadaswamy, M.S	Mysore (Mysore)	P S P.
160.	Har Prasad Singh	Ghazipur West (U P)	Cong.
161.	Hari Mohan	Manbhum North, R S C. (Bihar)	Cong
162	Hasda, S.	Midnapore-Jhargram, R S T (West Bengal)	Cong
163.	Hazarika, J N	Dibrugarh (Assam)	Cong
164.	Heda, H C	Nizamabad (Hyderabad)	Cong
165	Hembrom, Lal	Santal Parganas-cum-Hazaribagh, R S I (Bihar)	Cong.
166	Hem Raj	Kangra (Punjab)	Cong
167.	Hifzur Rahman	Moradabad Central (U P)	Cong
168.	Hukam Singh	Kapurthala-Bhatinda (PEPSU)	Akali
169	Hyder Husein	Gonda North (U P)	Cong
170	Ibrahim A	Ranchi North-East (Bihar)	Cong.
171	Iqbal Singh	Fazilka-Sirsa (Punjab)	Cong
172	Iyyunni, C R.	Trichur (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
173.	Jagjivan Ram	Shahabad South, R S C (Bihar)	Cong
174.	Jain, Ajit Prasad	Saharanpur West-cum-Muzaffar-nagar North (U P)	Cong
175	Jain, Nemi Saran	Bijnor South (U P)	Cong
176.	Jaipal Singh	Ranchi West, R S T (Bihar)	Jharkhand
177.	Jaisoorya, N M	Medak (Hyderabad)	P D F
178.	Jajware, Ramraj	Santal Parganas-cum-Hazaribagh (Bihar)	Cong
179	Jangde, Resham Lal	Bilaspur, R S C (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
180.	Jatav-vir, Manik Chand	Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur, R S C (Rajasthan)	K.L P.
181	Jayaraman, A	Tindivanam, R S C. (Madras)	T T.P.
182.	Jena, Kanhu Charan	Balasore, R S C (Orissa)	Cong
183.	Jena Lakshmidhar	Jajpur-Keonjhar, R S C. (Orissa)	G P.
184.	Jena, Niranjan	Dhenkanal-West Cuttack, R S C (Orissa)	Cong
185.	Jethan, Kherwar	Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi, R S.T (Bihar)	Cong
186.	Jhunjhunwala, B.P	Bhagalpur Central (Bihar)	Cong
187.	Jogendra Singh	Bahraich West (U.P.)	Cong.
188.	Joshi, J.H.	Madhya Saurashtra (Saurashtra)	Cong
189.	Joshi, Krishnacharya	Yadgir (Hyderabad)	Cong
190.	Joshi, Liladhar	Shajapur-Rajgarh (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
191.	Joshi, M.D.	Ratnagiri South (Bombay)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
192.	Joshi, Nandlal	Indore (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
193.	Joshi, Srimati Subhadra	Karnal (Punjab)	Cong.
194.	Jwala Prasad	Ajmer North (Ajmer)	Cong.
195.	Kachiroyar, N.D. Govindaswami	Cuddalore (Madras)	T.T.P.
196.	Kajrolkar, Narayan Sadoba	Bombay City-North, R.S C (Bombay)	Cong.
197.	Kakkan, P.	Madurai, R.S.C. (Madras)	Cong.
198.	Kale, Srimati Anasuyabai	Nagpur (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
199.	Kamal Singh	Shahabad North-West (Bihar)	Ind.
200	Kamble, D N P.	Nanded, R S C (Hyderabad)	Cong.
201.	Kandasamy, S K Babie	Tiruchengode (Madras)	Ind.
202.	Kanungo, Nityanand	Kendrapara (Orissa)	Cong.
203	Karmarkar, D.P	Dharwar North (Bombay)	Cong
204	Karni Singhji	Bikaner-Churu (Rajasthan)	Ind
205	Kasliwal, Nemi Chandra	Kotah-Jhalawar (Rajasthan)	Cong.
206.	Katham, Birendranath	North Bengal, R S T (West Bengal)	Cong.
207.	Katju, Kailas Nath	Mandasaur (Madhya Bharat)	Cong
208.	Kazmi, Mohammad Ahmad	Sultanpur North-cum-Faizabad South-West (U P)	Cong
209.	Kelappan, K	Ponnani (Madras)	P S P.
210.	Keshavaiengar, N	Bangalore North (Mysore)	Cong
211.	Keskar, B V	Sultanpur South (U P)	Cong
212.	Khan, Sadath Ali	Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad)	Cong
213.	Khan, Shahnawaz	Meerut North-East (U P)	Cong.
214.	Khardekar, B H	Kolhapur-cum-Satara (Bombay)	Ind
215	Khare, N B	Gwalior (Madhya Bharat)	H M S
216	Khedkar, Gopalrao Bajirao	Buldana-Akola (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
217.	Khimji, Bhawanji A	Kutch West (Kutch)	Cong
218.	Khongmen, Srimati, B	Autonomous Districts, R S T (Assam)	Cong
219.	Kirolikar, Wasudeo S	Durg (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
220	Kolay, Jagannath	Bankura (West Bengal)	Cong
221	Kosa, Muchaki	Bastar, R S T (Madhya Pradesh)	Ind
222.	Kottukapally, George T	Meenachil (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong
223.	Kripalani, J B.	Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea (Bihar)	P.S P
224.	Kripalani, Srimati Sucheta	New Delhi (Delhi)	P S P
225.	Krishna, M R	Karimnagar, R S C (Hyderabad)	Cong.
226	Krishna Chandra	Mathura West (U P)	Cong
227.	Krishnamachari, T T.	Madras (Madras)	Cong
228.	Krishnappa, M.V	Kolar (Mysore)	Cong
229.	Krishnaswami, A	Kancheepuram (Madras)	C W P.
230.	Kureel, Baij Nath	Pratapgarh West-cum-Rae Bareli East, R S.C (U P)	Cong.
231.	Lakshmayya, Paidi	Anantapur (Andhra)	Cong.
232.	Lallanji	Faizabad North-West (U P)	Cong.
233.	Lal Singh	Ferozepore-Ludhiana (Punjab)	Akali
234.	Lanka Sundaram	Visakapatnam (Andhra)	Ind.
235.	Laskar, Nibaran Chandra	Cachar-Lushai Hills, R S C. (Assam)	Cong.
236.	Laisram, Jogeswar Singh	Inner Manipur (Manipur)	Cong.
237	Lingam, N.M.	Coimbatore (Madras)	Cong.

	2	3	4
238.	Lotan Ram	Jalaun-cum-Etawah West-cum Jhansi North, R S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
239.	Mahapatra, Sibnarayan Singh	Sundargarh, R.S.T. (Orissa)	Cong.
240.	Mahata, Bhajahari	Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum (Bihar)	L.S.S.
241.	Mahendra Nath Singh	Saran Central (Bihar)	Cong.
242.	Mahodaya, Vaijanath	Nimar (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
243.	Mahtab, Harekrushna(*a*)	Cuttack (Orissa)	Cong.
244.	Majhi, Chaitan	Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum, R S T. (Bihar)	L.S.S.
245.	Majhi, Ram Chandara	Mayurbhanj, R.S T (Orissa)	Cong.
246.	Majithia, Surjit Singh	Taran Taran (Punjab)	Cong.
247.	Malliah, U Srinivasa	South Kanara-North (Madras)	Cong.
248.	Malludora, Gam	Visakapatnam, R.S.T. (Andhra)	Ind.
249.	Malvia, Bhagu Nandu	Shajapur-Rajgarh, R S C. (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
250.	Malviya, Motilal	Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh, R S C (Vindhya Pradesh)	Cong
251	Malviya, Chatur Narain	Raisen (Bhopal)	Cong.
252.	Malaviya, Keshava Deva	Gonda East-cum Basti West (U P.)	Cong.
253	Mandal, Pashupati	Bankura, R S C (West Bengal)	Cong.
254	Mascarene, Kumari Annie	Trivandrum (Travancore-Cochin)	Ind.
255.	Masuriya Din	Allahabad East-cum-Jaunpur West, R S C (U P)	Cong
256.	Mathew, C.P	Kottayam (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
257	Mathuram, Edward Paul	Tiruchirapalli (Madras)	Ind.
258	Matthen, C P	Thiruvellah (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
259.	Mavalankar, G V	Ahmedabad (Bombay)	Cong.
260.	Maydeo, Srimati Indira A.	Poona South (Bombay)	Cong.
261	Mehta, Asoka	Bhandara (Madhya Pradesh)	P.S.P.
262	Mehta, Balvantray Gopaljee	Gohilwad (Saurashtra)	Cong.
263.	Mehta, Balwant Sinha	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Cong.
264.	Mehta, Jaswantrai	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Ind
265	Menon, K A Damodara	Kozhikode (Madras)	P S P.
266	Minimata, Srimati	Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur, R S C. (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
267.	Mishra, Suresh Chandra	Monghyr North-East (Bihar)	P S P.
268	Mishra, Bibhuti	Saran-cum-Champaran (Bihar)	Cong.
269.	Mishra, Lalit Narayan	Darbhanga-cum-Bhagalpur (Bihar)	Cong.
270.	Mishra, Lokenath	Puri (Orissa)	Cong.
271.	Mishra, Mathura Prasad	Monghyr North-West (Bihar)	Cong.
272.	Mishra, Shyam Nandan	Darbhanga North (Bihar)	Cong.
273.	Misra, Raghubar Dayal	Bulandshahr (U.P.)	Cong.
274.	Misra, Sarju Prasad	Deoria South (U.P.)	Cong.
275.	Misra, Lingaraj	Khurda (Orissa)	Cong.
276.	Misra, Bhupendra Nath	Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
277.	Missir, Vijneshwar	Gaya North (Bihar)	P.S.P.
278.	Mohammad Saeed Masuodi	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
279.	Mohd Akber, Sofi	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong
280.	Morarka, R.R.	Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)	Cong.

(*a*) Since resigned and took over as Governor of Bombay on March 1, 1955.

1	2	3	4
281.	More, K.L.	Kolhapur-cum-Satara, R.S C. (Bombay)	Cong.
282.	More, Shankar Shantaram	Sholapur (Bombay)	P.W.P.
283.	Mudaliar, C. Ramaswamy	Kumbakonam (Madras)	Cong.
284.	Muhammad Islamuddin	Purnea North-East (Bihar)	Cong.
285.	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh	Murshidabad (West Bengal)	Cong.
286.	Mukerjee, Hirendra Nath	Calcutta North-East (West Bengal)	C.P.I.
287.	Mukne, Yeshwantrao M.	Thana,R S.T. (Bombay)	Cong.
288.	Murli Manohar	Ballia East (U P.)	Ind.
289.	Muniswamy, N.R.	Wandiwash (Madras)	C.W.P.
290.	Murthy, B S	Eluru (Andhra)	P.S.P.
291.	Musafir, Gurmukh Singh	Amritsar (Punjab)	Cong.
292.	Mushar, Kirai	Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea, R S C (Bihar)	P S P.
293.	Muthukrishnan, M.	Vellore, R.S C. (Madras)	Cong.
294.	Naidu, Nalla Reddi	Rajahmundry (Andhra)	P.S P.
295.	Nair, C. Krishnan	Outer Delhi (Delhi)	Cong.
296.	Nair, N. Sreekantan	Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara (Travancore-Cochin)	R S P.
297.	Nambiar, K. Ananda	Mayuram (Madras)	C P I.
298.	Nanadas, Mangalagiri	Ongole, R.S C (Andhra)	Ind.
299.	Nanda, Gulzarilal	Sabarkantha (Bombay)	Cong
300.	Narasimham, S.V.L.	Guntur (Andhra)	Ind.
301.	Narasimhan, C.R.	Krishnagiri (Madras)	Cong.
302	Naskar, Purnendu Sekhar	Diamond Harbour, R S.C (West Bengal)	Cong
303.	Natawadkar, Jayantrao G.	West Khandesh, R S T (Bombay)	Cong.
304.	Natesan, P.	Tiruvallur (Madras)	Cong.
305.	Nathany, Hari Ram	Bhilwara (Rajasthan)	R R P.
306.	Nathwani, Narendra P	Sorath (Saurashtra)	Cong.
307	Nayar, Srimati Shakuntala	Gonda West (U.P)	H.M S.
308	Nayar, V P.	Chirayinkil (Travancore-Cochin)	Ind.
309.	Nehru, Jawaharlal	Allahabad East-cum-Jaunpur West (U.P)	Cong
310.	Nehru, Srimati Uma	Sitapur-cum-Kheri West (U P)	Cong.
311.	Nesamony, A.	Nagercoil (Travancore-Cochin)	T.T.C.
312.	Neswi, T.R.	Dharwar South (Bombay)	Cong.
313.	Nevatia, R P.	Shahjahanpur North-cum-Kheri East (U P)	Cong.
314.	Nijalingappa, S.	Chittaldrug (Mysore)	Cong.
315	Palchoudhuri, Srimati Ila	Nabadwip (West Bengal)	Cong.
316.	Pande, C D	Naini Tal-cum-Almora South-West cum-Bareilly North (U.P.)	Cong.
317.	Pandey, Natabar	Sambalpur (Orissa)	G.P.
318.	Panna Lal	Faizabad North-West, R S.C. (U.P)	Cong.
319.	Pant, Devi Datt	Almora North-East (U.P.)	Cong.
320.	Paragi Lal	Sitapur-cum-Kheri West, R.S.C. (U.P.)	Cong.
321.	Paranjpe, R.G.	Bhir (Hyderabad)	P.D F.
322.	Parekh, J.N.	Zalawad (Saurashtra)	Cong.
323.	Parikh, Shantilal G.	Mehsana East (Bombay)	Cong.
324.	Parmar, Rupaji Bhavji	Panch Mahals-cum-Baroda East, R.S.T. (Bombay)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
325.	Pataskar, Hari Vinayak*	Jalgaon (Bombay)	Cong.
326.	Patel, Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai	Surat, R S.T. (Bombay)	Cong.
327.	Patel, Srimati Maniben V.	Kaira South (Bombay)	Cong.
328.	Patel, Rajeshwar	Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga (Bihar)	Cong.
329.	Pateria, Sushil Kumar	Jabalpur North (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
330.	Patil, P R Kanavade	Ahmednagar North (Bombay)	Cong.
331.	Patil, S.K.	Bombay City-South (Bombay)	Cong
332	Patil, S V	Belgaum South (Bombay)	Cong.
333	Patnaik, Uma Charan	Ghumsur (Orissa)	Ind
334	Pawar, Vyankatrao P.	South Satara (Bombay)	Cong.
335	Pillai, P T Thanu	Tirunelveli (Madras)	Cong.
336.	Pocker, B	Malappuram (Madras)	M L
337.	Prabhaker, Naval	Outer-Delhi, R S C (Delhi)	Cong
338	Punnoose, P T	Alleppey (Travancore-Cochin)	Ind
339.	Rachiah, N	Mysore, R S C (Mysore)	Cong.
340.	Radha Raman	Delhi City (Delhi)	Cong.
341.	Raghavachari, K S	Penukonda (Andhra)	P S.P.
342	Raghavaih, Pasupati Venkata	Ongole (Andhra)	Ind.
343	Raghubir Singh	Bulandshahr (U P)	Cong
344	Raghunath Singh	Banaras Central (U P)	Cong
345	Raghuramaiah, Kotha	Tenali (Andhra)	Cong.
346	Raju, Srimati Jayashri	Bombay Suburban (Bombay)	Cong.
347	Raj Bahadur	Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	Cong.
348	Rajabhoj, P N.	Sholapur, R S C (Bombay)	S C.F
349	Ramchander, D	Vellore (Madras)	C W P.
350	Ramaseshaiah, N	Parvathipuram (Andhra)	Ind.
351	Ramasami, M D	Aruppukkottai (Madras)	F.B.
352	Ramaswamy, P.	Mahbubnagar, R S C (Hyderabad)	Cong.
353	Ramaswamy, S V.	Salem (Madras)	Cong
354	Ram Dass	Hoshiarpur, R S C (Punjab)	Cong.
355.	R N Singh	Ghazipur East-cum-Ballia South-West (U P)	P S P.
356.	Ram Narayan Singh	Hazaribagh West (Bihar)	C N S P J P.
357	Ram Saran	Moradabad West (U P)	Cong.
358.	Ram Shanker Lal	Basti Central-East-cum-Gorakhpur West (U P)	Cong.
359	Ram Subhag Singh	Shahabad South (Bihar)	Cong
360	Randaman Singh	Shahdol-Sidhi, R S T. (Vindhya Pradesh)	P.S.P.
361.	Rane, Shivram Rango	Bhusaval (Bombay)	Cong.
362.	Ranjit Singh	Sangrur (PEPSU)	Ind.
363.	Rao, Ch V. Rama	Kakinada (Andhra)	C P.I.
364	Rao, B Rajagopala	Srikakulam (Andhra)	Ind.
365.	Rao, B Shiva	South Kanara-North (Madras)	Cong.
366.	Rao, Kadiyala Gopala	Gudivada (Andhra)	C P I.
367.	Rao, Kanety Mohana	Rajahmundry, R.S C. (Andhra)	C.P I
368.	Rao, Kondru Subba	Eluru, R.S C (Andhra)	C.P.I.
369.	Rao, Pendyal Raghava	Warangal (Hyderabad)	P.D.F.
370.	Rao, P. Subba	Nowrangpur (Orissa)	G.P.

1	2	3	4
371.	Rao, Rayasam Seshagiri	Nandyal (Andhra)	Cong.
372.	Rao, T.B. Vittal	Khammam (Hyderabad)	P.D.F.
373.	Raut, Bhola	Saran-cum-Champaran, R.S.C. (Bihar)	Cong.
374.	Razmi, Saidullah Khan	Sehore (Bhopal)	Ind.
375.	Reddi, B. Ramachandra	Nellore (Andhra)	Ind.
376.	Reddi, C. Madhao	Adilabad (Hyderabad)	P.S.P.
377.	Reddi, Y. Eswara	Cuddapah (Andhra)	C.P.I.
378.	Reddy, Baddam Yella	Karimnagar (Hyderabad)	P.D F.
379.	Reddy, K Janardhan	Mahbubnagar (Hyderabad)	Cong.
380.	Reddy, Ravi Narayan	Nalgonda (Hyderabad)	P.D.F.
381.	Reddy, T.N Viswanatha	Chittoor (Andhra)	Cong.
382.	Richardson, John	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nominated
383.	Rishang Keishing	Outer Manipur, R S T. (Manipur)	P S.P.
384.	Roy, Satyaban	Uluberia (West Bengal)	Cong.
385	Roy, Biswa Nath	Deoria West (U P)	Cong.
386.	Roy, Patiram	Basirhat, R S C (West Bengal)	Cong
387	Rup Narain	Mirzapur-cum-Banaras West, R S C (U P)	Cong.
388.	Saha, Meghnad	Calcutta North-West (West Bengal)	Ind.
389.	Sahai, Raghubir	Etah North-East-cum-Budaun East (U P)	Cong.
390.	Sahaya, Syamanandan	Muzaffarpur Central (Bihar)	Cong.
391	Sahu, Bhagabat	Balasore (Orissa)	Cong.
392.	Sahu, Rameshwar	Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga, R S C (Bihar)	Cong.
393	Saigal, Amar Singh	Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
394	Saksena, Mohanlal	Lucknow-cum-Bara Banki (U.P)	Cong
395.	Samanta, Satis Chandra	Tamluk (West Bengal)	Cong
396.	Sanganna, T.	Ravagada-Phulbani, R S T (Orissa)	Cong.
397	Sankarapandian, M	Sankaranayinarkovil (Madras)	Cong
398	Sarmah, Debeswar	Golaghat-Jorhat (Assam)	Cong
399	Sathianathan, N	Dharamapuri (Madras)	Ind
400.	Satish Chandra	Bareilly South (U P.)	Cong.
401.	Satyawadi, Virendra Kumar	Karnal, R S C. (Punjab)	Cong.
402.	Sen, Srimati Sushama	Bhagalpur South (Bihar)	Cong.
403.	Sen, Phani Gopal	Purnea Central Bihar)	Cong
404	Sen, Raj Chandra	Kotah Bundi (Rajasthan)	R.R P.
405	Sewal, A R	Chamba-Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh)	Cong.
406.	Shah, Srimati Kamlendu Mati	Garhwal West-cum-Tehri Garhwal-cum-Bijnor North (U.P.)	Ind.
407	Shah, Chimanlal Chakubhai	Gohilwad-Sorath (Saurashtra)	Cong.
408.	Shah, Raichand Bhai N	Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
409.	Sharma, Balkrishna	Kanpur South-cum-Etawah East (U P)	Cong.
410.	Sharma, Krishna Chandra	Meerut South (U.P)	Cong.
411	Sharma, Diwan Chand	Hoshiarpur (Punjab)	Cong.
412.	Sharma, Khushi Ram	Meerut West (U P)	Cong.
413.	Sharma, Nand Lal	Sikar (Rajasthan)	R.R.P.
414	Sharma, Radha Charan	Morena-Bhind (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
415.	Shastri, Algu Rai	Azamgarh East-cum-Ballia West (U.P.)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
416.	Shastri, Bhagwandutt	Shahdol-Sidhi (Vindhya Pradesh)	P.S.P.
417.	Shastri, Ramanand	Unnao-cum-Rae Bareli West-cum-Hardoi South-East, R S.C. (U.P)	Cong.
418.	Shivananjappa, M.K.	Mandya (Mysore)	Cong.
419.	Shobha Ram	Alwar (Rajasthan)	Cong.
420.	Shukla, Bhagwaticharan	Durg-Bastar (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
421.	Siddananjappa, H.	Hassan-Chikmagalur (Mysore)	Cong.
422.	Singhal, Shri Chand	Aligarh (U.P)	Cong.
423.	Sinha, Satyanarain	Saran East (Bihar)	Cong.
424.	Sinha, Anirudha	Darbhanga East (Bihar)	Cong.
425.	Sinha, Awadheshwar Prasad	Muzaffarpur East (Bihar)	Cong.
426	Sinha, Banarsi Prasad	Monghyr Sadr-cum-Jamui (Bihar)	Cong.
427.	Sinha, Gajendra Prasad	Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi (Bihar)	Cong.
428.	Sinha, Jhulan	Saran North (Bihar)	Cong.
429.	Sinha, Jugal Kishore	Muzaffarpur North-West (Bihar)	P S.P.
430	Sinha, Kailash Pati	Patna Central (Bihar)	Cong.
431.	Sinha, Nageshwar Prasad	Hazaribagh East (Bihar)	Cong.
432	Sinha, S	Pataliputra (Bihar)	Cong.
433.	Sinha Satya Narayan	Samastipur East (Bihar)	Cong.
434	Sinha, Satyendra Narayan	Gaya West (Bihar)	Cong.
435.	Sinha, Srimati Tarkeshwari	Patna East (Bihar)	Cong.
436	Sinhasan Singh	Gorakhpur South (U P)	Cong.
437.	Siva, M V Gangadhara	Chittoor, R S C (Andhra)	Cong.
438	Snatak, Nardeo	Aligarh, R S C (U P)	Cong.
439.	Sodhia, Khub Chand	Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong
440.	Somana, N.	Coorg (Coorg)	Cong.
441	Somani, G D	Nagaur-Pali (Rajasthan)	Ind.
442	Subrahmanyam, Kandala	Vizianagaram (Andhra)	P.S P.
443	Subrahmanyam, Tekur	Bellary (Mysore)	Cong.
444	Sunder Lall	Saharanpur West-cum-Muzaffarnagar North, R S C. (U.P.)	Cong.
445	Suresh Chandra	Aurangabad (Hyderabad)	Cong.
446	Suriya Prashad	Morena-Bhind, R S C. (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
447.	Swaminathan, Srimati Ammu	Dindigul (Madras)	Cong
448.	Swami, Sivamurthi	Kushtagi (Hyderabad)	Ind.
449	Syed Mahmud	Champaran East (Bihar)	Cong
450.	Talib, Piare Lall Kureel	Banda-cum-Fatehpur, R S C. (U P)	Cong.
451	Tandon, Purushottamdas	Allahabad West (U.P)	Cong
452.	Tek Chand	Ambala-Simla (Punjab)	Cong.
453.	Telkikar, Shankar Rao	Nanded (Hyderabad)	Cong.
454.	Tewari, Raj Bhanu Singh	Rewa (Vindhya Pradesh)	Cong.
455	Thimmaiah, Dodda	Kolar, R S C (Mysore)	Cong.
456.	Thirani, G.D.	Bargarh (Orissa)	Ind.
457.	Thirukuralar, V M Avl.	Tindivanam (Madras)	T.T.P.
458.	Thomas, A M.	Ernakulam (Travancore-Cochin)	Cong.
459.	Thomas, A V.	Srivaikuntam (Madras)	Cong.
460.	Tirtha, Ramananda	Gulberga (Hyderabad)	Cong.
461.	Tivary, Venkatesh Narayan	Kanpur North-cum-Farrukhabad South (U P)	Cong.

1	2	3	4
462.	Tiwari, B.L.	Nimar (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
463.	Tiwari, Ram Sahai	Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh (Vindhya Pradesh)	Cong.
464.	Tiwary, Dwarka Nath	Saran South (Bihar)	Cong.
465.	Tribhuan Narayan Singh	Banaras East (U P.)	Cong.
466.	Tripathi, Hira Vallabha	Muzaffarnagar South (U.P.)	Cong.
467.	Tripathi, Kamakhya Prasad	Darrang (Assam)	Cong
468.	Tripathi, Vishwambhar Dayal	Unnao-cum-Rae Bareli West-cum, Hardoi South-East, R S.C. (U P)	Cong
469.	Trivedi, U M.	Chittor (Rajasthan)	J S.
470.	Tulsidas Kilachand	Mehsana West (Bombay)	Ind.
471.	Tyagi, Mahavir	Dehra Dun-cum-Bijnor North-West-cum-Saharanpur West (U P)	Cong.
472.	Uikey, M.G.	Mandla-Jabalpur South, R.S.T. (Madhya Pradesh)	Cong.
473.	Upadhyay, Munishwar Dutt	Pratapgarh East (U P)	Cong.
474.	Upadhyaya, Shiva Datt	Satna (Vindhya Pradesh)	Cong.
475	Upadhyay, Shiva Dayal	Banda-cum-Fatehpur (U P)	Cong.
476.	Vaishnav, Hanamantrao G	Ambad (Hyderabad)	Cong
477	Vaishya, Muldas Bhuderdas	Ahmedabad, R S C (Bombay)	Cong.
478.	Vallatharas, K M.	Pudukkottai (Madras)	P S.P.
479.	Varma, B.B.	Champaran North (Bihar)	Cong.
480.	Varma, Manikya Lal	Tonk (Rajasthan)	Cong.
481	Veeraswamy, V.	Mayuram, R S C (Madras)	Ind
482.	Velayudhan, R.	Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara, R S C (Travancore-Cochin)	Ind.
483	Venkataraman, R	Tanjore (Madras)	Cong.
484	Verma, Bulaqui Ram	Hardoi North-West-cum-Farrukhabad East-cum-Shahjahanpur South (U P)	Cong.
485.	Verma, Ramji	Deoria East (U.P.)	Cong.
486	Vidyalankar, Amarnath	Jullundur (Punjab)	Cong.
487	Vishwanath Prasad	Azamgarh West, R S C (U.P.)	Cong.
488.	Vyas, Radhelal	Ujjain (Madhya Bharat)	Cong.
489.	Waghmare, Narayan Rao	Parbhani (Hyderabad)	P W P.
490	Wilson, J N	Mirzapur-cum-Banaras West (U P)	Cong.
491	Wodeyar, K C	Shimoga (Mysore)	Cong.
492	Zaidi, B H	Hardoi North-West-cum-Farrukhabad East-cum-Shahjahanpur South (U P)	Cong
493	Vacant	Purnea-cum-Santhal Parganas, R.S T. (Bihar)	
494	Vacant	Srivilliputhur (Madras)	
495.	Vacant (*a*)	Kanpur Central (U.P)	
496.	Vacant (*b*)	Gorakhpur North (U.P.)	
497.	Vacant (*c*)	Bahraich East (U P)	
498.	Vacant (*d*)	Lucknow Central (U P.)	
499.	Vacant	Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)	

(*a*) Raja Ram Shastri (P S P) elected in by-election
(*b*) Shibban Lal Saxena (Ind.) elected in by-election.
(*c*) Dinesh Pratap Singh (Cong) elected in by-election.
(*d*) Srimati Sheorajvati Nehru (Cong) elected in by-election.

RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)

Chairman : S. Radhakrishnan

Deputy Chairman : S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

S. No.	Name of the Member	State	Party
1	2	3	4
1.	Abdul Razak, A.	Travancore-Cochin	T.T.C.
2.	Abid Ali	Bombay	Cong.
3.	Adityendra	Rajasthan	Cong.
4.	Agarwal, Beni Prasad	West Bengal	Cong.
5	Agarwal Amar Nath	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
6.	Agarwal, Jagannath Prasad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
7.	Agarwala, R.G.	Bihar	Cong.
8.	Agnibhoj, Rameshwar Umrao	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
9.	Ahmed Hussain	Bihar	Cong.
10	Ahmed, Fakhruddin Ali	Assam	Cong.
11.	Ahmed, Gulsher	Vindhya Pradesh	Cong.
12	Aizaz Rasul, Begum	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
13	Akhtar Hussain	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
14.	Alva, Srimati Violet	Bombay	Cong.
15	Ambedkar, B R	Bombay	S C F.
16.	Amolakh Chand	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
17.	Anup Singh	Punjab	Cong.
18	Banerjee, Satyapriya	West Bengal	F.B.
19.	Barlingay, Waman Sheodas	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
20	Basavapunnaiah, Makkinem	Andhra	C.P.I.
21	Beed, Indra Bhushan	West Bengal	Cong.
22.	Bhanj Deo, Prafulla Chandra	Orissa	G.P.
23.	Bharati, Srimati K.	Travancore-Cochin	Cong.
24	Bhatt, Nanabhai	Saurashtra	Cong.
25	Bisht, Jasaud Singh	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
26	Biswas, C C	West Bengal	Cong.
27	Biswasroy, Radhakrishna	Orissa	
28	Bodra, Theodore	Bihar	Jharkhand
29.	Bose, Satyendranath	Nominated by President	Ind.
30.	Budh Singh	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
31	Buragohain, Srimati Bedavati	Assam	Cong.
32.	Chaman Lall	Punjab	Cong.
33.	Chandravati Lakhanpal, Srimati	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
34	Chaturvedi, Benarsi Das	Vindhva Pradesh	Cong.
35.	Chauhan, Nawab Singh	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
36.	Daga, Narayandas	Hyderabad	Cong.
37.	Dangre, R. Vithalrao	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
38.	Das, Biswanath	Orissa	Cong.
39.	Das, Jagannath	Orissa	Cong.
40.	Dassappa, H C.	Mysore	Cong.
41.	Dutt, Trilochan	Jammu and Kashmir	—
42.	Dave, Somnath P.	Bombay	Cong.
43.	Deogirikar, T.R.	Bombay	Cong.

1	2	3	4
44.	Deshmukh, Narsingrao B.	Hyderabad	P.W.P.
45.	Deshmukh, Ramrao Madhaorao	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
46.	Dhage, Venkat Krishna	Hyderabad	P.D.F.
47.	Dharam Das, A.	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
48.	Dhillon, Guraj Singh	Punjab	Akali
49.	Dinkar, R.D. Sinha	Bihar	Cong.
50.	Doogar, Rajpat Singh	West Bengal	Cong.
51	Doshi, Lalchand Hirachand	Bombay	Cong.
52.	Dube, Bodh Ram	Orissa	Cong.
53.	Dube, R P.	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
54.	Dutt, Nalinaksha	West Bengal	Cong.
55.	Dwivedy, Surendranath	Orissa	P.S.P.
56.	Faruqi, Mohammad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
57.	Galib, Shaik	Andhra	Cong.
58.	Ghose, Bimal Comar	West Bengal	P.S.P.
59.	Gilder, M D D.	Bombay	Cong.
60.	Gopal, B G.	Bihar	Cong.
61.	Gour, Raj Bahadur	Hyderabad	P.D F.
62	Gupta, Bhupesh	West Bengal	C.P.I.
63	Gupta, R C.	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
64.	Gupte, Bhalchandra M.	Bombay	Cong.
65.	Gurumurthy, B V.	Hyderabad	Cong.
66.	Hans Raj	Punjab	Cong.
67.	Hardiker, N S	Bombay	Cong.
68.	Hathi, Jai Sukh Lal	Saurashtra	Cong.
69.	Hegde, K S.	Madras	Cong.
70.	Hemrom, Sundar Mohun	Orissa	Cong.
71	Hensman, Srimati Mona	Madras	Cong.
72	Indra Vidyavachaspati	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
73	Ismail, M Muhammad	Madras	M.L.
74	Italia, Dinshaw D	Hyderabad	Cong.
75	Jafar Imam	Bihar	Cong.
76.	Jain, Shriyans Prasad	Bombay	Cong.
77.	Jalali, Aga Syed Mohammad	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
78	Kalelkar, Kakasaheb	Nominated by President	Cong
79	Kamalaswamy, T V	Madras	Ind.
80.	Kane, P V	Nominated by President	Ind.
81	Kapoor, Jaspat Roy	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
82.	Kapoor, Prithviraj	Nominated by President	Ind.
83.	Karayalar, S Chattanatha	Travancore-Cochin	Cong.
84.	Karimuddin	Madhya Pradesh	P.S.P.
85.	Karumbaya, K C	Ajmer and Coorg	Cong.
86.	Kaushal, Jagan Nath	PEPSU	Cong.
87.	Keshvanand	Rajasthan	Cong.
88.	Khan, Abdur Rezzak	West Bengal	—
89	Khan, Ahmad Said	Uttar Pradesh	Cong
90.	Khan, Akbar Ali	Hyderabad	Cong.
91.	Khan, Barkat Ullah	Rajasthan	Cong.
92.	Khan, Pir Mohammad	Jammu and Kashmir	Cong.
93.	Kishen Chand	Hyderabad	P.S.P.

1	2	3	4
94.	Kishori Ram	Bihar	Cong.
95.	Krishnan, Srimati Parvathi	Madras	Ind.
96.	Krishna Kumari, Srimati	Vindhya Pradesh	Cong
97.	Kunzru, Hriday Nath	Uttar Pradesh	Ind.
98.	Lakhamshi, Lavji	Kutch	Cong.
99.	Lakhshman Singhji	Rajasthan	Ind.
100.	Lakshmi N Menon, Srimati	Bihar	Cong
101.	Lall, Kailash Bihari	Bihar	Cong.
102.	Leuva, Premji Thobhanbhai	Bombay	Cong.
103.	Lilavati Munshi, Srimati	Bombay	Cong
104.	Madhavan Nair, K P.	Travancore-Cochin	Cong
105.	Mahanty, Surendra	Orissa	G.P.
106.	Mahesh Saran	Bihar	Cong.
107	Mahtha, Sri Narayan	Bihar	Cong.
108	Maithilisharan Gupta	Nominated by President	Ind
109.	Malkani, Naraindas Rattanmal	Nominated by President	Cong.
110	Malviya, Ratanlal Kishorilal	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
111.	Mann, Joginder Singh	PEPSU	United Front
112	Mathur, Harishchandra	Rajasthan	Ind.
113.	Maya Devi Chettry, Srimati	West Bengal	Cong.
114	Mazhar Imam	Bihar	Cong.
115	Mazumdar, Satyendra Narayan	West Bengal	C P I.
116	Menon, K Madhava	Madras	Cong.
117	Menon, V K Krishna	Madras	Cong.
118.	Misra, Shyam Dhar	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
119	Mitra, Purna Chandra	Bihar	Cong.
120.	Mohta, Gopaldas Bulakidas	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
121	Mookerji, Radha Kumud	Nominated by President	Cong.
122.	Mudaliar, A Ramaswami	Madras	Ind.
123	Majumdar, M R.	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
124.	Majumdar, Sures Chandra	West Bengal	Cong.
125	Mukerjee, B K	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
126	Murari Lal	Uttar Pradesh	Cong
127	Nagoke, Udham Singh	Punjab •	Cong
128.	Naidu, P S Rajagopal	Madras	Ind.
129.	Narasimham, K L	Madras	C P I.
130.	Narayan, Deokinandan	Bombay	Cong.
131	Narendra Deva	Uttar Pradesh	P S P.
132	Nausher Ali	West Bengal	Cong.
133.	Nihal Singh, M H S	Punjab	Cong.
134.	Obaidullah, V M.	Madras	Cong.
135.	Onkar Nath	Delhi	Cong.
136	Panjhazari, Raghbir Singh	PEPSU	Cong.
137	Pande, Tarkeswar	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
138	Panigrahi, Swapnananda	Orissa	Cong.
139	Parikh, Chandulal P.	Bombay	Cong.
140.	Parmanand, Srimati Seeta	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
141.	Pattabiraman, T S	Madras	Cong.
142.	Pawar, Dhairyashilrao Y	Bombay	Cong.
143.	Pheruman, Darshan Singh	Punjab	Cong.

1	2	3	4
144.	Pillai, C. Narayana	Travancore-Cochin	Cong.
145.	Prasad, Bheron	Bhopal	Cong.
146.	Prasadarao, N.D.M.	Andhra	—
147.	Pushpalata Das, Srimati	Assam	Cong.
148.	Pustake, Trimba Damodar	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
149.	Raghu Vira	Madhya Pradesh	Cong.
150.	Raghubir Singh	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
151.	Rajagopalan, G.	Madras	Cong.
152.	Rajah, H D	Madras	Ind.
153.	Raju, Alluri Satyanarayana	Andhra	Cong.
154.	Ranga, G.	Andhra	K.L.P.
155.	Rao, Raghavendra	Hyderabad	Cong.
156.	Rao, S.V. Krishnamoorthy	Mysore	Cong.
157.	Rao, T. Bhaskara	Madras	Ind.
158.	Rao, V. Prasad	Hyderabad	S C.F.
159	Raut, Rajaram Balkrishna	Bombay	P.W P.
160	Ray, Styendra Prosad	West Bengal	Cong.
161.	Reddy, A Balarami	Andhra	Cong
162.	Reddy, M Govinda	Mysore	Cong.
163	Reddy, S. Channa	Hyderabad	Cong
164.	Reddy, K C.	Mysore	Cong
165.	Raoufique, Mohammad	Assam	U O B
166.	Rukmini Devi A , Srimati	Nominated by President	Ind
167.	Saksena, Har Prasad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
168.	Sambhu Prasad, S	Andhra	Cong
169.	Sarwate, V S.	Madhya Bharat	Cong
170.	Satyanaryana, M	Nominated by President	Cong.
171.	Savitry Devi Nigam, Srimati	Uttar Pradesh	Cong
172	Sekhar, N C	Travancore-Cochin	U F L
173	Shah, Bhogilal Maganlal	Saurashtra	Cong
174.	Shah, Manilal Chaturbhai	Bombay	Cong
175	Sharda Bhargava, Srimati	Rajasthan	Cong.
176	Sharma, Braj Bihari	Uttar Pradesh	Cong
177	Shastri, Lal Bahadur	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
178.	Shetty, B P Basappa	Mysore	Cong.
179.	Shrimali, K L.	Rajasthan	Cong.
180	Singh, Awadhesh Pratap	Vindhya Pradesh	Cong.
181.	Singh, Bhanu Pratap	Madhya Pradesh	Cong
182.	Singh, Gopinath	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
183	Singh, Kameshwara	Bihar	Ind.
184.	Singh, N. Tompok	Manipur and Tripura	Cong
185.	Singh, Ram Kripal	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
186	Singh, Sardar	Rajasthan	Sanyukta Dal
187	Singh, Swaran	Punjab	Cong.
188	Singh, Vijay	Rajasthan	Cong.
189.	Sinha, Braja Kishore Prasad	Bihar	Cong.
190	Sinha, Mahesvar Prasad Narain	Bihar	P.S.P.
191.	Sinha, Rajendra Pratap	Bihar	Ind.
192.	Sinha, Rajeshvar Prasad Narain	Bihar	Cong.

1	2	3	4
193.	Sinha, Rama Bahadur	Bihar	Cong.
194.	Sokhey, Sahib Singh	Nominated by President	Ind.
195.	Subbarayan, P.	Madras	Cong.
196.	Sumat Prasad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
197.	Sundarayya, P. (a)	Andhra	C.P.I.
198.	Surendra Ram, V.M.	Madras	Cong.
199.	Suryanarayana, Kommareddi	Andhra	P S P.
200.	Tajamul Husain	Bihar	Cong
201.	Tamta, Ram Prasad	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
202.	Tankha, Sham Sunder Narain	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
203.	Tayyebulla, M.	Assam	Cong.
204.	Thakur Das	Uttar Pradesh	Cong.
205.	Thanilira, R.	Assam	Cong.
206.	Vaidya, Kanhaiyalal D.	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
207.	Vallabharao, J.V.K.	Andhra	—
208.	Valiulla, Mohammed	Mysore	Cong.
209	Varava, D M.	Saurashtra	Cong.
210	Varma, C.L.	Himachal Pradesh	Cong.
211	Venkata Narayana, Pydeh	Andhra	P S P.
212.	Venkataraman, S.	Madras	Cong.
213.	Venkataraman, V	Andhra	—
214.	Vijaivargiya, Gopi Krishna	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
215.	Vijaya Raje, Kunwarani	Bihar	Janta Party
216	Vyas, Krishnakant	Madhya Bharat	Cong.
217	Wadia, A R.	Nominated by President	Ind.
218.	Zakir Hussain	Nominated by President	Ind.
219	Vacant (b)	Uttar Pradesh	—

(a) Resigned after election to Andhra Assembly.

(b) Govind Ballabh Pant (Cong) elected in by-election.

CHAPTER VI

JUDICIARY

The inauguration of the new Constitution of India on January 26, 1950, did not disturb the continuity of the judicial system prevailing in the country. Article 372 of the Constitution provides that all laws which were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, with the exception of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, shall continue to be in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority. In order to bring the provisions of any existing law into accord with those of the Constitution, the President of India is empowered to order the necessary adaptations and modifications in such law. Further, Article 375 provides that "all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions," subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

It will thus be seen that the position in regard to the application and administration of laws remains substantially unchanged. In other words, in matters such as marriage, adoption, inheritance and succession, the different communities are governed by their respective personal laws, whereas in regard to other matters, *viz.*, torts and crimes, contracts, the sale of goods and the transfer of property and trusts, they are governed by a body of statute laws enacted from time to time

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Article 124 of the Constitution provides that "there shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other judges." The Court as constituted at present has its full strength. The members of the Court are:

Chief Justice	*Date of appointment*
Bijan Kumar Mukherjea	December 23, 1954
Judges	
1 Sudhi Ranjan Das	January 20, 1950
2 Vivian Bose	March 3, 1951
3. N H Bhagwati	September 8, 1952
4. B Jagannadhadas	March 9, 1953
5. T L. Venkatarama Ayyar	January 4, 1954
6. B P Sinha	December 3, 1954
7 Saiyid Jafar Imam	January 7, 1955

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to all cases from the

High Courts involving questions of law concerning the interpretation of the Constitution. In regard to appeals in civil and criminal cases of a specified nature, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court corresponds to that exercised by the Privy Council before the commencement of the Indian Independence Act of 1947. Besides a very wide revisory jurisdiction over all courts in India, the Supreme Court is vested with special jurisdiction in regard to the enforcement of the fundamental rights conferred on the citizens by the Constitution. In addition, the Court has a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President.

Under the Act of 1935, an appeal on a constitutional question could be taken to the Federal Court only if the High Court which decided the case certified that it involved a substantial question of law relating to the interpretation of the Constitution. The new Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to admit such an appeal by special leave, even if the High Court refuses a certificate. In cases of ordinary civil appeals, the pecuniary value of the subject matter in dispute should be Rs. 20,000 and above instead of the minimum of Rs 10,000 formerly fixed for appeals to the Privy Council

In criminal cases, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; or (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court" (Article 134) By another general provision Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Other Powers

The Supreme Court is also vested with powers (Article 32) to issue directions or orders, which are in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari* or any of them, for the enforcement of fundamental rights. This jurisdiction, however, is not exclusive. The High Courts enjoy a concurrent jurisdiction in regard to the issue of these orders

The Constitution provides that "the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India." In the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court may pass such decree or order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it All such decrees and orders shall be enforceable throughout the country. Article 142 (2) empowers the Supreme Court to make any order to ensure the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself. The Constitution (Article 144) specifically enjoins on all authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India, to enforce the orders of the Supreme Court.

Article 145 empowers the Supreme Court to frame its own rules of procedure, subject only to the proviso that all constitutional cases shall be heard by a Division Bench consisting of not less than five judges. If the judges differ in their findings, the decision of the majority prevails, the dissenting judges giving their reasons for their differing conclusions.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Among the judgments which the Supreme Court pronounced on constitutional issues during the period under review, the more important ones related to the interpretation of Article 14 (equality before law), Article 19 (right to freedom of the individual), and Article 31 (dealing with compulsory acquisition of property for public purposes).

The first case *Harnam Singh and others vs. Regional Transport Authority, Calcutta and others*,[1] which came up before the Supreme Court in the form of a civil appeal, related to the issuing of permits to the small taxis and fixing lower tariff for them. The point at issue was whether this infringed the fundamental right of existing permit holders to carry on occupation or to equal protection of the laws guaranteed by Articles 19 and 14 of the Constitution. The Court held: (*i*) the introduction of small taxis and the fixing of a lower tariff for them was based on a rational classification and there was no contravention of Article 19 of the Constitution; (*ii*) as the permit holders of bigger taxis were not prevented from carrying on their occupation and plying their taxis, there was no infringement of Article 19(1) (g) of the Constitution.

Equality before Law

Justice M.C. Mahajan who delivered the judgment observed: "It has been repeatedly pointed out by this Court that in construing Article 14, the Courts should not adopt a doctrinaire approach which might well choke all beneficial legislation and that legislation which is based on a rational classification is permissible. A law applying to a class is constitutional if there is sufficient basis or reason for it. In other words, a statutory discrimination cannot be set aside as the denial of equal protection of the laws if any states of facts may reasonably conceive to justify it."

Freedom of Occupation

Dealing with the contention that the introduction of small taxis would bring about a total stoppage of the existing motor taxi cab business of large taxi owners in a commercial sense and would thus be an infringement of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g), Justice Mahajan observed: "Article 19 (1) (g) declares that all citizens have the right to practise any profession, carry on any occupation, trade or business. Nobody has denied to the appellants the right to carry on their own occupation and to ply their taxis. This Article does not guarantee a monopoly to a particular individual or association to carry on any occupation and if other persons are also allowed the right to carry on the same occupation and an element of competition is introduced in the business, that does not, in the absence of any bad faith on the part of the authorities, amount to a violation of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution."

Nationalisation of Road Transport

On October 19, 1954, the Supreme Court by a unanimous judgment held the U.P. Road Transport Act of 1951, which sought to give the State Government the exclusive right to operate road transport services within its territory, *ultra vires* of the Constitution as it infringed the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g) and Article 31 (2) of the Constitution.

---

[1] See Supreme Court Reports 1954, Vol. V, Part IV, pp. 371-78.

In the judgment Justice B. K. Mukherjea observed: "Hundreds of citizens are earning their livelihood by carrying on this business on various routes within the State of Uttar Pradesh. Although they carry on the business only with the aid of permits, which are granted to them by the authorities under the Motor Vehicles Act, no compensation has been allowed to them under the statute. It goes without saying that as a result of the Act they will all be deprived of the means of supporting themselves and their families and they will be left with their buses which will be of no further use to them and which they may not be able to dispose of easily or at a reasonable price."

The judgment, however, said that if the present statute was passed after the coming into force of the new clause[1] in Article 19 (6) of the Constitution, namely, that a State could create a monopoly in its own favour in respect of any trade or business, "the question of reasonableness would not have arisen at all and the appellant's case on this point, at any rate, would have been unarguable."

The amendment of the Constitution, which came later, the judgment said, "cannot be invoked to validate an earlier legislation which must be regarded as unconstitutional when it was passed."

Minimum Wages Act

Another important ruling which the Court gave in interpreting Article 19 (1) (g) arose out of an appeal challenging the validity of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which provided for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments. The petitioners had contended that the Minimum Wages Act put unreasonable restrictions upon the rights of the employer in the sense that he was prevented from carrying on trade or business unless he was prepared to pay minimum wages. The employer's rights were also restricted, inasmuch as he was disabled from working in any trade or industry on the terms agreed to between him and his employees. This, the petitioners contended, infringed their fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g).

The unanimous judgment delivered by Justice B.K. Mukherjea said that though the restrictions imposed by the Act interfered to some extent with the freedom of trade or business guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (g), they were "reasonable, and, being imposed in the interest of the general public." They are protected by the terms of clause (7) of Article 19 of the Constitution.

Protection Against Exploitation

The judgment further observed: "It can scarcely be disputed that securing of living wages to labourers which ensure not only bare physical subsistence but also the maintenance of health and decency is conducive to the general interest of the public. This is one of the directive principles of State policy embodied in Article 43 of our Constitution. If the labourers are to be secured in the enjoyment of minimum wages and they are to be protected against exploitation by their employers, it is absolutely necessary that restraints should be imposed upon their freedom of contract and such restrictions cannot in any sense be said to be unreasonable. On the other hand, the employers cannot be heard to complain if they are compelled to pay minimum wages to their labourers even though the labourers, on account of their poverty and helplessness, are willing to work on lesser wages."

[1] Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951.

Citizens' Right to Property

Two other cases which brought forth important rulings on the scope of and co-relation between Article 19 (1) (f) and Article 31, Clauses (1) and (2), of the Constitution were : (1) *The State of West Bengal vs. Subodh Gopal Bose and others*; and (2) *Dwarka Das Srinivasa of Bombay vs. The Sholapur Weaving* and *Spinning Co. Ltd. and others.*[1]

Defining the scope of Article 19 (1) (f), Chief Justice Patanjali Sastri held that the word "hold" in this Article means "own" and sub-clause (f) gives the citizens of India the abstract right to acquire, own and dispose of property. The Chief Justice further held that this Article does not deal with the concrete rights of the citizens of India in respect of property so acquired and owned by him These concrete rights, he observed, were dealt with in Article 31 of the Constitution which protects the citizens' right of property by defining the limitations on the power of the State to take away property without the consent of the owner Clauses (1) and (2) of Article 31 are not mutually exclusive in scope and content, but should be read with and understood as dealing with the same subject.

According to Justice S.R. Das, the co-relation between Article 19 (1) (f) and Article 31 is that if a person loses his property by reason of its having been compulsorily acquired under Article 31, he loses his right to hold the property and cannot complain that his fundamental right under Article 19 (1) (f) has been infringed. The rights enumerated in Article 19 (1) subsist while the citizen has the legal capacity to exercise them Elaborating the idea further, Justice Das observed that the true scope and effect of Clauses (1) and (2) of Article 31 is that Clause (1) deals with the deprivation of property in exercise of 'police power' and enunciates the restrictions which the framers of the Indian Constitution thought necessary or sufficient to be placed on the exercise of that power and that Clause (2) deals with the exercise of the power of 'eminent domain' and places limitations on the exercise of that power. These limitations constitute the citizens' fundamental right against the State's power of eminent domain.

The Sholapur Case

The Sholapur Mills case reopened the discussion on Article 31 (2) of the Constitution. In this case the Supreme Court reversed an earlier decision of the Bombay High Court. The main issues for the consideration of the Court were whether the provisions of the ordinance under which the Bombay Government had taken over the management of the Sholapur Mills contravened the provisions of Article 31 (2), and whether the ordinance as a whole or any of its provisions infringed Article 14 or Article 19 of the Constitution. The contention of the Attorney-General that in promulgating the ordinance, the Government had merely taken over the superintendence of the affairs of the company was rejected. In Justice Mahajan's view, with whom the other judges concurred, the impugned act has "overstepped the limits of legitimate social control legislation and has infringed the fundamental rights of the company guaranteed under Article 31 (2) of the Constitution."

In the view of Justice S.R. Das, the act has "far overstepped the limits of 'police power' and is in substance nothing short of expropriation by way of the exercise of the power of 'eminent domain' and as the law has not provided for any compensation, it must be held to offend the provisions of Article 31 (2)."

---

[1] For details and facts of the cases see Supreme Court Reports, 1954, Vol V, Parts VI and VII, June and July, 1954.

Bombay School's Case

Another important case which came up for hearing before the Court related to Article 29 (2), guaranteeing the right of admission into State-managed educational institutions without any distinction of religion, race, caste or language, etc., and Article 337 making special provisions with respect to educational grants for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community. The Supreme Court dismissed all the three appeals filed by the State of Bombay against the judgment of the Bombay High Court. It held the State Government's circular banning admission of non-Anglo-Indians or pupils of Asian descent to Anglo-Indian schools teaching through the medium of English as "bad" and contravening the above-mentioned Articles of the Constitution.

On the facts of the case, two questions arose for consideration: (1) the right of pupils who were not Anglo-Indians or who were of Asian descent to be admitted to Barnes High School which was a recognised Anglo-Indian School imparting education through the medium of English; and (2) the right of this School to admit non-Anglo-Indian pupils and pupils of Asian descent.

The judgment said that the arguments advanced by the Attorney-General overlooked the distinction between the object or motive underlying the impugned order and the mode and manner adopted therein in achieving the object. "The object or motive attributed by the learned Attorney-General to the impugned order is undoubtedly a laudable one but its validity has to be judged by the method of its operation and its effect on the fundamental right guaranteed by Article 29 (2)."

Justice Das said: "The laudable object of the impugned order does not obviate the prohibition of Article 29 (2) because the effect of the order involves an infringement of this fundamental right, and that effect is brought about by denying admission only on ground of language."

On the right pertaining to the school itself the judgment said: "Where a minority like the Anglo-Indian community which is based, *inter alia*, on religion and language, has the fundamental right to conserve its language, script and culture under Article 29 (1) and has the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice under Article 30 (1), surely then there must be implicit in such fundamental right, the right to impart instruction in their own institutions to the children of their own community in their own language. To hold otherwise will be to deprive Article 29 (1) and Article 30 (1) of the greater part of their contents."

HIGH COURTS

High Courts stand at the head of the judicial administrations in the States. At present there are 18 High Courts in the States enumerated in Part A and B of the First Schedule to the Constitution.

For three quarters of a century, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which exercised an appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases, was far away and had no administrative control over the High Courts. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that a Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction, has now been established within the country. The Constitution does not, however, vest the Supreme Court with any administrative control over the High Courts, although some administrative

TABLE XV

Name of the High Court	Territorial jurisdiction	Year of establishment
1. Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1919
2. Andhra	Andhra	1954
3. Assam	Assam	1948
4. Bombay	Bombay	1861
5. Calcutta	West Bengal	1861
6. Hyderabad	Hyderabad	1926
7. Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	1928
8. Madhya Bharat	Madhya Bharat	1948
9. Madras	Madras	1861
10. Mysore	Mysore and Coorg	1884
11. Nagpur	Madhya Pradesh	1936
12 Orissa	Orissa	1948
13 Patna	Bihar	1916
14 PEPSU	PEPSU	1948
15. Punjab	Punjab and Delhi	1947
16 Rajasthan	Rajasthan	1949
17. Saurasthra	Saurashtra	1948
18. Travancore-Cochin	Travancore and Cochin	1949

link has been provided by Article 217 which requires the President to consult the Chief Justice of India while appointing judges to the High Courts.

The number of judges in each High Court is fixed by the President according to the needs of the State concerned. The eighteen High Courts, listed above, have a combined strength of more than 140 judges.

Independence of High Courts

Ordinarily, a High Court is indentified with the State where it exercises its jurisdiction. The State legislature, however, has no power to alter the constitution or the organisation of the High Court. This power vests in Parliament. Similarly, the power to remove High Court judges also vests in Parliament. The special procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, clauses 4 and 5).

Powers and Functions

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as those prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters.

The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as in criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction. The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act of 1935 to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution Act. Article 228 in the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction, are appointed by the Governor of a State in consultation with the High Court concerned. Appointments of persons, other than district judges, to the Judicial Service of a State are also made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the appropriate High Court Control over district and other subordinate courts, and the power of posting, promotion and granting leave to persons belonging to the Judicial Service and holding posts inferior to those of district judges vest in the High Court.

Structure and Functions

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate or mofussil courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities. Some of these enjoy unlimited jurisdiction, a few have only appellate jurisdiction, while others are entrusted exclusively with original work. Cases of a comparatively simple character involving modest claims are tried in what are known as the small causes courts. In pursuance of an old practice, disputes between landholders and tenants, though of a civil nature, are tried by revenue courts, subject to dual control by the higher civil courts and the higher revenue authorities for specified purposes.

Besides hearing suits, properly so-called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce and testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are in the first instance dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals, or other

statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

Criminal Justice

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is also the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are comparatively independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry. They try such cases only in the presence of a jury or assessors.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a sessions court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In his capacity as the District Collector, the latter is subordinate to the executive administration of the State. It is in this context that the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive becomes relevant. A redeeming feature of the situation, however, is that in respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates—generally retired officers or other responsible citizens—and by benches of magistrates.

Panchayat Adalats

One of the directive principles of State policy is that the State shall take steps to organise village *panchayats* and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40). In pursuance of this directive, most of the States have passed the necessary legislation and a network of *panchayats* is already functioning in them.

The judicial wing of the *panchayat* organisation is called the *Panchayat Adalat*. The system, as it exists in Uttar Pradesh, requires the *Gaon Sabha*, which consists of the entire population of a village, to elect five trustworthy persons to act on a judicial panel of 25 to 30 persons in a unit of five or six contiguous villages. Every petty case, civil or criminal, arising in the unit is to be referred, in accordance with prescribed rules, to a tribunal of five nominated out of this panel—one or two from the village where the parties reside, and the rest from the neighbouring villages. This tribunal makes inquiries locally and decides the cases on the spot. No appeal is normally allowed against its decision. If gross miscarriage of justice is proved to the satisfaction of a civil judge or a magistrate, he may direct a retrial before another tribunal. According to statistics available up to March 31, 1954, out of a total of over 13 lakh cases disposed of by these tribunals in Uttar Pradesh, revisions were filed in only 3 per cent and were allowed in only about one per cent.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

In pursuance of the directive principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), various State Governments

have taken steps to effect a change. The reform, as it has come into operation in the State of Madras, has been designed within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code and has been implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads: (i) judicial, and (ii) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the scheme is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit conditions in each particular unit, are being introduced by the other States also.

REFORM OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law Commission

On December 3, 1954, the question of setting up a Law Commission was raised in the Lok Sabha in the form of a private member's resolution which read: "This House resolves that a Law Commission be appointed to recommend revision and modernisation of laws, criminal, civil, and revenue, substantive, procedural or otherwise, and, in particular, the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and the Indian Penal Code, to reduce the quantum of case-law and to resolve the conflicts in the decisions of the High Courts on many points, with a view to realising that justice is simple, speedy, cheap, effective and substantial."

Intervening early in the debate, the Prime Minister announced the Government of India's acceptance of the resolution in principle and indicated that the Government would set up the proposed commission in the next few months. The Prime Minister also suggested that the Commission should first study existing laws and suggest modifications. At a later stage, the Government might consider the setting up of a permanent or semi-permanent body. To speed up action by Parliament on the Commission's recommendations, it might make its recommendations in parts and Parliament could consider them in instalments. The resolution was withdrawn after the announcement of the Prime Minister.

Amending Criminal Procedure

Earlier, on December 22, 1953, the Government of India had published a Bill embodying a number of far-reaching proposals which sought to amend the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) so as to make the system of judicial administration more speedy, less expensive and less cumbersome.

Among the amendments proposed were the abolition of commitment proceedings, the extension of the scope of summons cases, the speeding up of the warrant procedure, the enlargement of the scope of offences for summary trials, the prevention of frequent adjournments, summary trial for perjury, making defamation against public servants a cognisable offence, etc.

The Bill was submitted to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament which submitted its report some time in September 1954. The Committee, besides expressing itself against making defamation of public servants a cognisable offence, suggested a number of other changes in the Bill relating to the procedure to be adopted in cases instituted on police report, the appointment of honorary magistrates, disputes in regard to immovable property, the use of statements recorded by the police, and the disposal of warrant cases.

The Bill was under discussion in the winter session of Parliament and might take some time to emerge in its final form.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR INDIA

The President is empowered to appoint a person who is qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India (Article 76). The Attorney-General advises the Government of India upon such legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may, from time to time, be assigned to him by the President. In the performance of his duties, the Attorney-General has a right of audience in all courts in Indian territory. The present incumbents of the following offices are:

Attorney-General of India: M.C. Setalvad

Solicitor-General of India: C.K. Daphtary

Every State has an Advocate-General, who is appointed by the Governor of the State. An Advocate-General for the State must have the same qualifications as a judge of the High Court. In relation to the State his duties are the same as those of the Attorney-General to the Union Government.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

The Bar Councils Act of 1926 provides that every High Court should maintain a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction. One of the aims of this Act was to abolish the various grades of practitioners, who were previously divided into barristers-at-law, advocates, *vakils* and attorneys (solicitors), pleaders, *mukhtars* and revenue agents.

Under the existing system, all advocates in the Supreme Court are instructed by agents on the rolls of that Court, and no senior is permitted to appear without a junior The High Courts admit their own barristers and advocates, who have a right to practise before a particular High Court and in all the courts subordinate to it. Pleaders practising in subordinate courts are governed by the rules framed by their respective High Courts.

All India Bar

With the coming into existence of a unified system of law courts, with the Supreme Court of India at the apex, the need for an all India Bar has been keenly felt. In response to popular demand, the Government of India set up a Bar Committee in December 1951 with Justice S.R. Das of the Supreme Court as chairman. The Committee was asked to examine and report on, among other things, the desirability and feasibility of a unified Bar for the whole of India.

The Committee submitted its report in May 1953. It recommended, among other things, (i) the creation of an All India Bar Council, (ii) the retention of the dual system of counsel and solicitor (or agent) in the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay, (iii) the abolition of a similar system in the Supreme Court and (iv) the enforcement of uniform minimum qualifications for advocates seeking enrolment.

According to the recommendations of the Committee, the proposed All India Bar Council should consist of: (i) two judges of the Supreme Court who have been advocates, to be nominated by the Chief Justice of India, (ii) the Attorney-General of India and the Solicitor-General of India as ex-officio members, (iii) delegates from the State Bar Councils and (iv) three members to be elected by the Supreme Court Bar Association.

The All India Bar Council should maintain a common roll of advocates; prescribe qualifications for the admission of advocates and the fees to be paid; consider cases where the State Bar Council is of the opinion that application for admission of any candidate should be refused; prescribe rules of professional conduct and etiquette ; prescribe the procedure for inquiry by State Councils into cases of misconduct and hear appeals; and lay down standards of legal education.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Sen Gupta, N.C. .. *Evolution of Ancient Indian Law* (Calcutta, 1953)
2. Kane, P V .. *Hindu Customs and Modern Law* (Bombay, 1950)
3. Markby, Sir William . *Hindu and Mohammadan Law* (Oxford, 1906)
4. Ahmad, Muhammad Basheer .. *Administration of Justice in Medieval India* (Aligarh, 1941)
5. Gune, V.T. .. *Judicial System of the Marathas* (Poona, 1953)
6. Cowell, H. . *History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India* (6th Revised Edition, 1936)
7. Trevelyan, Sir E J .. *Constitution and Jurisdiction of Courts of Civil Justice in British India* (London, 1923)
8. Khosla, G.D. .. *Our Judicial System* (Allahabad, 1949)
9. Jain, M P. . *Outlines of Indian Legal History* (Delhi, 1952)
10. Sinha, B S. .. *Legal History of India* (Lucknow, 1953)
11. Acharyya, B K .. *Codification in British India* (Calcutta, 1914)
12. Srivastava, G S.L. *Adaptation and Extension of Laws and Changes in the Constitution* (Agra, 1951)
13. Varma and Gakcham .. *Constitutional Law of India* (Bombay, 1952)
14. Aggarwala, O P .. *Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies, Vols. 1 and 2* (Delhi, 1953-54)
15. Sapru, T B .. *Encyclopaedia of the General Acts and Codes of India, Vols , 1 to 13* (Calcutta, 1935-45)
16. Prem, D R. .. *Civil Practice Encyclopaedia of Civil Case Law* 1810-1954, *Vols.* 1 *to* 6 (Simla, 1950-53)

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC SERVICES

The Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and a similar body for each State. Two or more States may, however, agree to have a Joint Commission. The Union Public Service Commission, with the approval of the President, may also agree to serve a State at the request of the head of that State.

The procedure for the setting up of these commissions is laid down in Article 316 of the Constitution. The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission are appointed, in the case of the Union Public Service Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and, in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State. One half of the members are required to be persons who at the time of their appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under a State Government. A member of the Commission holds office for a term of six years or until he attains, in the case of the Union Commission, the age of 65 years, and, in the case of a State Commission or a Joint Commission, the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier. On the expiry of his term of office, he is not eligible for re-appointment.

The Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission can be removed from his office only by an order of the President, on grounds of misbehaviour and after an inquiry by the Supreme Court. He is strictly forbidden from taking any interest in any Government contract. If he does so, he is deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour Other circumstances under which he can be removed from office are, if he (i) is adjudged an insolvent; or (ii) engages himself in any paid employment outside the duties of his office, or (iii) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

On ceasing to hold office, the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is debarred (Article 319) from holding any other post either under the Government of India or the Government of a State The Chairman of a State Commission is, however, eligible for appointment as the Chairman or as a member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of any other State Commission. A member other than the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is eligible for appointment as the Chairman of that Commission or a State Commission, but for no other Government employment. Similarly, a member of a State Public Service Commission is eligible for appointment as the Chairman or member of the Union Commission or Chairman of that or any other State Commission.

The Union and the State Commissions conduct examinations for recruitment to the Central and State services. They are empowered to interview candidates for fresh appointments and promotion. The Commissions also advise their respective Governments on disciplinary cases and service matters generally. In fact, it has been made obligatory on the Union and State Governments to consult their respective Commissions on (a) all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts ; (b) the principles to be followed in making appointments,

promotions, and transfers from one service to another including the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers ; (c) all disciplinary matters affecting a government servant ; (d) any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served the Government ; and (e) any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained by a government servant while on duty. All regulations made by the President or the Governor specifying the matters in which it is not necessary to consult the Commission, are to be laid before Parliament or the appropriate State Legislature for its approval.

The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual review of its work to the President. This report together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances in which the advice of the Commission could not be accepted by the Government in certain cases is placed by the President before Parliament. A similar provision exists in regard to the State Commissions.

Reorganisation of Services

With the transfer of power in 1947, not only the volume of work but also the functions of the Government increased considerably. To carry out the welfare programmes and to man its diplomatic services, the country required a far larger number of trained persons than it did under the previous regime.

While India's requirements of trained personnel had increased greatly, the administrative services were seriously weakened. On the eve of independence, most of the British officers had retired from service and the majority of the Muslim officers had opted for Pakistan. Thus, nearly 600 members of the Indian Civil Service left India, leaving only about 400 officers to shoulder the burden of responsibilities in the new State. The Indian Police Service, too, suffered a similar depletion in its ranks

The impact of partition on the services gave rise to three major problems. The first was the need to fill the gap The second was to replace the I C S and the I.P S. with new all-India services The third was to reorganise the Central Government machinery and services in consonance with the needs and functions of the new Government and to make the services an efficient instrument for the execution of its policies

Emergency Recruitment

The Ministry of Home Affairs promptly set about the task of filling the gaps in the services. A Special Recruitment Board was set up in the middle of 1948. Its task was to survey the available administrative man-power in the country, both in and outside the ranks of the permanent services, and to select men of the requisite standard in order to make good this deficiency.

All-India Services

The late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had foreseen the need for replacing the I.C.S. and the I.P.S. with services controlled and manned by Indians. In fact, as early as October 1946, he had secured the agreement of the State Governments to the formation of two all-India services, *viz.*, the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. This laid the foundations of the future administrative structure of the country.

Three years later, almost all the princely States had been integrated and become Part B States of the Union. The I.A.S. and the I.P.S. were

extended to these States also. The only exception was the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The I.A.S. is intended to serve all the purposes formerly served by the I.C.S., except providing officers required for the judiciary. As an all-India service, it is under the ultimate control of the Central Government, but is divided into State cadres, each under the immediate control of a State Government.

I.A.S. Training School

Before World War II, I.C.S. probationers were trained for a period of one to two years in a British university. This system was discontinued during the war and a training camp was opened at Dehra Dun. With the transfer of power, the question was considered afresh, and as a permanent arrangement, the Indian Administrative Service Training School was set up at Delhi in 1947. The curriculum prescribed for the School includes criminal law, elements of civil law, Indian languages, the theory and practice of public administration with reference to the changing constitutional structure, history with special reference to the social, cultural and administrative developments in the country, and the basic principles of economics, particularly in so far as they relate to current economic problems.

Indian Police Service

In the past, the Indian Police Service was constituted on the model of the Indian Civil Service It was an all-India service to which the European element was recruited in the United Kingdom and the Indian element on a regional basis in India. Officers of the provincial police services with a creditable record of work were promoted to the Indian Police Service.

World War II and the subsequent transfer of power affected the Indian Police in the same way as they did the Indian Civil Service. Large gaps were created in the provincial cadres of the Service at various age and seniority levels. The immediate solution to the problem was found, as in the case of I.C.S. officers, by promoting officers from the provincial police services to senior posts in the States.

The Conference of the State Chief Ministers, which agreed to constitute an Indian Administrative Service had also agreed to a similar plan for the Indian Police. The agreement provided for recruitment by the Central Government on a State-wise basis. The scales of pay were revised to suit the changed circumstances and the strength of the cadres of the different States was fixed in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Besides regular recruitment, the Special Recruitment Board was charged with the duty of selecting officers for the Indian Police Service along with those for the Indian Administrative Service.

Conditions of Service

The Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are recognised in the Constitution (Article 312) as all-India services. Parliament is empowered to regulate, by law, the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to these services. Accordingly, the All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in October 1951.

The Constitution also provides for reasonable security of service and tenure to the members of the services. Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or

removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge ; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that, from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow opportunities for defence to the offender.

Recruitment

Competitive examinations are held every year by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the following all-India services :

> Indian Administrative Service ; Indian Foreign Service ; Indian Police Service ; Indian Audit and Accounts Service ; Military Accounts Service ; Income-Tax Officers (Class I) Grade II Service ; Indian Railway Accounts Service , Indian Customs and Excise Service ; Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways , Military Lands and Cantonment Service ; Indian Postal Service , Central Engineering Service , Indian Railway Service of Engineers ; and Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department

The services to which recruitment is made by selection are :

> District Medical Officers for State Railways, Leadsmen Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service ; Special Apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power) and Electrical Engineering Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways ; Apprentices for Training in Ordnance Factories in the Army ; Probationary Superintendents in the Northern India Salt Revenue Service, Class II ; Cantonment Executive Officers' Service ; Zoological Survey (Central Service) Class I, and Archaeological Survey of India Class I.

Age Limits

To appear at the competitive examinations for most of these services, a candidate must be between the ages of 21 and 24. The upper age limit for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and for certain categories of Government servants has, however, been fixed at 27 years.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service embraces all the posts in the Central Secretariat from an Assistant up to an Under Secretary, except those which are specifically excluded with the consent of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, it includes posts in the attached offices which the Ministries administratively concerned with such posts as well as the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs agree to include.

The scheme to constitute the Central Secretariat Service was approved by the Cabinet on October 22, 1948. Under this scheme, the services have been reorganised into four grades : Under Secretary, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Assistant. Direct recruitment is provided for in the grades of Assistant Superintendent and Assistant. Twenty-five

per cent of the posts in the grade of Assistant have been reserved for promotion from the cadre of clerks. The rest are to be filled by direct recruitment on the basis of a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission. In the grade of Assistant Superintendent, 50 per cent of the posts are filled by promotion and the rest by direct recruitment on the basis of the combined examination for the I.A.S. and the Central Services Class I. The posts of Superintendent and of Under Secretary have been declared selection posts to be filled by promotion.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. O'Malley, L.S.S. .. *The Indian Civil Service* (London, 1931)
2. Blunt, E. .. *The Indian Civil Service*
3. Curry .. *The Indian Police*
4. Kaye, J.W. .. *Lives of Indian Officers*
5. Maconochie, Evan .. *Life in the Indian Civil Service*
6. Ghose, A.K. .. *Public Administration in India* (Calcutta, 1930)
7. Paul H. Appleby .. *Public Administration in India: Report of a Survey* (Delhi, 1953)
8. Ayyangar, N. Gopalaswami .. *Report on the Reorganisation of the Machinery of Govt.*
9. Gorwala, A.D .. *Report on Public Administration* (1951)
10. Central Ministry of Home Affairs *Annual Report*
11. Union Public Service Commission *Annual Report*, 1947-48 onwards

CHAPTER VIII

DEFENCE

In August 1947, the Indian Armed Forces had to face a number of complicated problems. The migration of a large number of Muslim officers and other ranks to Pakistan on a territorial-cum-optional basis and the sudden departure of a very large number of British officers to the United Kingdom created unprecedented difficulties. To these was added the task of dealing with a large-scale movement of population on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border Hardly had this stupendous task been completed, when the soldiers and the airmen were called upon to drive back the raiders from Jammu and Kashmir. Closely following in their wake came the police action in Hyderabad.

ORGANISATION

Even while the Armed Forces were engaged in these multifarious assignments, important changes were taking place in their organisational set-up. First of all, to ensure civilian control over the Armed Forces, these were placed under the charge of a Defence Minister responsible to Parliament for all matters relating to the Defence Forces including appropriation and allotment of funds, correlation of all civil and ministerial activities for purposes of defence, and control and direction of research policy. The next important change was the appointment of separate Commanders-in-Chief for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force With the coming into force of the new Constitution, another important change was introduced by vesting the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces in the President, while the responsiblity for their administrative and operational control still remained with the three Service Headquarters.

Ministry of Defence

The overall control of the Service Headquarters is vested in the Ministry of Defence which is responsible for obtaining policy decisions of the Government in regard to all defence matters and for transmitting the same to the former All policy decisions are normally taken by the the Defence Committee of the Cabinet which consists of the Prime Minister as chairman and the Ministers of Defence, Home Affairs, Finance and Transport as members. The three Service Chiefs, the Defence Secretary and the Financial Adviser (Defence) also attend the meetings of the Committee

Army Headquarters

The Army Headquarter functions directly under the Chief of Army Staff. Its main branches are. (1) General Staff Branch; (2) Adjutant-General's Branch; (3) Quartermaster-General's Branch; (4) Master-General of Ordnance Branch, (5) Engineer-in-Chief's Branch; and (6) Military Secretary's Branch The sub-division of these branches into various directorates is shown in the accompanying chart.

The Army is organised into three Commands—Southern, Eastern and Western, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are further divided into areas, each under the command of a G.O.C. of the rank of Major-General. The areas are, in turn, sub-divided into sub-areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Naval and Air Headquarters

The command of the various naval ships and of the shore establishments vests in the Chief of Naval Staff. He functions through four operational and administrative authorities—one afloat and three ashore.

Similarly, the Air Force units and establishments are under the Chief of Air Staff. In 1949, as a result of reorganisation, all the frontline units were grouped under the Operational Command, while the training institutions were brought under the Training Command. A third Command known as the Maintenance Command was formed on January 26, 1955.

Inter-Services Co-ordination

In order to ensure effective co-ordination among the three Services a network of committees has been established at different levels. At the top is the Defence Minister's Committee which consists of the Defence Minister, the three Service Chiefs, the Defence Secretary and the Financial Adviser. This Committee gives decision on all important matters which jointly concern any two or all three Services, and submits to the Cabinet such planning papers on which it cannot itself take action.

Nationalisation

Nationalisation of India's Armed Forces was greatly accelerated after the attainment of independence. Today, there are only a handful of British officers in the Indian Army, and almost all of them are specialists working as advisers

The policy of nationalisation is being implemented in the Navy and the Air Force as speedily as circumstances permit. Several senior appointments in the Navy are now held by Indians, and the appointment of Captain R D. Katari as Deputy Chief of Staff, Indian Navy, and Chief of Staff at the Naval Headquarters and of Captains A. Chakravarti and B S. Soman as Commodores-in-Charge, Bombay and Cochin were important milestones in the progress of Indianisation in the Indian Navy. All these officers took up their appointments early in 1954 and were promoted to the rank of Commodore. The only two officers senior to Commodore in the Navy are the Commander-in-Chief and the Flag Officer (Flotilla), Indian Fleet.

Since its inception, the Indian Air Force has been manned mainly by Indian officers and men. The taking over as Chief of Staff of the Indian Air Force by Air Marshal S Mukerjee in April 1954 was a very important landmark in the process of nationalisation in this Service A few other Indian officers have also risen to the rank of Air Vice-Marshal. The number of British officers serving in the Air Force is negligible.

DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION

The Defence Science Organisation, established in 1948 under a Scientific Adviser, has been engaged in research work on the different aspects of defence science, *viz*, ballistics, operational research, communications, explosives, food, training methods and military physiology.

A Board of Scientists has been constituted to advise the Ministry of Defence on all scientific matters. A Defence Science Service, which will include civilian scientists employed in the Ministry of Defence and the Services, has also been set up.

An Institute of Armament Studies, the first of its kind in India, was established at Kirkee early in 1952. This Institute started its first regular course for technical staff officers in October 1953. The course is of 18 months' duration and is intended to give the officers basic training in science and technology as applied to armaments. An important function of this Institute is to maintain contacts with the universities and other civilian research institutions and to promote, in all possible ways, the dissemination of basic knowledge of defence.

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY

The Army is fully self-sufficient in the matter of training, while the Air Force and the Navy are well on the way to achieving this objective. The Headquarters of the National Defence Academy and the Joint Services Wing shifted from Dehra Dun to Khadakvasla near Poona in December 1954 and started functioning at the permanent new buildings of the Academy from the beginning of the new year. The thirteenth course of the Joint Services Wing, which is the first course at Khadakvasla, began on January 10, 1955. The Academy has been planned to accommodate 500 cadets per year. The capital cost of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 6 5 crore. This is exclusive of the cost of the land, measuring over 6,500 acres, which has been donated by the Government of Bombay. The Academy was formally declared open on January 16, 1955, by Sri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay.

Admissions

Admissions to the Academy are made on the basis of a qualifying written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board Final selections are made on the basis of the combined results. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17 years of age, on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy, are eligible for admission. Selection for admission to the Academy is made bi-annually for courses starting in January and July. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry for the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets at the Academy are borne by the Government, except that the cadets have to provide Rs 30 for themselves as pocket expenses. Where the monthly income of the parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

Courses of Study

The 2 years' course at the Joint Services Wing at Dehra Dun was recognised as equivalent to the Intermediate standard by most of the Universities in India and by the Union Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs for appointments under the Government. The course at Khadakvasla will be of 3 years' duration, after which the cadets will receive specialised training with their respective Service Establishments. The Universities are being approached to grant year to year recognition to the three-year course at the Academy. This is being done to ensure that a cadet who is withdrawn from the Academy for reasons other than weakness in academic subjects does not suffer in his future studies on that account.

Another important institution, where training is imparted on a inter-Services basis is the Staff College at Wellington. The foundations of inter-Services co-operation, laid at the National Defence Academy, are

further strengthened at this institution. The National Defence Academy and the Staff College as well as the various Air Force academies and Naval schools have won appreciative notice from a number of neighbouring countries some of which send their cadets to these institutions for training.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

Ranking equal in importance to training is the quality and quantity of weapons and equipment available to the Defence Services. Many indigenous substitutes have now replaced material which was previously imported. During the year, a number of steps aiming at self-sufficiency in Defence equipment have been taken, the principal among these being: (1) the opening of the Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambarnath; (2) the signing of contract with a French firm for the establishment of an electronic industry; and (3) the production of HT-2 trainer aircraft by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore. The production of electronic, radio and radar equipment is expected to start during 1956-57. Among the new ships that the Indian Navy proposes to acquire a survey, and some smaller ships are expected to be built in India. To this end, it is proposed to set up a Directorate of Naval Construction at the Naval Headquarters.

Early in 1954, the Government appointed an Ordnance Factories Reorganisation Committee to examine the working of ordnance factories and to suggest methods for improving their production The Committee visited several ordnance factories and made an intensive study of their existing capacity and the possibility of producing a larger variety of specialist defence stores. It also considered measures for the maximum utilisation of the surplus capacity of the factories, if any, for civil production. The report of the Committee is expected shortly

HINDI WORDS OF COMMAND

The Armed Forces, which recently undertook the task of coining suitable Hindi words of command to replace English words which are being used at present, have completed the first phase of this work Two lists of Hindi equivalents of selected Service terms have been compiled and circulated to the units of all the three Services throughout the country for their suggestions and comments One list consists of nearly 750 general Army terms and terms peculiar to different arms of the three Services and the second list consists of nearly 160 basic words of command for the Armed Forces.

In pursuance of the policy of introducing Hindi in the Armed Services, an Experts Committee for Defence Terminology was constituted at Army Headquarters in 1952 It consists of officers from the three Services and eminent educationists. Hindi scholars are co-opted from time to time. The Committee made a thorough search for Hindi equivalents for general Defence terms and for a vocabulary suited to Army drill As soon as comments are received from the units and individuals, these will be gone through by the Committee before the final lists of general Army terms and words of command in Hindi are prepared.

THE ARMY

The Army, which by virtue of its larger size has greater scope for actively helping the people in distress and participating in nation-building activities, brought about 9,000 acres of virgin land under cultivation and produced over 2,000 tons of food grains. Measures were also taken to provide medical aid to the people and medical stores and equipment

were distributed to the different States from the surplus Defence Stores. Facilities have also been provided in certain centres to make free medical treatment available to civilians.

Medical Relief Work in Nepal

The army sent two medical teams to Nepal in September 1954 to help in fighting epidemics that had broken out in the wake of heavy floods in that country. After successful relief work in the interior of Nepal the teams returned to India by the end of the year. In view of the great demand for medical facilities, the Army medical teams had to prolong their stay by a month and cover a much larger area than was originally fixed.

Unique Assignments

During the past two years the Indian Army was called upon to take up two unique assignments, both beyond the borders of India. Their uniqueness lay in the fact that, possibly for the first time in recorded history, the troops of one country went to another on an essentially peaceful and humanitarian mission.

The first of these assignments was in Korea where five battalions of the Indian Custodian troops landed in September 1953 to assist the U N. and the North Korean and Chinese Commands to implement the Korean truce agreement. The Custodian Force remained in Korea for about six months and the tact, patience and impartiality with which it accomplished its difficult task won all-round appreciation.

The second assignment came in September 1954 when about 130 officers and over 800 other ranks (including some from the Navy and the Air Force) were deputed to assist the International Commissions on Supervision and Control for Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, as provided in the respective cease-fire agreements concluded at Geneva on July 20,1954 The men who are still working in the three countries are mainly employed in services like transport, communications, security and general duty. The way they have helped the Commissions to discharge their functions has already won high praise for them.

THE NAVY

For the Navy, the year 1954 was one of vigorous activity in the fields of training, planning and steady progress towards fuller development. A significant event during the year was the inauguration of naval aviation and the establishment of an Indian Naval Air Station, *Garuda*, at Cochin. The primary function of this unit is to provide air training facilities for the personnel of the Navy. Other achievements include the consolidation and development of training facilities, acquisition of a tanker and the 8,000-ton colony-class cruiser, *Nigeria*, and the appointment of a number of Indians to higher posts in the Service. The new cruiser, which is expected to join the Fleet soon, will be known as *I N.S Mysore*.

A small organisation has been set up at Cochin for carrying out repairs to ships. Plans for setting up similar organisations at Vishakhapatnam and for expanding the naval dockyard at Bombay are also in hand.

Training Facilities

The Navy is now in a position to train its officers and men for its executive, supply, secretariat and instructor branches in India. For the highly technical branches a part of the training has still to be taken in the

United Kingdom. Proposals seeking to improve the training facilities on Indian ships are under constant review. A number of training exercises were carried out by the ships in which the newly-formed Fleet Requirement Unit also participated.

Medical Branch

The Navy's Medical Branch has made considerable progress during the last four years. It has doubled its strength, and its activities today extend to all establishments and ships. An important step has been the acquisition of a 300-bed hospital in Bombay, known as the Indian Naval Hospital Ship. Similar hospitals are expected to be built at permanent training establishments at Cochin and Vishakhapatnam. Properly equipped sick bays (hospitals) already exist in all the three shore establishments and family clinics have been set up at Cochin, Vishakhapatnam, Lonavla and Bombay to look after the families of naval personnel.

The Navy continued to act as an ambassador of goodwill. Missions were sent to countries in South-East Asia. During the year, *INS Delhi* visited Manila and it was the first visit paid by an Indian ship to the Philippines. Ships of some of the Commonwealth Navies, the U.S.A. and Egypt also paid formal visits to India.

Marine Survey

With a view to further developing the Marine Survey of India, a Hydrographic Office has been set up The function of this Office is to produce and print charts for the Survey One of the minesweepers has been temporarily converted for survey duties along the Indian coast.

THE AIR FORCE

April 1, 1954, acquired a double significance for the Indian Air Force, for it was on this day that the Service came of age by celebrating its twenty-first birthday, as also coming under the command of the first Indian Chief of Air Staff. The Service was further honoured by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who presented to it the President's Colour on the same day. All executive appointments in the Air Force are now held by Indian officers.

The I.A.F. continued to maintain the lines of communication between inaccessible outposts in the North-East Frontier Agency in Assam and the rest of India. The expansion, consolidation and modernisation of the Service continued to be its watchword. Apart from the production of HT-2 by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, modern jet fighters in service with the I A.F. are also being assembled at this factory.

Para Medical and Survey Flights

A Para Medical Flight, which was formed to rush medical aid to inaccessible areas in times of emergency, has repeatedly proved its worth by saving lives in the thickly forested areas of Assam.

The work of the Survey Flight and the Air Crew Categorisation Team, which was formed in 1951, increased in scope in 1954.

Training Institutions

In respect of training for its flying, technical and non-technical personnel, the Indian Air Force achieved self-sufficiency three years ago. Since then it has been able to open the doors of its training institutions

to airmen of neighbouring Asian countries. A few batches of Indonesian, Afghan and Burmese airmen have been trained by the I.A.F. for ground and flying duties. The post-squadron training continues uninterrupted in all the front-line units. The I.A.F. maintains its own external and internal carrier services, while the I.A.F. Communication Squadron provides transport for prominent people. In 1954, the I.A.F. had the honour of providing transport to the Prime Minister during his historic visit to China.

Jet Fighters

The acquisition by the I.A.F. of a fleet of Ouragan jet fighters from France has been a significant step in the process of strengthening India's air defence. Three I.A.F. pilots crashed through the sound barrier while flying, French jet aircraft Mystère during their tour of Europe in 1954 and, became the first Asian airmen to accomplish this feat.

Goodwill Mission

At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, a five-man I.A.F. goodwill mission led by the Deputy Air Commander, Air Vice-Marshal, A.M. Engineer, visited Indonesia towards the end of 1954. This was to return the visit of an Indonesian Air Force goodwill mission to India in July 1951.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

Recruitment to the Territorial Army was inaugurated in October 1949. All able-bodied persons, from unskilled labourers to highly qualified technicians, are eligible for recruitment to this "Citizens' Army". The applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35. The upper age limit may, however, be relaxed in the case of ex-servicemen and those possessing the requisite technical qualifications.

The Territorial Army is responsible for anti-aircraft and coastal defence. It is also meant to relieve the regular Army of its internal commitments. Above all, the Territorial Army provides an opportunity to the citizens to receive part-time military training so that, if the call comes, they would be able to bear arms in defence of the country.

Recruitment and Training

Recruitment to the Territorial Army is made on a zonal basis—India being divided into eight zones for the purpose The Territorial Army which includes all the arms of the Service—Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Supply, Medical and Ordnance—has provincial units recruited in rural areas and urban units in large towns.

The provincial units are given 30 days' training, while the urban units have to put in 120 hours of training. After the initial training the former undergo two months' training annually, while the latter receive training for at least 120 hours in a year. The training includes a camp for at least four days in a year.

Those accepted in the Territorial Army are enrolled for a period of seven years in the colours and for eight years in the reserve. Service in the colours may be extended by two years at a time.

Service in the Territorial Army is considered part-time employment. Pay and allowances are admissible only for the duration of (1) training, (2) courses of instruction, and (3) attachment to regular Army units.

In order to enable the people's representatives to keep in close contact with the Territorial Army, a Central Advisory Committee, which meets periodically, has been appointed by the Government. It reviews the progress of the Territorial Army from time to time and suggests improvements in the system of recruitment and training.

At the meeting of the Central Advisory Committee, held on November 12, 1954, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, it was revealed that the deficiency which had existed in the strength of the Territorial Army since its inception in 1949 had been made up to the extent of over 96 per cent of the authorised strength.

Auxiliary Territorial Army

An Auxiliary Territorial Army was started last year as an experimenta measure with a view to giving elementary military training to as large a number of people as possible. It has now been decided to rename the A.T.A. as National Volunteer Force and to train 5,00,000 men within the next five years.

All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 40, with the exception of ex-Servicemen and ex-N.C.C. cadets, are eligible to join this Volunteer Force. Membership of the Force carries no liability to military service. Under the new scheme, it is also proposed to pay special attention to people living in border areas. The main purpose of the scheme will, however, continue to be to inculcate discipline and create self-confidence among the people.

It is proposed to give 30 days' training to the recruits to the National Volunteer Force which will include a literacy drive for illiterate recruits. Provision is made to keep a proper record of the trainees who distinguish themselves during the period of training and award them certificates of merit or give them other recognition.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadets Corps consists of boys and girls from schools and colleges. They learn discipline, develop qualities of leadership and are able to face life better as a result of military training.

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, the Senior Division, the Junior Division and the Girls' Division. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Infantry, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Medical corps. In addition to the normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. The Naval units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, the cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Various types of units have been raised in colleges and universities throughout the country.

Advisory Committee's Recommendations

The Central Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps, at its ninth meeting held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on November 13, 1954, expressed the view that the future expansion of the N.C.C. should be integrated with the second Five Year Plan. The N.C.C. has so far been expanding on an *ad hoc* basis. The inclusion of this scheme in the

Five Year Plan will enable the Government to plan on a long-term basis, thus making it possible for the Centre and the States to find the necessary funds for the expansion.

Reviewing the progress of the Corps, the Director of the N.C.C. disclosed that by the end of the financial year 1954-55, the Corps is expected to expand to 911 officers and 37,374 cadets in the Senior Division, 1,637 officers and 53,895 cadets in the Junior Division and 170 officers and 5,100 cadets in the Girls' Division. A Junior Wing of the Girls' Division with an initial strength of 3,000 is also being raised in many girls' high schools.

In accordance with the recommendations of the sub-committee, appointed by the Advisory Committee at an earlier meeting, the syllabus of all units of the N.C.C. has been revised. The special needs of the girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has now been made more instructive, interesting and useful. The object of the training is to develop the personality of the girls, to make them more self-reliant, to build up their physique and to enable them, in times of national emergency, to take up some of the duties normally carried out by men.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps

In order to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools and colleges who could not join the National Cadet Corps, an Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started. This has made rapid progress and by the end of this financial year its strength is expected to be over 5,00,000.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps is to train the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. The Corps functions under the overall supervision of the Director, National Cadet Corps, Ministry of Defence. Instructors for this organisation are selected from schools and colleges. The regular army staff of the various N.C.C. units trains the instructors.

Two hundred teachers and 12,000 selected cadets of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps took part in the first work camps of the A.C.C. These were started with a view to giving the cadets an opportunity to lend a hand in nation-building activities as well as to teach them dignity of labour. These camps were sited in 28 different project areas and national extension service blocks.

The task in these 28 camps varied from State to State and consisted mainly of the construction of village roads, improvement of bunds, digging of irrigation channels, remodelling of some of the village ponds into fisheries, weeding and clearing of bushes from cultivable land, making of playing grounds for schools, planting of trees and undertaking literary drives. In one camp the cadets helped to construct a school building. The camps were of two to three weeks' duration and the Central Ministry of Education made a special grant for them.

NEW PENSION CODE

A new development during the year was the revision of the Armed Forces Pension Code. The Government has decided to enhance the rates of pension of retiring officers and men of the Armed Forces. The revised maximum rates of monthly pension for officers range from Rs. 350 for a Captain to Rs. 1,000 for a General. Identical rates will also apply to officers of the corresponding ranks in the Navy and the Air Force. In the case of other ranks, the revised rates of monthly pension vary from Rs. 153

for a Subedar-Major, Rs. 116 for a Chief Artificer of the Navy and Rs. 165 for a Master Warrant Officer of the Air Force to a minimum of Rs. 15 for a sepoy with 15 years' qualifying service.

It has also been decided to implement the Kalyanwala Committee's report on provident fund. The Committee has suggested that the Government's contribution to the provident fund of employees in Defence installations should increase from 6¼ to 8⅓ per cent. Also, a proportion of the appointments in each installation is to be declared permanent.

During the year, the Government of India also announced revised rates of retaining fee and reservist pension, or a gratuity in lieu thereof, for Army reservists of the rank of Sowar or Sepoy and other equivalent ranks. These rates came into force with effect from January 1, 1953.

EX-SERVICEMEN

The resettlement of ex-Servicemen made satisfactory progress during 1954. Of the nine agricultural colonies in various parts of India, the one at Bhopal has been completed and the work of building a large colony at Manunagar in Uttar Pradesh is in progress. A number of other schemes for helping ex-Servicemen to make a fresh start in life is also in progress.

A new development about the resettlement of ex-Servicemen has been the arrangement by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, at the request of the Ministry of Defence, to train ex-Servicemen in the State's Basic Agricultural Schools The duration of the course will be one year and 2,250 ex-Servicemen are expected to be trained under the scheme by the end of 1955. The trainees will be given instruction in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, veterinary science, horticulture, plant protection, agricultural engineering, climatology and extension methods. Those who complete the course successfully will be given six months' orientation in extension work before being posted as *gram sevaks* During the period of training each ex-Serviceman is given a monthly subsistance allowance of Rs. 30 while at the Basic School, and Rs 50 during extension training. So far 328 ex-Servicemen have been appointed as *gram sevaks* in various States.

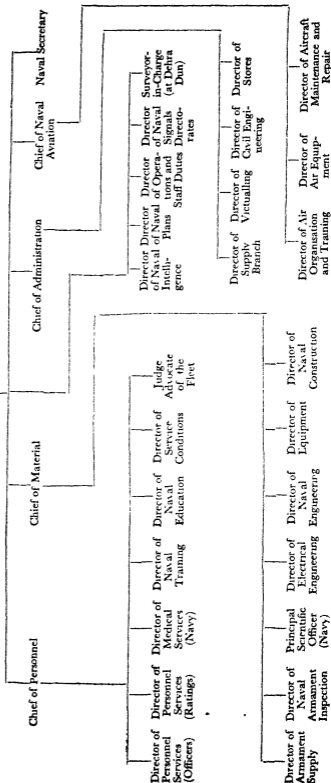
BIBLIOGRAPHY

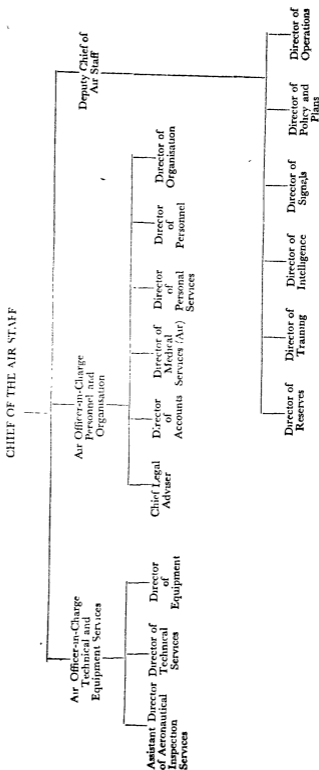
1. Jackson, D. .. *India's Army* (London, 1942)
2. Yeats Brown, F. .. *Martial India* (London, 1945)
3. Rajendra Singh, .. *Organisation and Administration in the Indian Army* (Gale and Polden, U.K , 1952)
4. Vaidya, K B. .. *The Naval Defence of India* (Bombay, 1949)
5. Ministry of Defence .. *Annual Reports*

ANNEXURE I

ORGANISATION OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS

ANNEXURE II

ORGANISATION OF NAVAL HEADQUARTERS

ANNEXURE III

ORGANISATION OF AIR HEADQUARTERS

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME

The national income of India for 1951-52 was computed at Rs. 9,990 crore, the corresponding figures for 1950-51, 1949-50 and 1948-49 were Rs. 9,530, Rs. 9,010 and Rs 8,650 crore, respectively The per capita income at current prices worked out to Rs. 274·5 in 1951-52, Rs. 265·2 in 1950-51, Rs. 253·9 in 1949-50 and Rs. 246.9 in 1948-49. Reckoned in real terms, that is to say, assuming a constant price level, the per capita income for 1951-52 was 2·2 per cent higher than that for 1950-51. At current prices, however, it had risen by 3·5 per cent over 1950-51

The share of the national income for 1951-52 imputable to the principal categories of occupation was as follows · Rs 4,990 crore from agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and fishery, Rs 1,730 crore from mining, manufacturing and hand-trades, Rs. 1,790 crore from commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications including the railways, the post, telegraph and telephone services, and Rs. 1,500 crore from all other services including the professions and the liberal arts, Government services (administration), domestic services and house property. The contributions of these principal categories added up to Rs. 10,010 crore, of which Rs. 20 crore represented the net value of income remitted abroad, thus leaving a net national income of Rs 9,990 crore. Tables XXXIII and XXXIV show (i) national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices, and (ii) national income by industrial origin for each year between 1948 and 1952.

WORKING FORCE

Of the country's population, estimated in 1950-51 at 35.93 crores, 14·32 crores made up its working force, 10 37 crores (constituting 72·4 per cent of the total working force) were engaged in agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and fishery ; 1 53 crores (10·6 per cent) in mining, manufacturing and hand-trades; 1·11 crores (7·7 per cent) in commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications including the railways and the post, telegraph and telephone services; 64 lakhs in the professions and the liberal arts; 39 lakhs in Government services (administration); and 29 lakhs in domestic services. The distribution of the working force among the various occupations is given in table XXXV.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

In 1950-51, the total area under crops amounted to 32·03 crore acres, and the gross value of all agricultural commodities produced in the country was Rs. 4,866 crore The net value of agricultural output was, however, only Rs. 4,112 crore. The area, out-turn and value of the principal crops were as follows :

TABLE XXVI

AREA, OUT-TURN AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS FOR 1950-51

Crops	Area (in lakhs of acres)	Out-turn (in lakhs of tons)	Value (in crores of rupees)
Rice ..	760	219	1,199
Jowar ..	384	56	194
Bajra ..	223	25	81
Maize ..	78	17	16
Wheat ..	241	68	334
Barley ..	77	24	80
Gram ..	187	37	147
Arhar ..	54	17	83
Ground-nut	111	34	216
Rape and mustard ..	51	7	69
Coco-nut .	15	33(*a*)	76
Sugar-cane .	42	56	305
Cotton .	139	33 lakh bales (*b*)	113
Jute .	15	33 lakh bales (*c*)	58
Tea ..	7	13	26(*d*)
Tobacco ..	9	3	71
Chillies .	13	3	68
Potato ..	6	16	56
Banana .	3	18	53
Fodder crops ..	112	—	53
Straw ..	—	997	591
Husk and bran, etc , of paddy ..	—	—	96

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The net contribution of the manufacturing industries to the national income, which was computed at Rs 513 4 crore for 1950, consisted mainly of the following: cotton textiles Rs 107 9 crore; tea manufacturing Rs 69·3 crore; jute textiles Rs. 46·6 crore; sugar Rs. 35·8 crore; general and electrical engineering Rs. 29·4 crore; iron and steel Rs. 26·9 crore; chemicals Rs. 14·0 crore; vegetable oils Rs. 11·7 crore; tobacco products Rs. 10·5 crore; rubber and rubber manufacturing Rs. 10·1 crore; cement Rs. 8·5 crore; automobiles and coach-building Rs. 7·4 crore, and paper and paper board Rs. 6·6 crore.

(*a*) = 100 million nuts.
(*b*) 1 bale=392 lb.
(*c*) 1 bale=400 lb.
(*d*) Value of raw tea leaves only.

Of the sum of Rs. 65·12 crore, which represented the income from banking and insurance during 1950, Rs. 36·29 crore were from banks, Rs. 22·85 crore from insurance and the remaining Rs. 5·98 crore from co-operative societies.

PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS

Out of Rs. 468 crore which were attributable to the professions and liberal arts in the total national income for 1950-51, Rs. 116 crore were derived from medical and health services, Rs. 69 crore from educational services, Rs. 66 crore from the arts and science, etc., Rs. 32 crore from legal services, Rs. 47 crore from religious and charitable services, Rs. 37 crore from sanitary services, etc. Of the sum of Rs. 130 crore, which represented the income of domestic servants, Rs. 114 crore were earned by cooks, gardeners and other domestic servants and Rs. 16 crore by private motor drivers and cleaners.

Out of the Rs. 408·3 crore of income originating from house property in 1950-51, Rs. 212·8 crore were from houses in urban areas and the remaining Rs. 195·5 crore from those in rural areas.

PER CAPITA OUTPUT

The net output per employed person in 1950-51 was valued at Rs. 670 for the whole of the national economy. The output per person engaged in agriculture was Rs. 500, while the corresponding figure for the mining and manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,700. The output per person engaged in the railways and communications was Rs 1,600, and in banking, insurance and other commerce and transport Rs. 1,500. The net output per person engaged in small enterprises was Rs 800, in the professions and liberal arts Rs. 700, and in government services (administration) Rs. 1,100 The output per person was the smallest in domestic services, being only Rs. 400.

TABLE XXVII

NET OUTPUT PER EMPLOYED PERSON FOR 1950-51

	Net output (in crores of rupees)	Number of persons engaged (in crores)	Net output per employed person (in rupees)
Agriculture	4,890	10.36	500
Mining and factory establishments .	620	0.37	1,700
Small enterprises .. .	910	1.15	800
Railways and communications ..	220	0.14	1,600
Banking, insurance and other commerce and transport ..	1,470	0 97	1,500
Professions and the liberal arts ..	470	0.64	700
Government services (administration)	430	0.39	1,100
Domestic service	130	0.29	400
Net domestic product at factory cost	9,550	14.32	670

PATTERN OF RURAL ECONOMY

According to the first round of the National Sample Survey conducted between October 1950 and March 1951, a rural household in India consisted, on an average, of 5·21 persons. A little over a fourth of these (28·1 per cent) were classified as earners, about a sixth (16·6 per cent) as earning dependents and more than half (55·3 per cent) as non-earning dependents. The 1951 census, however, calculated that the rural household was made up on an average of 4 91 persons. The annual consumer expenditure in the rural areas was, according to the sample survey, about Rs. 220 per person during 1949-50. As against this, the per capita income for the country as a whole was computed at Rs. 250·9 in the final report of the National Income Committee. The average consumer expenditure per person was the highest in North-West India, being Rs. 314, and the lowest in Central India where it was Rs. 198.

Two-thirds (66·3 per cent) of the expenditure of an average household in the rural areas, taking the country as a whole, was taken up by food, about a tenth (9·7 per cent) by clothing and the remaining one-fourth (24·0 per cent) was distributed among other heads of expenditure. The expenditure on education, newspapers and books was Rs. 1·6 per person per year (constituting 0·7 per cent of per capita expenditure) and that on medical services and medicines Rs. 2 8 per person per year (1·27 per cent). Together, education and health services accounted for just over 2 per cent of the per capita expenditure. Fuel and light took up 3·25 per cent, ceremonials 7·21 per cent and the remaining one-eight of the total expenditure was used to pay for the remaining amenities. The value of food consumed by an average individual was the highest in North-West India, being about Rs 213, and the lowest (Rs 124) in Central India. The proportion of food to total consumer expenditure was the highest (71 per cent) in East India and the lowest (about 54 per cent) in West India. The value of milk and milk products consumed in the course of a year by an average individual was nearly Rs. 60 in North-West India and formed 19 per cent of the total expenditure. It was only Rs 7 in East India, constituting 3·3 per cent of the the total expenditure. The quantity of milk consumed by an average individual representative of the country as a whole amounted to 24·9 seers per year. The average consumption of 66·1 seers per person per year in North-West India was the highest for the country and the average of 11·7 seers for East India the lowest. The regions where the expenditure on food was high were also those in which relatively more money was spent on milk and milk products. The expenditure on tobacco expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure was 2·3 in South India and 1·4 in North-West India The expenditure on salt was just below a rupee (Re. 0·93) per person per year for the country as a whole with small variations between one region and another.

The average expenditure on clothing in the rural areas was about Rs. 21 per person for the whole of India Among the regional averages, that for West India, computed at Rs. 31·4, was the highest, and Rs. 15·5, which was the average for East India, the lowest Mill-made products accounted for as much as 74 per cent of the expenditure on clothing, handloom products for 20·4 per cent, *khaddar* for 2·81 per cent and woollen and other products for only 2·74 per cent. The percentage of expenditure on mill cloth varied between 84 in North India and 55 in South India. Handloom products were most popular in South India, where they accounted for 43·7 per cent of the total expenditure on clothing, the corresponding proportion for North India being as low as 6·2 per cent. While *khaddar* accounted for 10·2 per cent of the total expenditure on

clothing in North-West India, its share in the total expenditure on clothing in South India was only 0·05 per cent.

The average annual expenditure by an individual on foot-wear was the highest in North-West India, (Rs. 5·39) and lowest in South India (Rs. 0·56). The expenditure on medicine and the medical services was proportionately the highest in East India (Rs. 3·97 per person), and smallest (Rs. 1 42) in North India. The expenditure on ceremonial was Rs. 15 8 per person per year for the whole of India, and formed 7·2 per cent of the total expenditure. It was the highest in West India where the average per person was Rs 39·4 or 15·6 per cent of the total expenditure, and the lowest in South India, where the average per person was Rs. 8·46 or 4·17 per cent of the total expenditure.

On the basis of the second round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between April and June 1951, households in the rural areas were classified according to their monthly expenditure, and the relative proportion of each class to the total number of households is indicated in the following table.

TABLE XXVIII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE, APRIL-JUNE, 1951

Expenditure per month (in rupees)	Proportion to total number of households (in percentage)
Up to Rs 50	20 4
51—100	31 2
101—150	21·1
151—200	10 4
201—300	9 5
301—400	3 6
401- 500	1 5
501—600	0 6
601—800	1·0
801—1,000	0·3
Over 1,000	0·4
TOTAL	100·0

Thus the monthly expenditure of 20·4 per cent of all households in the rural areas was Rs. 50 or less, and 51·6 per cent of them spent less than Rs. 100 a month. Only 7·4 per cent spent over Rs. 300 per month and 2 3 per cent above Rs. 500. Only seven in a thousand had a monthly expenditure of Rs. 800 and only three in a thousand over Rs. 1,000 per month.

The approximate value of rural investment for the year June 1950-May 1951, according to the same survey, was Rs. 27·74 per household, about half of which was spent on the construction or improvement of houses, wells, tanks, bunds, etc., and about a third on the improvement

of land. The annual capital formation in the rural areas was estimated at. Rs. 166 crore.

In the second round of the National Sample Survey, households in the rural areas were classified according to the size of land under their occupation. Here a holding does not refer only to land actually owned; it stands for the net area of land owned *plus* land leased in and *minus* land leased out. Only 16·3 per cent of all the households in the rural areas had holdings of 10 acres or above; only 5·3 per cent had 25 acres and above and this category managed 33 4 per cent of the total cropped area. Of the households for which full records were available 5·9 per cent did not have land of any kind, 49·2 per cent had less than 2·5 acres each and managed 7·6 per cent of the total cropped area and 14 3 per cent had between 2 5 and 5 acres and were managing 11·1 per cent of the cropped area.

TABLE XXIX

Land in acres	Percentage of total number of households for which full records were available	Percentage of total cropped area managed by the households for which full records were available
Nil .	5 9	—
0 01—2 49 .	49 2	7·6
2 50—4 99 .	14 3	11·1
5 00—7 49 .	9 5	11 4
7 50—9 99 ..	4 8	7·2
10 00—14 99 ..	6 1	13·1
15 00—24 99 .	4 9	16 2
25 00 and above .	5 3	33 4

On the basis of the findings of the first round of the National Sample Survey, the actual expenditure per household in the rural areas was computed at Rs 1,144 between July 1949 and June 1950. The expenditure per household for the 90 days for which actual calculations were made was Rs. 286 during the first round, the corresponding figures for the second (April-June 1951) and the third (August-November 1951) round were Rs 391 and Rs. 373, respectively The differences in household expenditure during these three periods are to be ascribed largely to changing prices.

According to the third round of the National Sample Survey, the consumption expenditure per person per month in the villages (including the computed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs 24·22 during August-November 1951, in the towns it was Rs 31·55, and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi Rs. 54·82 The average expenditure per person for the country as a whole was Rs. 25·70 per month The per capita expenditure in the cities was thus appreciably greater than in the towns and in the villages. The per capita expenditure in the cities was more than twice that in the villages

The patterns of consumption in the villages, towns and cities were also different. While about 40 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on food-grains, the proportion for the towns was 22 per cent

and 11 per cent for the cities. The expenditure on food items was 66 per cent of the total expenditure in the villages compared to 55 per cent in the towns and 46 per cent in the cities. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and light was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The proportionate expenditure on clothing was also nearly the same—just above 6 per cent—for the three categories, whereas the expenditure on clothing was, in absolute terms, the highest in the cities.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services, land and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure in the villages approximates to that for the country as a whole because of the preponderance of villages in the Indian economy. Table XXXVI gives the relevant details.

About 43 per cent of the total consumption in the rural areas was obtained in kind and 57 per cent in cash. The articles paid for in kind were mostly foodgrains, pulses, milk, milk products, and fuel and lighting and the proportion of 'kind' to 'cash' transactions varied in these cases between 61 and 78 per cent. This proportion for all the food items taken together was about 56 per cent. Against this, only 11 per cent of the total value of consumption in the urban areas was obtained in kind, while the remaining 89 per cent was against cash. Here again, the proportions for non-cash consumption were relatively high in the case of foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and lighting. For the country as a whole, in the period August-November 1951, nearly 40 per cent of the value of consumption was obtained in kind.

TABLE XXX

VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION AND IMPUTED VALUE OF THE PART OBTAINED IN KIND IN RUPEES PER HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AREAS, AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951

Items	Consumption in rupees per week		Col. (2) as percentage of col. (3)
	Imputed value of part in kind	Total value	
1	2	3	4
1. Foodgrains ..	7 49	11 56	64 8
2. Pulses ..	0·70	1·15	60 9
3. Edible oil ..	0·14	0 95	14 7
4. Vegetables ..	0 26	0 67	38·8
5. Milk and milk products ..	1·35	1 92	70·3
6. Meat, eggs, and fish ..	0·18	0 58	31·0
7. Fruits ..	0 07	0 20	35·0
8. Refreshments ..	0·06	0 35	17·1
9. Spices, salt and sugar .	0·40	1·70	23·5
Total food items ..	10 65	19·08	55·88

TABLE XXX—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4
10. Pan (betel leaves) ..	0 02	0·21	9·5
11. Tobacco ..	0·14	0·61	23·0
12. Intoxicants ..	0 03	0 14	21·4
13 Fuel and lighting ..	1·50	1 93	77·7
14. All other items .	—	6·65	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	12 34	28 62	43 1

TABLE XXXI

VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION AND IMPUTED VALUE OF THE PART OBTAINED IN KIND IN RUPEES PER HOUSEHOLD IN URBAN AREAS (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)

Items	Consumption in rupees per week		Col 2 as percentage of col 3
	Imputed value of part in kind	Total value	
1	2	3	4
1. Foodgrains	1 66	7 42	22 4
2. Pulses .	0 27	1 16	23 3
3. Edible oil .	0 18	1 51	11 9
4. Vegetables	0 05	1 34	3 7
5. Milk and milk products	0 56	3 24	17 3
6. Meat, eggs and fish .	0 07	1 16	6 0
7. Fruits .	0 07	0 59	11 9
8. Refreshments .	0 17	1 50	11 3
9. Spices, salt and sugar	0 44	2.00	22 0
Total food items	3 36	19 92	16 9
10. Pan (betel leaves)	0 00	0 47	0.0
11. Tobacco .	0 04	0 68	5 9
12. Intoxicants .	0.00	0 25	0 0
13. Fuel and lighting ..	0 84	2.32	36.2
14 All other items ..	—	13.48	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	4 24	37 12	11.4

TABLE XXXII

VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION AND IMPUTED VALUE OF THE PART OBTAINED IN KIND IN RUPEES PER HOUSEHOLD FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)

Items	Consumption in rupees per week		Col. 2 as percentage of col. 3
	Imputed value of part in kind	Total value	
1	2	3	4
1. Foodgrains ..	6 55	10 89	60 1
2. Pulses .	0 63	1 15	54 8
3. Edible oil ..	0 15	1 04	14 4
4. Vegetables ..	0 23	0 78	29 5
5. Milk and milk products ..	1 22	2 13	57 3
6. Meat, eggs and fish .	0 16	0 67	23 9
7. Fruits ..	0 07	0 26	26 9
8 Refreshments ..	0 08	0 54	14 8
9 Spices, salt and sugar .	0 41	1 75	23 4
Total food items	9 50	19 21	49 5
10. Pan (betel leaves) ..	0 01	0 25	4 0
11. Tobacco .	0 12	0 62	19 4
12 Intoxicants ..	0 03	0·16	18 8
13 Fuel and lighting	1·39	1 99	69 8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	11 05	29 98	36·9

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Tables XXXVII to XXXIX give (*i*) index numbers of wholesale prices and the cost of living in India and in certain selected countries (1948=100), (*ii*) index numbers of wholesale prices in India of groups of commodities (year ended August 1939=100), and (*iii*) index numbers of working class cost of living in India and in four principal Indian cities (*1949=100*).

Although the general price-level in India during 1953-54 was nearly four times the pre-World War II level, prices have remained comparatively stable since 1949. The general index of wholesale prices in India was 397·5 in 1953-54 (year ended August 1939=100), whereas, taking 1948 as the base, the index for 1953 was 107. Compared with other countries, the rise of prices and the cost of living in India has remained rather moderate

since 1948, except for the year 1951, when prices rose rapidly owing to the boom caused by the Korean war. In this respect, the position in India was rather similar to that in the U.S.A. and Canada and unlike that in the U.K., France, South Africa and Australia where the price-level rose between 1½ to 2 times during the same period.

During 1953-54, miscellaneous articles and industrial raw materials registered the largest price increase in India over the pre-war level, whereas the rise was comparatively smaller in the case of semi-manufactured, manufactured and food articles.

According to information which became available later, there has been a marked fall in the general level of prices after 1953-54. Between April 1954 and January 1955, the general index of wholesale prices fell by about 10 per cent, the food index by 18 per cent, industrial raw materials by 8 per cent, semi-manufactures by 5 per cent, manufactures by 1·3 per cent and the miscellaneous group by 20 per cent. This fall in prices is mainly to be ascribed to a substantial improvement in the output of food and commercial crops during 1953-54.

While the All-India, Bombay and Madras working class cost of living index for 1953-54 registered a rise over that for the previous year, the Delhi index remained stable at 107 and the Calcutta index showed a nominal fall of one point. As noted in the earlier paragraph, food and commercial crop prices fell sharply between April 1954 and January 1955 and in consequence the cost of living also declined in almost all the centres. As compared to 1953-54, the all-India working class cost of living index fell by 8 points during November 1954. The downward trend in prices which persisted after November will have brought about a further decrease in the cost of living in various centres.

TABLE XXXIII

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES (1948-49 to 1951-52)

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49 ..	8,650	8,650	246 9	246 9
1949-50 ..	9,010	8,820	253.9	248.6
1950-51 ..	9,530	8,850	265.2	246.3
1951-52 ..	9,990	—	274.5	251.7

TABLE XXXIV

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
Agriculture				
1. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,880	4,780	4,380	4,160
2. Forestry	70	70	70	60
3. Fishery	40	40	40	30
Total for agriculture	4,990	4,890	4,490	4,250
Mining, manufacturing and hand-trades				
4. Mining ..	90	70	60	60
5. Factory establishments ..	690	550	540	550
6. Small enterprises . .	950	910	900	870
Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades	1,730	1,530	1,500	1,180
Commerce, transport and communications				
7. Communication, (posts, telegraphs and telephones)	40	40	30	30
8 Railways .	210	180	180	170
9 Organised banking and insurance	80	70	60	50
10 Other commerce and transport	1,460	1,400	1,390	1,350
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,790	1,690	1,660	1,600
Other services				
11. Professions and liberal arts ..	500	470	450	430
12 Government services (administration)	450	430	410	400
13. Domestic services .	140	130	120	120
14. House property ..	410	410	400	390
Total for other services .	1,500	1,440	1,380	1,340
Net domestic product at factor cost	10,010	9,550	9,030	8,670
Net earned income from abroad	—20	—20	—20	—20
NET NATIONAL OUTPUT AT FACTOR COST OR NATIONAL INCOME ..	9,990	9,530	9,010	8,650

TABLE XXXV

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY INDUSTRIES

(Number in lakhs)

Items	1950-51		1949-50		1948-49	
	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities ..	1,027	71·8	1,011	71·8	995	71·8
Forestry ..	3	0·2	3	0·2	3	0·2
Fishery . .	5	0·4	5	0·4	5	0·4
Total for agriculture .	1,036	72·4	1,020	72·4	1,005	72·4
Mining .	7	0·5	7	0·5	7	0·6
Factory establishments .	29	2·1	30	2·2	30	2·2
Small enterprises .	115	8·0	113	8·0	112	8·1
Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades ..	152	10·6	151	10·8	150	10·9
Communications (posts and telegraphs and telephones) ..	1	0·1	1	0·1	1	0·1
Railways	11	0·8	11	0·8	11	0·8
Organised banking and insurance .	1	0·1	1	0·1	1	0·1
Other commerce and transport	95	6·7	94	6·7	93	6·7
Total for commerce, transport and communications	110	7·7	109	7·7	108	7·8
Professions and liberal arts	64	4·5	61	4·4	60	4·3
Government services (administration)	38	2·7	37	2·7	35	2·6
Domestic services	29	2·1	28	2·0	27	2·0
Total for other services	132	9·3	128	9·1	123	8·9
Total working force	1,432	100·0	1,409	100·0	1,378	100·0
Population	3,593		3,548	..	3,503	

TABLE XXXVI

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER MONTH PER PERSON FOR CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND INDIA (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951)

	Rupees per month per person				Percentage of total expenditure			
	Cities	Towns	Villages	India	Cities	Towns	Villages	India
1. Foodgrains	5.87	6.94	9.64	9.21	10.71	22.00	39.80	35.84
2. Pulses	1.46	1.03	0.94	0.99	2.66	3.27	3.88	3.85
3. Edible oil	2.10	1.29	0.77	0.90	3.83	4.09	3.18	3.50
4. Vegetables	2.53	1.03	0.56	0.64	4.62	3.26	2.31	2.49
5. Milk and milk products	5.06	2.66	1.59	1.80	9.23	8.43	6.56	7.00
6. Meat, eggs and fish	2.44	0.85	0.47	0.56	4.45	2.69	1.94	2.18
7. Fruits	0.98	0.47	0.17	0.21	1.79	1.49	0.70	0.82
8. Refreshments	2.57	1.20	0.30	0.47	4.69	3.80	1.24	1.83
9. Salt	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.29	0.45	0.35
10. Spices	0.99	0.77	0.64	0.64	1.80	2.44	2.64	2.49
11. Sugar	1.20	0.94	0.69	0.69	2.19	2.98	2.85	2.84
Food total	25.29	17.27	15.88	16.24	46.13	54.74	65.55	0.86
12. Pan (betel leaves)	0.60	0.39	0.17	0.22	1.09	1.24	0.70	1.99
13. Tobacco	0.86	0.60	0.51	0.51	1.57	1.90	2.11	0.51
14. Intoxicants	0.47	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.86	0.54	0.54	6.51
15. Fuel and lighting	3.39	1.93	1.63	1.67	6.18	6.12	6.73	6.19
16. Clothing	3.78	2.05	1.48	1.59	6.90	6.50	6.11	63.19

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER MONTH PER PERSON FOR CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND INDIA (AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1951[1])—(contd.)

	Rupees per month per person				Percentage of total expenditure			
	Cities	Towns	Villages	India	Cities	Towns	Villages	India
17. Bedding	0.22	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.40	0.35	0.41	0.42
18. Foot-wear	0.43	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.78	0.57	0.58	0.58
19. Amusement and musical instruments	0.75	0.31	0.09	0.14	1.37	0.97	0.37	0.54
20. Education	1.47	0.65	0.16	0.25	2.68	2.06	0.66	0.97
21. Medicine . ..	1.31	0.86	0.32	0.41	2.39	2.73	1.32	1.60
22. Toilet	0.58	0.26	0.08	0.12	1.06	0.82	0.33	0.47
23. Petty articles .. .	0.45	0.22	0.14	0.15	0.82	0.70	0.58	0.59
24. Conveyance	1.67	0.68	0.29	0.37	3.05	2.16	1.20	1.44
25. Services	4.77	2.43	0.81	1.09	8.70	7.70	3.34	4.24
26. Furniture	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.29	0.15	0.17	0.16
27. Domestic utensils	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.23
28. Sundry equipment and ornaments	1.82	0.52	0.38	0.53	3.32	1.65	1.57	1.67
29. Ceremonial	2.91	1.86	1.47	1.54	5.31	5.90	6.07	5.99
30. Rent	2.46	0.67	0.29	0.38	4.49	2.12	1.20	1.48
31. Taxes	1.30	0.27	0.05	0.10	2.37	0.86	0.21	0.39
Non-food total . ..	29.53	14.28	8.34	9.45	53.87	45.26	34.45	36.81
TOTAL	54.82	31.55	24.22	25.70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE XXXVII

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN INDIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Base : 1948 = 100)

Year	India		Australia		Canada		France		Union of South Africa		United Kingdom		United States	
	P	C	P(a)	C	P	C	P(b)	C	P(c)	C	P	C	P	C
1949	104	103	112	109	103	104	112	118	106	104	105	103	95	99
1950	109	103	132	120	109	107	121	131	113	108	120	106	99	100
1951	120	107	163	136	124	118	155	154	129	116	146	116	110	108
1952	105	105	184	170	117	121	163	171	148	126	149	126	107	110
1953	107	108	189	178	114	120	155	170	149	130	150	130	105	111

P Wholesale prices C Cost of living (a) Home-consumed goods in Melbourne

(b) Home-consumed goods in Paris (c) Home-consumed goods

TABLE XXXVIII

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

General Purpose Series

(Base: Year ended August 1939 = 100)

Year		Food articles	Industrial raw materials	Semi-manufactures	Manufactured articles	Miscellaneous	General index
1947-48	.	306.1	377.5	261.6	286.4	456.2	308.2
1948-49	..	382.9	444.8	327.3	346.1	525.2	376.2
1949-50	.	391.3	471.7	331.6	347.2	570.7	385.4
1950-51	..	416.4	523.1	348.9	354.2	707.4	409.7
1951-52	.	398.6	591.9	374.4	401.5	721.6	434.6
1952-53	.	357.8	436.9	343.8	371.2	614.1	380.6
1953-54	.	384.4	467.7	359.2	367.4	686.6	397.5
Jan 1955	.	310.3	432.9	344.3	375.3	568.8	363.9

TABLE XXXIX

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS (WORKING CLASS)

(Year 1949 = 100)

Year		All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1948-49	.	100	102	99	101	97
1949-50		102	100	100	100	100
1950-51		102	104	101	102	101
1951-52	.	105	108	106	108	104
1952-53	.	104	112	100	107	103
1953-54	.	106	119	99	107	109
Nov. 1954	..	98	117	93	105	104

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *The National Sample Survey.* General Report No 1 on the first round October 1950-March 1951. (Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India) December 1952.

2. *The National Sample Survey.* Number 2. Tables with notes on the second round April-June 1951. (Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India) December 1953.

3. *The National Sample Survey.* Number 3 Tables with notes on the third round August-November, 1951. (Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India) January 1954.

4. *Final Report of the National Income Committee* February 1954. (Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India).

5. *Estimates of national Income 1948-49, 1951-52* (Central Statistical Organisation, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India) September 1954.

6. *Report on Currency and Finance for the Year 1953-54* (Reserve Bank of India), Bombay, 1954.

CHAPTER X

FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Planning Commission, which was set up by the Government of India in March 1950, was entrusted with the task of preparing a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". In July 1950, the Commission was called upon at short notice to prepare a plan for the economic development of the country to be placed before the Commonwealth Consultative Committee This plan was incorporated into the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia.

In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued a draft outline of the first Five Year Plan for the "widest possible public discussion" This draft outline, consisting of two parts, envisaged a total outlay of Rs 1,793 crore on development, mainly in the public sector, over the period 1951-56. The first part of the Plan involved an expenditure of Rs 1,493 crore to be raised mainly from internal sources The implementation of the second part of the Plan, which was intended to ensure a slightly higher rate of development at an additional cost of Rs 300 crore, was to depend on the availability of external finance It was in December 1952, however, that the final version of India's first Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament.

Unlike the draft outline, the final Plan is a unified one, no part of it being conditional on external assistance. The Plan envisages an expenditure by the public authorities of Rs 2,069 crore[1] during 1951-56. The increase in the outlay in the final Plan over that of the draft outline can be ascribed both to the inclusion of new projects and expansion in the scope of existing ones.

OBJECTIVES

The central objective of planning has been defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. . . Economic planning has to be viewed as an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional framework adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people "

The present Five Year Plan is conceived only as the first in a series of such Plans directed at substantially raising the economic and social standards of the Indian people. The long-term objective is to double the per capita income by 1977, *i.e.*, in about 27 years from the base year 1950-51. Consumption standards during this period are to be raised by a little over 70 per cent over the base year. During the first Plan period, *i.e*, between 1951 and 1956, the national income is to go up from about Rs 9,000 crore to about Rs. 10,000 crore, a rise of about 11 to 12 per cent. Since economic progress requires a large amount of capital accumulation, it is visualised that the rate of saving as a proportion of the national income will have to go up from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6¾ per cent in 1955-56, 11 per cent in 1960-61 and 20 per cent in 1967-68. The propor-

1. It was later decided in October 1953 to increase this expenditure by Rs 180 crore for financing specific schemes for the creation of fresh employment potential and for arresting the growth of unemployment in the country.

tion will not need to be exceeded thereafter, though the resources devoted to investment will continue to go up in absolute terms.

To arrive at the aforesaid calculations, certain basic assumptions have been made, namely, (1) that the population will continue to grow at the rate of about 1¼ per cent per annum as in the last decade, (2) that a unit increase in national output and income will require about three times as much by way of additions to capital stock and that the increased output will materialise in the third year from the date of investment, and (3) that there is scope for choosing the proportion of additional income in each period that is ploughed back into investment according to the rate of development desired, the measure of austerity involved and the institutional changes necessary.

The present Five Year Plan being essentially one of preparation or laying the foundation for more rapid development in the future, its targets of investment and the increases in production are modest compared with what has to be achieved within the next twenty years or so.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE

The distribution of expenditure in the development programme of the public sector is summarised below :

TABLE XL

(In crores of rupees)

	Outlay during 1951-56	Percentage of total
Agriculture and community development	361	17.5
Irrigation	168	8.1
Multipurpose Irrigation and Power Projects	266	12.9
Power	127	6.1
Transport and communications .. .	497	24.0
Industry	173	8.4
Social services	340	16.4
Rehabilitation	85	4.1
Miscellaneous	52	2.5
TOTAL . .	2 069(a)	100.0

Agricultural development, along with irrigation and the generation of electric power, has the highest precedence during the present Plan period. The development of transport and communications also receives high priority. This inevitably limits investment by the public authorities on industries. Industrial expansion in the present five-year period, therefore, depends largely on private initiative and resources.

Out of the expenditure of Rs. 2,069 crore in the public sector, two-thirds or about Rs. 1,200 crore will result directly in the creation of pro-

(a) Exclusive of the additional expenditure of Rs. 180 crore recently decided upon.

ductive capital in the ownership of the Central and State Governments, mainly under irrigation and power, transport and communications and industry; Rs. 396 crore will add to productive equipment in the private sector and another Rs. 425 crore will be the outlay on social capital to maintain and expand the existing social services.

The distribution of the total planned outlay as between the Centre and the States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) and as between the major developmental heads is shown below:

TABLE XLI

(In crores of rupees)

	Centre	Part A States	Part B States	Part C States
Agriculture and community development	186.3	127.3	37.6	8.7
Irrigation and power	265.9	206.1	81.5	3.5
Transport and communications ..	409.5	56.5	17.4	8.8
Industry	146.7	17.9	7.1	0.5
Social services including rehabilitation .	191.4	192.3	28.9	10.9
Miscellaneous ..	40.7	10.0	0.7	
TOTAL .	1,240.5	610.1	173.2	31.9

The outlay proposed in the development programmes of States other than Jammu and Kashmir is as follows.

TABLE XLII

STATE PLANS

(In crores of rupees)

Part A States		Part B States		Part C States	
Assam .	17.49	Hyderabad .	41.55	Ajmer .	1.57
Bihar .	57.29	Madhya Bharat	22.42	Bhopal ..	3.90
Bombay	146.44	Mysore	36.60	Bilaspur .	0.57
Madhya Pradesh	43.08	PEPSU	8.14	Coorg ..	0.73
Madras ..	140.84	Rajasthan ..	16.82	Delhi .	7.48
Orissa ..	17.84	Saurashtra ..	20.41	Himachal Pradesh	4.55
Punjab ..	20.21	Travancore-Cochin ..	27.32	Kutch ..	3.05
				Manipur ..	1.55
Uttar Pradesh ..	97.83			Tripura ..	2.07
West Bengal ..	69.10			Vindhya Pradesh	6.39
TOTAL ..	610.12	TOTAL ..	173.26	TOTAL .	31.86

The financial basis of the Plan is summarised below:

TABLE XLIII

(In crores of rupees)

	Central Government	States including Jammu and Kashmir	Total
Planned outlay on development .	1,241	828	2,069
Budgetary resources:			
(i) Savings from current revenues	330	408	738
(ii) Capital receipts (excluding withdrawls from reserves) .	396	124	520
(iii) Internal inter-governmental transfers in connection with the Plan (i.e., Central assistance)	(—) 229(*a*)	229(*a*)	..
	497	761	1,258
External resources already received	156		156
TOTAL	653	761	1,414

Out of Rs 2,069 crore of the development expenditure, more than a third, i.e., Rs. 738 crore, is to come from the savings from current revenues, Rs. 520 crore from capital receipts and Rs 156 crore were received from external sources, thus making a total of Rs. 1,414 crore. The balance of Rs. 655 crore (Rs 835 crore as revised in 1953) has to be found from external sources that may be forthcoming or from internal taxation and borrowing as far as possible and by deficit financing.

The public sector, however, covers only a part of the economy. The progress of the development programmes is dependent on the integrated results of the public sector as well as the private sector of the economy. The salient features of the development programmes in the public and private sectors in terms of certain selected targets and indices are shown in the following table:

TABLE XLIV

	1950-51	1955-56
I. Agriculture		
Foodgrains (million tons) (*b*)	52.7	61.6
Cotton (lakh bales)	29 7	42.2
Jute (lakh bales)	33.0	53.9
Sugarcane (million tons)	5.6	6.3
Oilseeds (million tons)	5 1	5.5
II. Irrigation and Power		
Major irrigation (million acres) .. .. } Minor irrigation (million acres) .. .. }	50.0	69.7

(*a*) Includes Rs. 4 crore by way of statutory grants for Scheduled Tribes which will be available for part of the development expenditure on Scheduled Tribes in the Assam State plan.

(*b*) Including gram and pulses Output in 1949-50 (used as the base year for fixing the target for 1955-56) was 54 million tons.

TABLE XLIV—(*contd.*)

	1950-51	1955-56
Electrical energy (installed capacity in million kw) ..	2.3	3.5
III. **Industry**		
Iron and steel :*		
Pig iron and foundries (lakh tons)	3.5	6.6
Finished steel (lakh tons)	9.8	13.7
Cement (lakh tons)	26.9	48.0
Aluminium (thousand tons)	3.7	12.0
Fertilisers :		
Superphosphate (thousand tons)	55.1	180.0
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons)	46.3	450.0*
Locomotives (Nos)	..	150
Machine tools (Nos in thousands)	1.1	4.6
Petroleum refining .		
Liquid petroleum (million gallons)	..	403.0
Bitumen (thousand tons) . ..	..	37.5
Cotton manufactures		
Yarn (million yards)	1,179	1,640
Mill cloth (million yards)	3,718	4,700
Handloom cloth (million yards)	810	1,700
Jute manufactures (thousand tons)	892	1,200
Agricultural machinery :		
Diesel engines (thousands)	5.5	50.0
Pumps, power-driven (thousands)	34.3	85.0
Bicycles (thousands)	101.0	530.0
Power alcohol (million gallons)	4.7	18.0
IV. **Transport**		
Shipping (tonnage) :		
Coastal (G.R.T. thousands)	211.0	315.0
Overseas (G.R.T. thousands)	173.5	283.0
Roads :		
National highways (thousand miles)	11.9	12.5
State Roads (thousand miles)	17.6	20.6

TABLE XLIV—(*contd*)

	1950-51	1955-56
V. Education (*a*)		
Pupils in :		
Primary schools (lakhs)	151.1	187.9
Junior basic schools (lakhs)	29.0	52.8
Secondary schools (lakhs)	43.9	57.8
Industrial schools (thousands)	14.8	21.8
Other technical and vocational training schools (thousands)	26.7	43.6
VI. Health		
Hospitals (beds in thousands)	106.5	117.2
Dispensaries (Nos)		
Urban	1,358	1,615
Rural	5,229	5,840
VIII Developmental Institutions		
Panchayats (thousands)	55.1	69.1
Co-operative societies (*b*)		
Credit (thousands)	87.8	112.5
Sale and marketing (thousands)	14.7	20.7
Multipurpose (thousands)	31.5	40.5
Lift Irrigation (Nos)	192.0	514.0
Co-operative farming (Nos)	352.0	975.0
Others (thousands)	27.3	35.8
Total (thousands)	161.9	211.1

AGRICULTURE

The programme for the development of agriculture and the community projects involves a total expenditure of Rs 361 crore consisting of Rs 184 crore for agriculture, a little over Rs 100 crore for community projects and rural development, Rs 22 crore for animal husbandry and dairying, Rs 15 crore for stimulating local development through the agency of local authorities, another Rs 15 crore for development programmes in scarcity affected areas and Rs 12 crore for forests and soil conservation. The Central Government is to co-ordinate the programmes of the State Governments and also to assist them by providing for the establishment of a national extension organisation, completion of the present programmes of the Central Tractor Organisation, schemes for the improvement of livestock, measures for soil conservation as well as co-operative training, experiments in co-operative farming and other aspects of co-operative organisation. The Plan aims at increasing the production of foodgrains by 14 per cent over the 1949-50[1] level, that of cotton by over 42 per cent, jute 63 per cent, sugar-cane 13 per cent and oilseeds 8

(*a*) These estimates do not cover (except in respect of industrial schools) Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh. In some cases, data for a few States, *e.g*, Uttar Pradesh in respect of primary schools and Madhya Pradesh in the case of junior and secondary schools) are also not covered in these estimates.

(*b*) The estimates here exclude data for Punjab, Orissa, Hyderabad, PEPSU and most of the Part C States.

[1] Compared with 1950-51, when production was 13 tons lower, percentage increase will be larger

per cent. The community development projects, conceived primarily as a programme of intensive development of selected areas, will also contribute to raising the level of agricultural production. The Plan makes a provision of Rs. 90 crore for these projects, in addition to about Rs. 10 crore in the State Plans for rural development and for strengthening village *panchayats*.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

The programme for the development of irrigation and power, involving an expenditure of Rs. 518 crore, during the Plan period, aims at bringing an additional area of 8·5 million acres under irrigation and generating 1·1 million kw. of additional power. The total cost of irrigation and power projects included in the Plan, however, is estimated at Rs 765 crore, of which an expenditure of Rs 153 crore was incurred before the Plan period and a little under Rs. 100 crore is to be spent in the year following the Plan period On completion, these projects will irrigate 16·9 million acres and generate 1·4 million kw of power. The long-term programme is to bring 40 to 45 million acres under irrigation and to increase the existing power generating capacity by 7 million kw. within the next two decades. Besides the major irrigation projects, there is provision for an expenditure of Rs. 77 crore on minor irrigation programmes (such as the construction of dams and channels, wells, tube-wells, tanks and pumping installations) to benefit 11 2 million acres of land.

The extension projects of private electricity undertakings will add an additional 1,76,000 kw of installed capacity in the period of the Plan.

The plan for rural electrification includes a provision of Rs. 27 crore, mainly for the schemes to be implemented in the States of Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin These schemes are designed to benefit agricultural operations, such as pumping, the processing of agricultural produce and other cottage and small-scale industries.

INDUSTRY

The programme for the development of industry in the public sector will involve an expenditure of Rs. 173 crore, including Rs 140 crore on large-scale industries and ancillary transport expansion, Rs. 27 crore on cottage and small-scale industries and about Rs. 6 crore on mineral development and scientific and industrial research Some of the industrial schemes in the public sector, for example, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory and the All-Steel Coach Building Factory at Bangalore, are shown under the development plan for the railways. The net investment in manufacturing industries, excluding Rs. 50 crore for basic industries and transport, will amount to Rs 94 crore over the five years Investment in the private sector on expansion and modernisation has been estimated at Rs. 383 crore during the Plan period The total investment on industrial development will thus amount to Rs. 477 crore Important among the industrial development projects in the public sector are a new iron and steel project (to cost Rs 30 crore during the Plan period and Rs 80 crore in all over a period of 6 years from the date of commencement), the Sindri fertiliser factory (which will produce 1,000 tons of ammonium sulphate every month) and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory (designed to produce 120 locomotives a year by 1957). There are also plans for the production of high precision machine tools, telephone equipment, dry core cables and newsprint.

The programmes for private industries, drawn up in consultation with the representatives of the industries concerned, aim at expanding the in-

stalled capacity of several capital and producer goods industries and at utilising more fully the existing capacity in the case of certain consumer goods industries. It is expected to raise the production of heavy chemicals during the Plan period by 1,56,000 tons, fertilisers by 5,28,600 tons, pig iron by 3,10,000 tons, steel by 3,94,000 tons, cement by 2·1 million tons, cloth by 1,872 million yards, sugar by 3,84,000 tons, salt by 4,29,000 tons and vegetable oils by 1,82,000 tons. The lump sum provision of Rs. 50 crore for the development of basic industries and ancillary transport includes a provision for organising mineral exports and the construction of a unit for the manufacture of electrical equipment to meet the needs of power development in the country.

The programme for the development of village industries, primarily designed to increase rural employment, includes, among others, the following industries: *khadi*, coir, village oil, matches, leather, hand-made paper, gur and *khandsari*, palm gur, woollen blankets and bee-keeping. The *khadi*, programme is to be financed by means of a small cess on mill-made cloth. A small cess is also proposed on mill oil for the benefit of the village oil industry. The establishment, by the Central Government, of a *Khadi* and Village Industries Board which is responsible for initiating village industry programmes in co-operation with the State Governments and other organisations engaged in the field, had been recommended in the Plan. Such a Board was established in February 1953. The total provision for cottage and small-scale industries is Rs. 27 crore.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The programme for transport and communications involves a total expenditure of Rs. 497 crore, of which a little more than half is on the railways, primarily for meeting arrears in replacement accumulated over a long period, particularly during the war. The provision for new lines over the five-year period is only Rs. 20 crore. The total provision for road development by the Centre and the States together amounts to over Rs. 100 crore, of which about a quarter will be on the development of national highways and the rest mainly on State roads. A sum of Rs.2 crore has been earmarked for the construction of the Ganga Bridge in order to provide a much-needed link between north and south Bihar. With the help of voluntary labour and other local resources, it is expected to construct between 16,000 and 17,000 miles of village roads during the Plan period. Besides providing Rs 12 crore for the construction of a new port at Kandla on the west coast (to offset the loss of Karachi) and Rs. 8 crore for the creation of port facilities for oil refineries, the Plan provides a sum of Rs. 12 crore for loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the existing ports.

The programme for the development of shipping aims at the reservation of the coastal trade of the country for Indian vessels and at fuller participation of Indian shipping in overseas trade. Provision has also been made for the construction of additional berths in the Visakhapatnam shipyard, and for loans to shipping companies for acquiring additional tonnage for overseas trade. The Plan also provides for a sum of Rs. 9·5 crore for the purchase of new aircraft and for payment of compensation to the air companies after nationalisation.

The broadcasting development programme aims at increasing the area covered by medium-wave broadcasts from 1,17,000 to 3,70,000 square miles and at doubling the population coverage, which is to rise to 170 million by 1955-56 and finally to augment the national and international short-wave services.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 340 crore on social services, Rs. 152 crore are for education, Rs. 100 crore for medical and public health services, Rs. 49 crore for housing, Rs. 29 crore for the backward classes (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), Rs. 7 crore for labour and labour welfare, and Rs. 4 crore for assistance to voluntary social welfare organisations.

The number of pupils attending primary, junior basic, secondary and technical and vocational (other than industrial) schools is expected to increase during the Plan period by 2,58,132 or 63 per cent.

The malaria control programme aims at protecting about 200 million people in the rural areas. The Plan also provides for the construction of two D D.T. plants to ensure a sufficient supply of D.D.T. at reduced costs. The States are to spend Rs 39 crore on public health, mainly on water supply and drainage, Rs 38 5 crore for the construction of about 1,50,000 houses for industrial workers, besides housing schemes for the low income groups, Rs. 38 crore for the amelioration of the backward classes, Rs. 85 crore for the rehabilitation of displaced persons and so on.

On the whole, the Plan involves doubling the development expenditure of public authorities from Rs 232 crore in 1950-51 to nearly Rs. 500 crore in 1955-56, and the consequent creation of much additional employment.

PROGRESS OF PLAN

In the three years ending March 1954, the Central and State Governments are estimated to have spent about Rs. 885 crore on the Plan as under:

TABLE XLV

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (revised estimate)	Total
Centre ..	130 5	126 1	188 3	444 9
States ..	129 0	143 6	167 3	439 9
TOTAL ..	259 5	269 7	355 6	884 8

The expenditure works out at about 40 per cent of the total outlay proposed for the five-year period. The major items on which expenditure is markedly behind schedule are the following:

TABLE XLVI

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-54 (total)	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (revised estimate)	Plan (total as revised)
Community projects .	9 3	..	1 4	7 9	90.0
Railways (excluding current depreciation) ..	110 3	40 9	30 2	39 2	250 0
Industries ..	34 1	12.3	10 0	11 8	178.1
Education ..	68.7	19 3	22.1	27 5	165.0
Housing ..	10.3	2.0	3.3	5.0	49.0
Rehabilitation ..	62.1	26 8	20.6	· 14.7	129.7

The factors responsible for the shortfall in expenditure are mainly: (1) late finalisation of the Plan ; (2) delay in the commencement of some of the schemes ; (3) insufficient working out of schemes in advance; (4) non-availability of certain types of equipment ; (5) shortage of technical personnel; and (6) delay in setting up the necessary administrative machinery for implementing new projects.

In some sectors, such as irrigation and power schemes and tube-well construction, expenditure has been more or less according to schedule.

The distribution of the outlay on different items during the first three years of the Plan period was as follows :

TABLE XLVII

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (revised estimates)	1951-54 (total)	1951-56 (Plan)	Percentage
Agriculture and Community Development ..	28 9	29 6	49 1	107 6	373 6	29
Irrigation and Power ..	81.7	97 8	120 6	300 1	616 8	49
Transport and Communications	67 7	62.1	94 3	224 1	535 9	42
Industry ..	12 3	10 1	11.8	34.2	178 1	19
Social Services (including rehabilitation of displaced persons)	63 5	63 8	71 3	198 6	489 4	41
Others ..	5 4	6 3	8 5	20 2	55 0	36

During 1951-54, the outlay of the Central Government was Rs 445 crore and that of the State Governments Rs 440 crore.

A detailed breakdown of the progress of development expenditure under the Plan for the Central Government and the States for the years 1951-52 to 1953-54 and 1954-55 (Budget) is given in table LI

Tables LII and LIII show the progress of development expenditure in the States.

The total amount of Central assistance to be made available to the States during the Plan period (as revised in 1953) is Rs 316 crore. This is exclusive of the loan which Madras and Andhra are to receive as a special case. The disbursements of Central assistance during 1951-54, amounting to Rs. 122 crore, are shown in table XLVIII :

TABLE XLVIII

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-54 (Total)	1954-55 (Budget estimate)	1951-56 (Revised total)
Part A States			
Assam	3.5	5 8	16.8
Bihar	3.6	4 2	23.9
Bombay	9 7	5 7	21 9
Madhya Pradesh	4 5	2 8	13 0
Madras	23 0	3 7	30.3
Andhra	3 8	8 9	
Orissa	3 4	3 0	11.2
Punjab	2 8	4 5	16.3
Uttar Pradesh	10 8	8 9	32.8
West Bengal	14 1	6 4	29 5
Total .	79 2	53 9	195.7
Part B States			
Hyderabad	8 6	4 0	14.2
Madhya Bharat . .	2 1	1 5	7 4
Mysore .. .	7 4	2 9	12 4
PEPSU	1 7	1 1	2.9
Rajasthan	3 1	5.4	16.0
Saurashtra	3 5	2.0	8 5
Travancore-Cochin .. .	4 0	4 2	11.0
Jammu and Kashmir .	2 7	2 0	11 8
Total .	33.1	23.1	84 2
Total Part A and Part B States	112.3	77.0	279 9
Total Part C States . . .	10.0	8.9	35 9
GRAND TOTAL . ..	122 3	85 9	315 8

Against a gap of the order of Rs. 701 crore (as revised in 1953) in the financial resources of the Five Year Plan to be made good by external assistance and additional measures of taxation and borrowing or by further deficit financing, foreign grants and loans received by India during

1951-54 totalled Rs. 234·2 crore, out of which Rs. 131·9 crore were actually utilised. The details are given below:

TABLE XLIX

(In crores of rupees)

	Authorised	Utilised			
		1951-54 Total	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Loans:					
U.S. Government (Wheat loan) ..	90 4	90 2	58.0	32 2	..
International Bank:					
Undrawn balance of loans extended in the pre-Plan period .	7.1	5 5	1 1	3 0	1.5
Steel project loan (December 1952) ..	15 0	..	..	..	.
Loans for Damodar Valley Project (January 1953)	5 0	.	.		.
Total .	117 5	95 7	59 1	35 1	1 5
Grants:					
U.S Government (Technical Co-operation Assistance) ..	81 6	21.1	.	5 0	16 1
Grants under Colombo Plan:					
From Canada	26 4	9 2	4 2	2 6	1 9
From Australia .	5 7	4 1	3 7		0 4
From New Zealand .	0.3	0 3	0 3		
Ford Foundation ..	2 4	1 5	0 3	1 0	0 2
Norwegian Government (Indo-Norwegian Programme) ..	0 3	..	.	.	.
Total Grants ..	116 7	36 2	9 1	8 6	18 6
TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS	234.2	131.9	68 2	43.7	20.1

The production of foodgrains and cloth exceeded the Plan targets, whereas in cotton, cement, ammonium sulphate, locomotives and coastal shipping the progress was more or less according to schedule. In certain other fields, such as the production of jute and jute manufactures, steel, bicycles, sugar-cane, area under irrigation, generation of electrical energy, road construction, and the setting up of schools and hospitals, progress

was behind schedule. Agricultural production as a whole has, however, gone up by over 18 per cent since 1950-51, and industrial production for the first five months of 1954 was about 33 per cent higher than in 1950. The following table shows the targets and achievements under the Plan:

TABLE L

	1950-51 (Base year)	Increase by 1955-56 (Plan target)	Increase achieved in 1953-54	Percentage of achievement to the Plan target
I. Agricultural production				
Foodgrains(*a*) (million tons) ..	54.0(*b*)	7.6	11.4	150.0
Cotton (lakh bales) . ..	29 7	12.6	9.6	76.2
Jute (lakh bales) . ..	32.8	20 9	—1.5	..
Gur (lakh tons)	56 2	7.0	—10.0	..
II Electric energy (million kw.) .	2 3	1.2	0 5	41.7
III. Irrigation (million acres) ..	50 0	19 7	7 5(*c*)	38.1
IV. Industrial production				
Finished steel (lakh tons)	9 8	6.7(*d*)	1.0	14.9
Cement (lakh tons) ..	26 9	21 1	13 4	63 5
Ammonium Sulphate (thousand tons) .. .	46	404	261	64 6
Locomotives (numbers) .	7	143	79	55.2
Jute manufactures (thousand tons) . . .	892	308	—28	..
Mill cloth (million yards) .	3718	982	1188	120 9
Bicycles (thousands) ..	101	492	188	43.8
Coastal shipping (thousand G.R.T) ..	217	165	102	61.8
V. National highways (thousands miles)	11.9	0.6	0 6	50.0
VI. Education and Health				
Primary schools (thousand pupils)	173	38(*e*)	16	42.1
Junior basic schools (thousand pupils)	35 0	9 5(*e*)	2.2	23.2
Hospitals (thousand beds) ..	106 5	10.7	4 8(*f*)	44.8

(*a*) Including gram and pulses.

(*b*) Base year is 1949-50.

(*c*) Of which 2 9 is by way of major works.

(*d*) Target to be achieved by 1957-58.

(*e*) Revised target.

(*f*) In addition 4.8 thousand beds have been added to T B. hospitals by 1953-54.

TABLE

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Head of development	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT				
	Progress of expenditure				
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (R E)	1951-54 (Total)	1954-55 (Budget)
I. Agriculture and Community Development					
Agriculture	187.5	380 3	755 0	1,322 8	2,481 3
Animal husbandry including dairying	..	10 5	13 1	23 6	39 6
Forest	..	.	2 8	2 8	44 4
Co-operation	..	..	0 5	0 5	20 0
Fisheries	.	0 8	11 4	12 2	33 0
Rural development .. .	..	..	.	.	
Community projects ..	.	141 0	786 0	930 0	2,404 9
Local works .. .	..		200 0	200 0	600 0
Programme for scarcity affected areas			450 0	450 0	400 0
Total .. .	187 5	535 6	2,218 8	2,941 9	6,023 2
II Irrigation and Power					
Multipurpose projects	3,347 0	4,181 0	5,563 0	13,091 0	7,683 0
Irrigation projects . .					.
Power projects ..					
Total .. .	3,347 0	4,181 0	5,563 0	13,091 0	7,683 0
III. Transport and Communications					
Railways .. .	4,086 0	3,018 0	3,926 0	11,030 0	6,500 0
Roads	382 8	422 6	560 0	1,365 4	758 0
Road transport .. .	38 2	18 8	54 8	111.8	103 0
Shipping	202 7	94 4	592 5	889 6	594 0
Civil aviation .	147 4	151 3	435 7	734 4	997 0
Ports and harbours	81 0	55 2	771 1	907 3	1,304 5
Inland water transport	2 0		2.0	4 0	4 0
Posts and telegraphs	553 0	617 0	800 0	1,970.0	1,200.0
Broadcasting	22 8	10 8	61 4	95.0	142.3
Overseas communications .	4 8	3 4	15 6	23 8	43 0
Meteorological Department .	2 8	10 9	7.6	21 3	21.2
Total	5,523 5	4,402 4	7,226.7	17,152.6	11,667.0

LI

UNDER THE PLAN—CENTRE AND STATES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	STATES					
	Progress of expenditure					
Five-year total (Plan)	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (R.E.)	1951-54 Total	1954-55 (B.E)	Five-year total (Plan)
5,922.2	2,128 1	1,838 9	1,931 4	5,898 4	2,027 2	12,490.0
412 0	249 5	257 9	303 1	810 5	327.0	1,816 5
200 0	87.3	103 8	156 5	347 6	229 1	960 4
50 0	76 3	69 1	89 7	235 1	103 7	661.2
50 5	43 5	35 2	40 4	119 1	63 1	414 1
	122 0	122 5	168 0	412 5	213 8	1,046 6
9,000 0		.			.	..
1,500 0	.	.	.	.	.	..
1,500 0					..	..
18,634 7	2,706 7	2,427 4	2,689 1	7,823 2	2,963 9	17,397.8
26,590 0					..	..
..	2,586 8	3,153 3	3,672 5	9,412 6	5,474 2	16,769 7
•	2,237 5	2,415 1	2,823 1	7 505 7	3,593 7	12,754 0
26,590.0	4,824 3	5,598 4	6,495 6	16,918 3	9,067 9	29,523.7
25,000.0		.	.	.	.	..
3,124 0	1,165 6	1,555 7	1,967 3	4,688 6	2,745 5	7,763 6
..	76 9	247 5	218 3	542 7	249 5	896 9
(a) 1,805 8	..	..	.	..	.	..
2,287.0	..	..	.	..		
3,206 4	4 7	5 8	17 1	27 6	36 9	102 4
10 0	..	.	..	..	..	.
5,000 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
352.0	..	.	..	..	..	..
100.0	..	..	..	.	..	.
62.0	..	..	..	..	..	.
40,947.2	1,247.2	1,809 0	2,202.7	5,258 9	3,031 9	8,762 9

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Head of development	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT				
	Progress of expenditure				
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (R E.)	1951-54 (Total)	1954-55 (Budget)
IV. Industry					
Large-scale industries	746 4	562 1	474.0	1,782 5	2,194 2
Small-scale and cottage industries	14 3	29 3	92 8	136 4	313 0
Scientific and industrial research ..	84 7	97 2	71 8	253 7	120 1
Mineral development	1.44	5 9	12 3	19 6	36 1
Total	846 8	694 5	650 9	2,192 2	2,663 4
V. Social Services					
Education . ..	201 5	290 3	413 6	905 4	1,472.2
Health	13 9	16 8	263 7	294 4	760.8
Housing	83 0	133 4	305 7	522 1	1,300 0
Labour and labour welfare .	46 2	48 1	51.4	145 7	60 7
Welfare of Backward Classes Scheduled Castes and Tribes ..	(*b*)	(*b*) 2 4	(*b*) 137 5	(*b*) 139 9	(*b*) 301 0
Total ..	344 6	491 0	1,171 9	2,007 5	3,894 7
VI. Rehabilitation .	2,679.0	2,062 0	1,469.0	6,210 0	2,328 0
VII. Works and Buildings	23 2	141 6	107.3	275.1	450 5
VIII. Development programmes under Finance Ministry	78 8	75 1	148.2	302 1	378 4
IX. North East Frontier Agency	22.2	27 2	49 6	99.0	97.0
X. Programme for Development of Andaman Islands	.	..	19 9	19 0	35.8
XI. Loans to Corporations ..	.	..	200.0	200 0	400.0
GRAND TOTAL .	13,052 0	12,613 4	18,825 3	44,491 0	35,621 0

(*a*) Expenditure on Road Transport in Delhi State is shown under the Central Ministry of Transport The revised allocation under the Plan is Rs 276 lakh

(*b*) This is in addition to grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution amounting to Rs 9 crore during 1951-56 shown as normal expenditure.

UNDER THE PLAN—CENTRE AND STATES—(*contd*)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Five-year total (Plan)	STATES					
	Progress of expenditure					Five-year total (Plan)
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (R.E.)	1951-54	1954-55 (B E.)	
12,657 3	259 7	179.7	378 5	817 9	380 6	1,422.1
1,500.0	120 2	126 5	147 8	394 5	256 8	1,194.0
461 0	..	..	.	..	..	..
106 1	..	.	.	..	..	..
14,724.4	379 9	306 2	526 3	1,212 4	637.4	2,616 1
3,901 6	1,721 3	1,923 9	2,325 7	5,970 9	2,609 4	11,637.7
1,787 4	1,139 6	1,277.6	1,467 2	3,884 4	1,920 8	8,233.1
3,850 0	114 4	202.8	191.8	509 0	248 4	1,017.3
397 3	30 2	28 3	32 0	90 5	48 9	299 8
700 0	325 1	390 9	474 2	1,190 2	627 4	2,186.5
10,636 3	3,330 6	3,823 5	4,490 9	11,645 0	5,454 9	23,374 4
8,500 0	.	..	..	..	..	..
1,102 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
489 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
300.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
382.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,200.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,24,107.3	12,683 3	13,981 6	16,743.1	43,408.0	21,546.0	82,823.2

TABLE LII

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN STATES

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of development	Progress of expenditure					Five-year total	
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1951-54 Total)	1954-55 (Budget)	1952 Plan	Plan including adjustments and scarcity area programmes
I. Agriculture and Rural Development							
Agriculture	2,128.1	1,838.9	1,931.4	5,898.4	2,027.2	12,490.0	12,033.7
Animal husbandry	123.4	114.0	153.2	390.6	245.0	1,035.5	1,053.8
Dairying and milk supply	126.1	143.0	149.9	419.9	82.0	781.0	761.8
Forests	87.3	103.8	156.5	347.6	229.1	969.4	1,016.8
Co-operation	76.3	69.1	89.7	235.1	103.7	661.2	588.4
Fisheries	43.5	35.2	40.4	119.1	63.1	414.1	383.1
Rural development	132.0	122.5	158.0	412.5	213.8	1,046.6	1,150.3
Total	2,706.7	2,427.4	2,689.1	7,823.2	2,963.9	17,397.8	16,987.9
II. Major Irrigation and Power Projects							
Irrigation projects	2,586.8	3,153.3	3,672.5	9,412.6	5,474.2	16,769.7	21,356.7
Power projects	2,037.3	2,445.1	2,823.1	7,305.7	3,593.7	12,754.0	14,735.3
Total	4,624.3	5,598.4	6,495.6	16,918.3	9,067.9	29,523.7	36,092.0
III. Industry							
Cottage industries	120.2	126.5	147.8	394.5	256.8	1,194.0	1,234.7
Other industries	259.7	179.7	378.5	817.9	380.6	1,422.1	1,673.3
Total	379.9	306.2	526.3	1,212.4	637.4	2,616.1	2,908.0

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN STATES—(contd.)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of development	Progress of expenditure					Five-year total	
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-1954	1951-54 (Total)	1954-55 (Budget)	1952 Plan	Plan including adjustments and scarcity area programmes
IV. Transport							
Roads	1,165 6	1,555 7	1,967 3	4,688 6	2,745 5	7,763 6	9,006.1
Transport	76 9	247 5	218 3	542.7	249 7	896 9	1,023 4
Ports and harbours	4 7	5 8	17 1	27 6	36 9	102 4	161 1
Total	1,247 2	1,809 0	2,202 7	5,258 9	3,031 9	8,762 9	10,190 6
V. Social Services							
Education	1 721 3	1,923 9	2 325 7	5 970 9	2,609 4	11,637 7	11,945 9
Medical	675 1	679 1	739 3	2 093 5	1,066 6	4,274.7	4,511.9
Public health	464 5	598 5	727 9	1,790 9	854 2	3,958.4	4,231.8
Housing	114 4	202 8	191 8	509 0	248 4	1,017 3	1,051.1
Labour and labour welfare	30 9	28 3	32 0	90 5	48 9	299 8	298.9
Welfare of Backward Classes	325 1	390 9	474 2	1,190 2	627 4	2,186 5	2,388.6
Total	3,330 6	3,823 5	4,490 9	11,645 0	5,454 9	23,374.4	24,428.2
Miscellaneous	194 6	16 5	339 1	550.2	390.0	1,148.3	1,211 8
GRAND TOTAL	12,683 3	13,981 0	16,743 7	43,408.0	21,546 0	82,823.2	91,818.5

TABLE LIII

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN STATES

(In lakhs of rupees)

State	Progress of expenditure					Five-year total	
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (Revised)	1951-54 (Total)	1954-55 (Budget)	1952 Plan	Plan including adjustments and scarcity area programmes
Andhra	1,058.0	1,008.9	950.6	3,017.5	1,483.5	..	6,365.5(a)
Assam	122.3	188.2	317.9	628.4	636.8	1,749.2	1,960.5
Bihar	1,338.1	966.1	981.1	3,285.3	1,637.0	5,729.1	6,619.1
Bombay	2,250.8	2,816.1	3,384.3	8,451.2	3,580.6	14,643.3	15,230.6
Madhya Pradesh	673.4	490.3	804.1	1,967.8	914.9	4,308.2	4,441.4
Madras	1,457.6	1,527.6	1,469.9	4,455.1	1,677.0	14,084.1(b)	8,361.1(c)
Orissa	238.1	273.9	333.0	845.0	483.1	1,784.2	1,917.2
Punjab	210.2	224.9	562.7	997.8	864.6	2,020.7	2,727.7
Uttar Pradesh	1,548.8	1,941.8	2,365.4	5,856.0	2,823.9	9,782.3	11,442.6
West Bengal	1,015.8	1,210.4	1,432.0	3,658.2	1,562.4	6,909.7	7,212.3
Total Part A States	9,913.1	10,648.2	12,601.0	33,162.3	15,663.8	61,010.8	66,278.6

(a) Andhra State Plan as approved by the Planning Commission in February 1954.
(b) Plan of composite Madras
(c) As approved for the Residuary Madras State

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN STATES—(*contd.*)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

State	Progress of expenditure					Five-year total	
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (Revised)	1951-54 (Total)	1954-55 (Budget)	1952 Plan	Plan including adjustments and scarcity area programmes
Hyderabad	662.9	620.6	830.1	2,113.3	953.5	4,155.0	4,574.0
Madhya Bharat	183.4	252.9	392.8	829.1	568.3	2,242.0	2,345.7
Mysore	722.7	813.2	766.6	2,330.5	938.0	3,660.2	4,680.1(*d*)
Pepsu	69.4	103.0	190.0	362.4	219.2	814.6	919.7
Rajasthan	200.6	223.4	388.1	812.1	750.8	1,671.4	2,421.4
Saurashtra	276.6	387.0	404.2	1,067.8	672.8	2,040.9	2,320.0
Travancore-Cochin	407.5	468.9	462.0	1,338.4	576.2	2,731.9	3,135.1
Total Part B States	252.8	2,887.0	3,443.8	8,853.6	4,678.8	17,326.0	20,396.0
Jammu and Kashmir	91.5	119.4	180.8	391.7	307.6	1,300.0	1,553.5
Ajmer	10.0	11.6	17.1	38.7	55.1	157.2	182.2
Bhopal	41.2	63.7	105.4	210.3	150.5	389.9	484.8
Bilaspur	2.1	4.3	11.1	17.5	14.1	57.1	57.1
Coorg	10.2	8.3	16.6	35.1	23.7	73.0	116.9
Delhi	34.5	64.8	76.3	175.6	118.9	748.0	844.2
Himachal Pradesh	10.0	40.5	74.4	124.9	121.8	454.6	507.3
Kutch	16.5	57.8	49.6	123.9	87.8	305.3	325.3
Manipur	—	14.2	22.7	36.9	31.6	154.8	154.8
Tripura	4.2	15.6	38.8	58.6	77.4	207.3	226.8
Vindhya Pradesh	27.2	45.6	106.4	178.9	214.9	639.2	691.0
Total Part C States	155.9	326.4	518.1	1,000.4	895.8	3,186.4	3,590.4
GRAND TOTAL	12,683.3	13,981.0	16,743.7	43,408.0	21,546.0	82,823.2	91,818.5

(*d*) Inclusive of the development plan of Bellary district.

CHAPTER XI

CURRENCY, BANKING AND INSURANCE

War-time Currency Expansion

The exigencies of war led to a phenomenal expansion of the currency and demand deposits in India. In countries like the United Kingdom and the United States of America, funds for the war were provided by internal borrowings. India then being a subject country, internal borrowings fell far short of the requirements. On the other hand, India's growing accumulation of the sterling balances, in the United Kingdom, could not be readily made available for use in India. Hence the expansion of paper currency was resorted to. An abnormal increase in the quantity of money in circulation created a highly inflationary situation.

Fight against Inflation

The first five years of independence indicated definite progress in the matter of combating inflation. Measures adopted by the Reserve Bank of India, such as the expansion of credit to the non-banking sector of the economy through open market operations and control over the quantity of money in circulation were among the factors responsible for this improvement. The currency in circulation was Rs. 1,25,296 lakh in 1949-50 and Rs. 1,34,269 lakh in 1950-51. It decreased to Rs. 1,22,339 lakh in 1951-52 and was Rs. 1,20,966 lakh in 1952-53.

Banking and monetary data for 1953-54 indicate a slight reversal of the disinflationary trend noticed in the previous years. During the year, there was a rise in money supply with the public in contrast to a decline in the two preceding years.

Money supply for Development

The net expansion of money supply during 1953-54 was in consonance with the increasing needs of the country's developing economy. The increase was mainly due to the substantial surplus in balance of payments and budgetary deficit, the magnitude of the latter being, however, smaller than the original estimate. The supply of money to the private sector was also augmented by assistance from the Reserve Bank which was on a larger scale than in the previous year. Scheduled bank credit also showed a larger seasonal expansion, but this was partly due to the substantial restoration of trading in foodgrains to private channels, and there was no major net increase in the bank credit during the year as a whole. It is interesting to note that during the first three years of the Plan (1951-54) the money supply with the public (excluding State Government deposits) contracted by Rs. 157 crore.

Reserve Bank of India

In 1953-54, the net expansion in currency occurred wholly in the Reserve Bank of India notes, while there was a further decline in the circulation of rupee coin (including the Government of India one rupee notes as well as small coins) on the other hand. The notes in circulation expanded by Rs. 53 crore and rose to Rs. 1,143 crore as against a contraction by Rs. 8 crore in the previous year and a steep fall of Rs. 100 crore during 1951-52,

Tables LIV and LV give the statistics of currency with the public and the currency circulation during 1951-54.

During the year, legislation was enacted for the reintroduction of high denomination notes. At the end of the war, notes of the denomination of Rs. 500 and above in circulation had been demonetised from January 13, 1946, by an Ordinance. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act reintroduced high denomination notes. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India commenced issuing new notes of the denomination of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 from April 1, 1954. These notes are completely different in design, water mark and colour scheme from the old high denomination notes which remain invalid.

Banking Features

Besides the increase in note circulation, mentioned above, the other salient features of the operations of the Reserve Bank during the year were: (*i*) a fall in the balances of the Central Government, but a rise in those of State Governments (*ii*) a moderate increase in the foreign assets of the Bank, (*iii*) increased credit payments from banks, and (*iv*) a decline in the Bank's holding of Government securities.

In 1953-54 the number of scheduled banks declined by 4 to 89. Two exchange banks, namely, the Bank of Tokyo and the British Bank of Middle East were added to the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, while six, namely, the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the National Savings Bank, the Mercantile Bank of Hyderabad, the Calcutta National Bank, the National Handelsbank, N.V. and the Dinajpore Bank were excluded from it. The number of offices of scheduled banks increased from 2,699 at the end of March 1953 to 2,728 at the end of March 1954.

An important development in the field of banking during the year was the appointment, by the Reserve Bank, of a Committee under the chairmanship of Sri A D. Shroff to examine as to how increased finances could be made available to the private sector through sources other than those under the consideration of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. The Committee's findings and recommendations are now under consideration.

INSURANCE

Private and Public Agencies

Life insurance business is carried on by Indian and foreign insurance companies, provident societies, and the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India. In addition, the Governments of Mysore, Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh transact insurance business generally on the lives of their own respective employees and in some cases on the lives of the people domiciled in the States concerned. The other classes of insurance business, namely, fire, marine and miscellaneous are transacted by insurance companies, both Indian and foreign. Recently, Bombay Government also took up this work, but it confines its activities to insuring its own properties. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme insures industrial workers.

Government Control

Under a statute, namely, the Insurance Act of 1938, as amended in 1950, the Central Government regulates the activities of all the insurers, Indian as well as foreign, with a view to safeguarding the interests of the policy-holders and of agents, thus putting the business on sound and scientific lines.

Provident Societies

While the insurance companies generally serve people of all economic classes, the provident societies work for people of moderate means. The maximum amount that can be insured with a provident society is Rs. 1,000.

Postal Insurance

The Post Office Insurance Fund, instituted in 1883, originally served the needs of postal employees, but was later extended to all permanent civil employees. The members of the Defence Services were admitted to the Fund in January 1949. Originally the fund issued whole-life policies and annuities. The endowment assurance scheme was introduced in 1898 and the annuities were discontinued in 1930. The maximum amount that can be insured is Rs. 30,000 for civil employees and Rs. 20,000 for the Defence Service personnel.

The names of the Indian insurers, foreign insurers and provident societies are listed elsewhere in the book. The records and statistics of insurance business being incomplete, only provisionally accepted figures are available. The fact, that stands out clearly, however, is the growth of investment by the people in life insurance during the past 10 years.

Growth of Life Business

In 1943, new life insurance business of Rs. 74.2 crore (64.2 for Indian insurers and 10.0 for non-Indian insurers) was recorded. In 1950 the figure was Rs. 139.5 crore (125.8 Indian insurers and 13.7 non-Indian). In 1951, it rose to Rs. 147.9 crore (131.4 Indian insurers and 16.5 non-Indian). In 1952 it was Rs. 145.7 crore (129.3 Indian insurers and 16.4 non-Indian).

The net amount of life insurance business in force in 1943 was Rs. 378 crore (298 for Indian and 80 for non-Indian). It rose to Rs. 780 crore (671 Indian and 109 non-Indian) in 1950. It was Rs. 873 crore (755 Indian and 118 non-Indian) in 1951, and Rs. 916 crore (790 Indian and 126 non-Indian) in 1952.

The number of life policies at the end of 1952 was 39,25,000 (36,78,000 for Indian and 2,47,000 for non-Indian insurers).

Assets and Investment

The assets of Indian insurers amounted to Rs. 29,292 lakh at the end of 1952. A break-down is given in table LVI. Roughly speaking, more than 40 per cent of the assets are held in Central Government securities and nearly 15 per cent in the securities of the States (Part A and Part B) and of the Indian municipal bodies. About 15 per cent are invested in debentures and shares of the Indian companies, 5 per cent in mortgages on property and about 7 per cent in loans on policies. Nearly 3 per cent of the assets are held in British colonial and foreign government securities.

TABLE LIV

CURRENCY CIRCULATION

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Circulation (a)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in circulaton (b)			
	Notes (c)	Rupee coin (d)	Total (1+2)	Notes (e)	Rupee coin	Small coin	Total (4+5+6)
1951-52 ..	1,097 94	125 45	1,223 39	—100 21	—13.00	—3.05	—116.26
1952-53 ..	1,089.95	119 71	1,209.66	— 7 99	—5.74	—4.09	— 17.82
1953-54 .	1,142.75	117 92	1,260 67	+52 81	—1 79	—3 17	+ 47.85

TABLE LV

CURRENCY WITH THE PUBLIC (f)

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Notes in circulation (g)	Circulation of rupee coin (h)	Balances of Central and State Governments held at Treasuries (i)	Cash on hand of scheduled, non-scheduled (j) and co-operative banks (k)	Currency with the public (excluding small coin) (1+2—3—4)	Variation in currency with the public (e)
1951-52	1,097 94	125 45	3 70	37 45	1,182 24	—110.80
1952-53	1,089 95	119 71	7 34(l)	37 51	1,164 81(l)	— 15.75
1953-54	1,142 75	117 92	5 92(m)	37 19	1,217 56	+ 52.75

(a) At the end of the period

(b) The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency and also the issue, from January 26, 1950, of Indian currency in Hyderabad against the withdrawal of Hali Sicca currency, data for which are incomplete

(c) Figures of notes in circulation from March 1950 are net of the return of about Rs 43 crore from circulation in Pakistan, awaiting adjustment.

(d) Estimated circulation of rupee coin in the Indian Union at the end of March 1948 (when India rupee coin started being withdrawn from Pakistan circulation) has been assumed to be Rs. 135.14 crore, being, as in the case of notes, 87 per cent of the total circulation of rupee coin in undivided India at the end of March 1948 This assumption has to be made, as not all the India coin in circulation in Pakistan were returnable by the State Bank of Pakistan in terms of Section 3 of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order 1947 (as amended) Subsequent figures have been based on the data regarding net issues or returns in the Indian Union.

(e) Figures from October 1951 to February 1952 are net of the adjustments made in respect of India notes withdrawn from circulation in Aden

(f) The figures are not adjusted to take account of net inward or outward movements of currency and also the issue of the Indian currency in Hyderabad against the withdrawal of Hali Sicca currency, data regarding which are incomplete.

(g) Figures of notes in circulation from March 1950 are net of the return of about Rs 43 crore from Pakistan, awaiting adjustment.

(h) Figures from March 1950 relate to the Indian Union.

(i) Figures are as on last day of the month/year Balances of part B States are available only in respect of two States, *viz*, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. These have been included from January 1953.

(j) From April 1952 the figures in respect of the non-scheduled banks incorporated in and confining their activities to Part B States have been included ; figures from that month are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the earlier figures.

(k) Figures relate to the reporting co-operative banks only.

(l) Revised. (m) Provisional.

TABLE LVI

ASSETS OF INDIAN INSURERS, 1952

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Amount
Central Government securities	12,209
Securities of Part A States	1,263
Securities of Part B States	380
British, Colonial and foreign Government securities	559
Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust securities	1,767
Mortgages on property	1,327
Loans on policies	1,974
Loans on stocks and shares	24
Other loans	185
Debentures of Indian companies, etc.	1,315
Preference shares of Indian companies, etc.	1,090
Ordinary shares of Indian companies, etc	1,774
Land and house property	1,520
Agents' balances, outstanding premia, interest, etc.	1,462
Deposit, cash and stamps	1,739
Miscellaneous	704
TOTAL	29,292

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Reserve Bank of India : *Banking and Monetary Statistics of India*
2. — Do — *Report on Currency and Finance*
3. — Do — *Statistical Tables re: Banks in India*
4. Government of India : *The Indian Insurance Year Book*

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC FINANCE

FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS

There is no single central authority in India for the raising and disbursal of public funds. Under the Constitution, the power to raise funds has been divided between the Centre and the States. By and large, the sources of revenue for the Centre and Part A and Part B States are mutually exclusive.

It will thus be seen that there is more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country It is, in fact, not proper to speak of a Consolidated Fund, for there are a number of such funds. Indeed, the decentralisation of receipts and payments by the Government is quite complex.

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

Towards the beginning of the financial year in April, the estimates of receipt and expenditure are presented to Parliament by the Central Government and before the legislatures by the State Governments, and no expenditure can be incurred without a specific grant being made for that purpose Certain routine items of expenditure which cannot await legislative sanction are, however, non-votable. These items are chargeable to the Consolidated Fund of India or those of the State Governments concerned.

The expenditure on the non-votable items must not, however, exceed the amount provided for them in the estimates of revenue and expenditure framed at the beginning of the financial year. Moreover, in this connection distinction must be made between the expenditure on revenue account and other expenditure.

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts. The budget for the railways is separately presented. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are, however, subject to the same forms of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excises levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income-taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income), estate and succession duty on non-agricultural assets and property and the earnings of the mints. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre. As much as 90 per cent of the total Central revenue is derived from customs and Union excise duties and the corporation and income taxes. Receipts from estate duty, which came into force on October 15, 1953, will augment the Central revenue.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes other than the Union taxes ; earnings from forest, fisheries and State enterprises ; and subventions and grants-in-aid from the Union. More than half of the income-tax levied by the Central Government accrues to the States. Taxes on agricultural income constitute an exclusively State subject. Other State sources include duties in respect of succession to agricultural land; estate duty in respect of agricultural land; taxes on lands and buildings; revenue from the grant of concession for the exploitation of minerals, subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament; excise duties on alcoholic liquors, opium and other narcotics; sales tax; taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity; taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, taxes on advertisements other than those published in newspapers; taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways; taxes on certain vehicles, including tramcars; taxes on animals and boats; tolls; taxes on professions, trades, callings and employment; capitation taxes, stamp duties and taxes on luxuries and amusements.

A major change in respect of devolution of taxes and grants-in-aid to the State Governments took place in 1952-53 as a result of the acceptance by the Government of India of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Appointed in November 1951 in terms of Article 280 of the Constitution, the Finance Commission recommended: (1) an increase in the States' share of the net proceeds of income-tax from 50 per cent to 55 per cent, of which four-fifths will be allocated on the basis of population and the balance on the basis of collection; (2) the allocation of 40 per cent of the net proceeds of Union excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products to States on a population basis; (3) an increase in grants-in-aid to Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal in lieu of a share in the export duty on jute and jute products; and (4) an additional general grant-in-aid to certain States which are in need of assistance, and special grants to others for the expansion of facilities for primary education.

In this connection it may be pointed out that a large proportion of the capital outlay on development in Part A and Part B States is met by increased loans and grants from the Centre. The capital outlay of Part C States is met from the Central budget as in the past.

Taxation Enquiry

The need for examining the present system of taxation had been felt for some time past. Accordingly, in April 1953 a Taxation Enquiry Commission was set up:

(1) to examine the incidence of Central, State and local taxation on various classes of people and in different States ;

(2) to examine the suitability of the present system of taxation with reference to the resources required for the development programmes of the country, and the objectives of reducing inequalities of income and wealth ;

(3) to examine the effect of the structure and level of taxation of income on capital formation and on the maintenance and development of productive enterprise ;

(4) to examine the use of taxation as a fiscal instrument in dealing with inflationary or deflationary situations ; and

(5) to consider other relevant matters and to recommend modifications in the present system of taxation and to suggest fresh avenues of taxation.

The Commission consisted of Dr. John Mathai as Chairman, and Sri V.L. Mehta, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Sri K.R.K. Menon, Secretary, Central Finance Ministry, Sri B. Venkatappiah, formerly Finance Secretary, Bombay, and Dr. B.K. Madan, Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank, as members.

The enquiry was completed by the end of November 1954. The report, signed on November 30, was submitted to the Government of India in December. Printed copies were made available to Parliament along with the budget papers on February 28, 1955. The report was simultaneously released to the public. It is a "massive and historic" document as the Finance Minister described it. The report attempts a thorough enquiry, historical as well as analytical, in order to indicate the role of taxation in a modern welfare state. The findings and recommendations cover all aspects and elements of taxation, Central, State or local, direct or indirect, tax revenue or non-tax revenue. Broadly speaking, the recommendations aim at widening the base and range of taxation, both direct and indirect, and involve readjustment of the rate structure.

"Taxable capacity like equity", states the report, "is a relative concept. In the most significant economic sense, taxable capacity of different sections of the community may be said to refer to the degree of taxation, broadly speaking, beyond which productive effort and efficiency as a whole begin to suffer. The economic limits are qualified by political limits and these are usually reached earlier, specially in communities which function on a democratic basis with the widest franchise. In certain circumstances both these limits get qualified by administrative considerations relating to the problem of enforcement."[1]

"... there is a presumptive case for holding that Indian taxation on the basis of its existing structure and rates has not fully tapped the taxable resources of the country. When this is taken in conjunction with the vast need for additional resources, it is clear that there is justification for some increase in Indian taxation."[2]

Some of the Commission's recommendations are being implemented in the Union Government's budget proposals for 1955-56. For instance, there are the new excise duties and changes in the rates of income-tax. A 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty on woollen fabrics, electric fans, electric bulbs, electric dry and storage batteries, paper (excluding newsprint) and paper board, and paints and varnishes is expected to yield about Rs. 4 crore. The proposed changes in the structure of income-tax are given in the appendix. These changes in the income-tax, it is estimated, will yield Rs 8·7 crore of additional revenue of which the States' share will amount to Rs. 4·2 crore.

Income-tax and Estate Duty

The rates of income-tax and estate duty are given elsewhere in the book. Besides the usual exemptions from such taxes, quite a number of other exemptions have also been allowed. For instance, income from agriculture; income derived from property held under a trust or other legal obligation for a religious or charitable purpose, the income of a religious or charitable institution derived from voluntary contribution and solely devoted to religious or charitable purposes, the income of a local authority, except earnings made from trade or business carried outside its jurisdic-

1. Vol. I, ch. 8, para 16.
2. Vol. I, ch. 8, para 20.

tion; capital gains and casual receipts, such as prize money from cross-word puzzle competitions; lump-sum payment received as compensation for the loss of office; and income from interest on certain Government loans and savings deposits, are altogether omitted for the purpose of assessment of income-tax.

Large exemptions have also been provided for in the matter of estate duty. Only property changing hands on death of a person is liable to estate duty. Hence, transfers *inter vivos*, unless otherwise deemed to pass on death, are exempt. Secondly, six categories of property have been specifically provided as not passing on death and, therefore, not liable to duty. Furthermore, six categories of property have been exempted from duty although they are to be included in the principal value of the estate for determining the rate of duty.

CENTRAL BUDGET

For the year 1955-56, a deficit of Rs. 8·47 crore, with the revenue at Rs. 490·46 crore and expenditure at Rs. 498·93 crore is estimated. The deficit would have amounted to Rs. 30·17 crore, at the existing levels of taxation. Since this revenue deficit is largely due to expenditure on current account, the major portion of the deficit is sought to be met by fresh and additional taxation. The changes in excise duties, including the new excises already referred to, are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 17·7 crore. The additional revenue for the Union Government, out of the changes in the income-tax, would amount to Rs. 4·2 crore. There are certain changes in customs duties also. In result, the Central revenues would increase by Rs. 21·7 crore, leaving an uncovered deficit of Rs. 8·47 crore on revenue account. A deficit of this order is considered safe and justified. For the current year (1954-55) a revenue deficit of Rs. 5 crores only is expected as against the original estimate of Rs. 15·36 crore. The improvement is the result of saving of Rs. 11·01 crore in expenditure offset by a small fall in revenue of Rs. 65 lakhs.

Capital receipts in the budget for 1955-56, including Treasury Bills of Rs. 340 crore, are estimated at Rs. 663 crore as against the revised estimates of Rs. 502 crore, including Treasury Bills of Rs. 220 crore, for the current year. During the coming year the disbursements on capital account are estimated to amount to Rs. 632 crore as against the revised estimates of Rs. 484 crore for the current year. This results in a surplus of Rs. 30 crore for the coming year and Rs. 18 crore for the current year. The provision for Treasury Bills of about Rs. 340 crore is intended to meet the gap caused by the overall deficit. The Government hopes to raise Rs. 125 crore in the market and Rs. 52 crore from small savings. The disbursements on capital account consist mainly of development outlay, loans and advances to States and discharge of permanent debt.

Breakdowns of revenue and capital accounts of the Central Government for the current years are given in the appendix. Expenditure and receipts of the railways are given in the chapter on the railways. Budgetary position of the States is discussed in the chapter relating to the States.

Development expenditure

The recurring over-all deficits in the finances of the Central Government are due to the heavy expenditure on the development programmes. These programmes are being undertaken not only to enable the Indian economy to recover from the adverse effects of the war and partition, but also to employ gainfully the unused resources of the

country. Details of development expenditure are given elsewhere in the book. As already mentioned, a large part of the development expenditure of Part A and Part B States is financed by the Central Government. A part of the expenditure on development is also financed by the loans and financial assistance received from foreign Governments. Besides, a large part of the current releases from the sterling balances, too, is used for development schemes involving heavy remittances abroad. Furthermore, some schemes of development are paid for from current revenues so that certain items of capital expenditure appear under Revenue Account.

PUBLIC DEBT

The total interest-bearing obligations of the Central Government of undivided India rose from Rs. 1,205·76 crore in 1938-39 to Rs. 2,381·89 crore in 1946-47. The expansion of the public debt was caused by the exigencies of the war. This expansion was, however, not in keeping with the expectations of the Government or the needs of the moment That is why, whereas in the U.K., and the U S.A., internal borrowing was the mainstay of war finance, in India the expansion of paper currency provided the principal source of funds. This explains why inflation proved to be a more difficult problem in India than either in the U.K., or in the U.S.A., With the advent of independence, however, the response to Government loans turned out to be encouraging The total interest-bearing obligations of the Central Government rose from Rs. 2,455·80 crore in 1948-49, that is, the year immediately following the partition and independence, to Rs. 3,039 15 crore in 1954-55 In the budget for 1955-56, a total of Rs 3,508·76 crore has been estimated. Internal interest-bearing obligations rose from Rs. 2,412·96 crore in 1948-49 to Rs. 2,899·98 crore in 1954-55 and are estimated to go up to Rs 3,356·78 crore in 1954-55.

On April 19, 1954, the Government of India floated the 3½ per cent National Plan Loan, 1964, for an unspecified amount to meet the requirements of both the Central and State Governments. The loan was kept open for subscriptions for an unspecified period and was closed on September 15. The issue price of loans was fixed at Rs. 98/8/- for Rs. 100/- nominal from April 19 to April 24 giving a redemption yield of 3·68 per cent ; thereafter the issue price was to increase by 9 pies weekly, that is, approximately by the net accrued interest Simultaneously, the sale of treasury bills to the public was suspended.

At the same time, as part of this National Plan Loan, a series of Ten-Year Savings Certificates was issued on May 19, 1954. These are sold in denominations of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, and the maximum amount an individual can invest is limited to Rs. 1,000. If held to maturity, these certificates would yield a simple interest of 4½ per cent per annum free of income-tax. These certificates continue to be issued. The subscriptions to the National Plan Loan amounted to Rs. 158 crore.

Small Savings

An enormous growth in the amount of small savings is an important feature of the public debt of independent India. From Rs. 73.20 crore in 1946-47, small savings receipts reached a figure of Rs. 454.87 crore in 1953-54 and will, according to estimates, be over Rs. 500 crore for 1954-55.

During 1953-54, gross receipts of small savings amounted to Rs. 148 crore and gross repayments to Rs. 112 crore showing a net increase of Rs. 36 crore as compared with a net increase of Rs. 40 crore in 1952-53. As in the previous year, National Savings Certificates accounted for the largest

rise, namely, Rs. 20 crore, while Post Office Savings Bank Deposits contributed Rs. 12 crore and Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates Rs. 6 crore. With a view to encouraging larger collections of small savings by the State Governments, the excess collections in a State over its target are now made available to that State in the shape of loans irrespective of the aggregate of all-India collections. The agency for the sale of Savings Certificates was further expanded and decentralised with particular emphasis on women's organisations all over India and *gram panchayats* in certain States.

During 1953-54, eleven States floated loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 31 crore. The composition of the amount was Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 5 crore each ; West Bengal, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad Rs. 3 crore each ; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra Rs. 1 crore each. All these loans bear an interest of 4 per cent and mature in 1963.

External Debt

Interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India in the United Kingdom stood at Rs. 469.12 crore in 1938-39, that is, on the eve of the war. These were reduced to Rs. 58 74 crore in 1946-47, that is, at the end of the war. India's supplies and services to the U K. accounted for this heavy reduction. In 1948-49, such obligations amounted to Rs 42.84 crore. At the end of 1954-55, the figure was reduced to Rs 17 26 crore and will presumably go down to Rs 25 95 crore in 1955-56

While the Sterling Debt is being thus reduced, the dollar loans are progressively increasing The dollar loans are a feature of recent years From Rs. 16.77 crore in 1949-50, the dollar loans stood at Rs 111.91 crore in 1954-55 and are expected to be about Rs 126.06 crore in 1955-56. These loans are necessitated by the goods, services and funds taken from the dollar area Such goods, services and funds have been found essential for the rehabilitation of the national economy suffering from the consequences of war and partition, as well as for the implementation of new development programmes.

The Indo-Pakistan Financial Agreement of December 1947 fixed Pakistan's share of the public debt of undivided India as made up of the value of assets, physical or financial, which lay in Pakistan or were taken over by its Government, in addition to 17.5 per cent of the uncovered debt represented by the excess of liabilities over assets of the undivided Central Government. The liabilities directly assumed by the Government of Pakistan were to be deducted from the amount. The assets taken over by the two Dominions were to be evaluated on the basis of their book values, except in the case of the strategic railways whose book value was to be written down arbitrarily by about 50 per cent. At the time of the partition, the responsibility for all the liabilities of the undivided Government was temporarily assumed by the Government of India, and Pakistan was required to pay the principal and the interest to India in fifty annual equated instalments commencing from August 15, 1952. Pakistan's share of the debt was tentatively estimated by the Dominion of India at Rs. 300 crore and the rate of interest at about three per cent No payments have so far been made by Pakistan. Negotiations for the purpose of finally fixing Pakistan's share and for its realisation commenced recently.

Assets

Interest-yielding assets of the Government of India stood at Rs. 1431.12 crore in 1948-49 and increased to Rs. 2,266.08 crore in 1954-55 and are expected to rise to Rs. 2,667.91 crore in 1955-56.

TABLE LVII

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Revenue Account)

(In crores of rupees)

	1953-54 Account	1954-55 Revised	1955-56 Budget
Revenue			
Customs	158 71	180 00	165 00 — 0 50(a)
Union Excise Duties . ..	94 98	103 65	123 45 + 17.70(a)
Corporation Tax	41 54	38 41	39.77
Taxes on Income ..	122 84	126 59	125 23 + 8 70 (a)
Estate Duty	..	1 26	3 00
Opium . . .	1 96	2 26	2 00
Interest	2 91	3 61	2 91
Civil Administration .	9 80	10 81	10 54
Currency and Mint .	15 74	20 76	23 18
Civil Works ..	2 29	1 80	1 90
Other Sources of Revenue	13 15	10 59	20 49
Posts and Telegraphs (Net contribution)	2 40	1 40	0 70
Railways (Net contribution) .	6 95	7 08	6.15
Deduct Share of Income-Tax payable to States	— 57 29	—55 96	—52 77 — 4 20 (a)
Deduct Share of Estate Duty payable to States	.	— 1 18	— 2 79
Total Revenue .	415 98	451 08	468 76 +21 70(a)
Deficit on Revenue Account ..		5 00	30 17 —21 70
TOTAL .	415 98	456 08	498 93
Expenditure			
Direct Demands on Revenue .	29 84	30 46	33 13
Irrigation	0 10	0 14	0.13
Debt Services .. .	40 82	39 40	39 20
Civil Administration .	64 17	83 93	111 76
Currency and Mint .	2 60	3 49	3.36
Civil Works	13 85	15 06	16 33
Miscellaneous	32 11	30.86	43 22
Defence Services (Net) . ..	186 30	198 02	202.68
Contributions and grants-in-aid to States	25 91	32 05	35 93
Extraordinary Items .. .	11.78	22 67	13.19
Total Expenditure ..	407 48	456 08	498.93
Surplus on Revenue Account .	8.50	..	..
TOTAL . .	415.98	456 08	498.93

(a) Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE LVIII

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget (1954-55)	Revised (1954-55)	Budget (1955-56)
Receipts			
Sale proceeds of American and L/L Surpluses	.	..	0 36
New Loans	78 28	160 40	141 13
15-year Annuity Certificates	.	0 56	0 76
Inter-State Debt Settlement. India and Burma .. .	..	10 92	4.68
Net receipts from: Treasury Bills ..	250 00	220 00	340 00
Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	7 50	5 00	5 00
Post Office Savings Bank .	13 50	20 50	21 00
Post Office Cash Certificates ..	—2 07	—2 04	—1 30
National Savings Certificates ..	26 50	. 19 12	20 00
Defence Savings Certificates .	—0 20	—0 14	—0 10
National Plan Certificates ..	.	7 00	7 00
Other Unfunded Debt .	15 39	15 84	17 00
Railway Depreciation Fund .	—9 70	—10 11	—3 37
Revenue Reserve Fund (Railways)	1 18	1 19	8 51
Railway Development Fund .	—4 95	—5 00	—12.01
Telephone Development Fund	—0 15	—0 30	—0 25
P. and T. Renewals Reserve Fund .	—0 20	0 15	0 35
Other Miscellaneous Reserve Funds	—0 27	—0 01	—0 64
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt ..	5 00	5 00	5 00
E.P.T. and Income-Tax Deposits (Net)	—4 25	—2 55	—1 33
Discount Sinking Fund (Net) ..	1 04	—1.37	1.16
Payment by Reserve Bank for Rupee Coin	5.00	5.00	5.00
Repayment of Loans by States ..	20.90	24 05	24 92
Other Loan Repayments .. .	2.74	7.60	6.13
Other Deposits and Advances (Net) .	27 84	20 71	73 65
Total Receipts . ..	433.08	501.52	662 65
Deficit on Capital Account ..	.	..	..
TOTAL ..	433.08	501.52	662.65

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—(*contd.*)

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Budget (1954-55)	Revised (1954-55)	Budget (1955-56)
Disbursements			
Capital Outlay:			
Railways	33.93	32 49	66 09
Irrigation .. .	0 25	0 25	0 23
Posts and Telegraphs	11 49	11 45	11 85
Industrial Development . ..	24 10	15 04	16.42
Aviation . ..	3 34	2 87	5 28
Broadcasting ..	1 24	1.12	2.00
Ports	5 31	3 60	5.29
Mint	0 72	0 57	0.50
New Capital at Delhi .	6 07	5 49	6.86
Multipurpose river schemes	3 94	3 92	4 30
Electricity Schemes .	0 76	0 28	0 37
Civil Works ..	25 05	15 68	10 26
Commutation of Pensions	0 26	0 10	0.01
Sterling Pensions . .	—7 05	—7 05	—6 95
Defence Capital Outlay	17 75	13 09	22 38
Schemes of Government Trading	—3 11	58 48	29 00
Development Grants .	16 00	12 52	18.31
Displaced persons ..	4 00	7 65	20 99
Shipping Tankers, etc .. .	..	..	1 00
Other Civil Heads . ..	1 70	1 00	9.10
Discharge of Permanent Debt ..	53 02	48 31	73 05
Inter-State Debt Settlement:			
Union and Travancore-Cochin .	..	1 10	..
Union and Mysore .. .	.	..	0 45
Advances to State Governments .	178 79	220 27	279 29
Other Loans and Advances ..	29.06	35 83	56.36
Total Disbursements	406 62	484 06	632.44
Surplus on Capital Account.. ..	26 46	17.46	30 21
TOTAL ..	433.08	501.52	662.65

TABLE LIX

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees at the end of)

	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1954-55 (Revised)	1955-56 (Budget)
I. Interest-Bearing Obligations:			
Public Debt (India):			
Loans . ..	437 87	1,474 91	1,531.11
Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances . ..	46 30	551 95	894.95
Total Public Debt (India) .. .	484 17	2,029 86	2,426 06
Unfunded Debt:			
Service Funds .	1 03	0 37	0 35
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits including Defence Savings Bank ,	81 88	256 62	277 62
Post Office Cash and Defence Savings Certificates	59 57	5 17	3.77
National Savings Certificates .		199 26	219 26
National Plan Certificates		7 00	14 00
State Provident Funds ..	72 40	160 20	176 69
Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates ,		37 34	42 34
Other Items .	10 25	14 83	15 26
Total Unfunded Debt (India) .	225 13	680 79	749 29
Deposits:			
Depreciation, Development and Reserve Funds	27 34	174 25	166 78
Other Deposits .		15 08	14 65
Total Deposits (India) ..	27 34	189 33	181 43
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS IN INDIA	736 64	2,899 98	3,356
Public Debt (England):			
Loans . ..	396 50	0 70	0 67
War Contribution ..	20 62	20 62	20 62
Capital portion of Railway annuities in purchase of Railways . ..	47 82	3 18	1 99
Total Public Debt (England)	464 94	24 50	23 28
Unfunded Debt:			
Service Funds (England) .. .	4 18	2 76	2 67
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS IN ENGLAND	469 12	27 26	25 95
DOLLAR LOANS ..	.	111 91	126 06
Total Interest-Bearing Obligations .	1,205 76	3,039 15	3,508 76
II. Interest-Yielding Assets			
Capital advanced to Railways . .	725 24	901 72	967 81
Capital advanced to other commercial departments	27 42	115 33	138 19
Investment in commercial concerns ..		40 82	57.24
Capital advanced to States .	123 28	642 57	896 94

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—(*contd.*)

(*crores of rupees at the end of*)

	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1954-55 (Revised)	1955-56 (Budget)
Other interest-bearing loans ..	20 71	91 48	141.71
Deposits with the U.K. Government for redemption of Railway annuities ..	..	3 18	1 99
Purchase of annuities for sterling pensions	..	170 98	164.03
Debt due from Pakistan		300.00	300 00
Total interest-yielding assets .	896 65	2,266 08	2,667 91
Cash and Securities held on Treasury Account . .	30 30	65 38	65 66
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	278 81	707 69	775.22

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *Constitution of India*, Arts 112-7, 148-51, 202
2. *An Introduction to Indian Government Accounts and Audit*, chs 3-6.
3. *Report on Currency and Finance* (Reserve Bank of India Annual)
4. *Budget of Government of India*
5. *Banking and Monetary Statistics of India* (Reserve Bank of India 1954).

CHAPTER XIII

AGRICULTURE

Land constitutes the largest portion of the natural resources of India, and about 70 per cent of the people are dependent on it for a living. Agriculture accounts for nearly half of the total National Income, which in the estimate for 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 9,530 crore. Besides supplying raw materials for some of the major industries, such as sugar and textiles, it provides the bulk of the country's export. India enjoys a virtual monopoly in lac and leads the world in the production of groundnut and tea. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, tobacco and cotton.

AREA AND SOIL

The total geographical area of the country is 811 million acres. Until recently, land utilisation statistics were available for only about 615 million acres, or 75·8 per cent of the total area. Provisional statistics now available for 1951-52 cover nearly 704 million acres (about 87 per cent of the total area), thus reducing the uncovered gap from 24 2 to 13 per cent. The table given below gives details of land utilisation for 1948-49 and 1951-52:

TABLE LX

(In thousand acres)

Classification	1948-49	1951-52	Increase over 1948-49
1. Total geographical area	8,10,809	8,10,809	—
2. Total reporting area	5,82,888	7,03,841	1,20,953
3. Forests	86,787	1,09,895	23,108
4. Not available for cultivation . ..	1,00,611	1,12,253	11,642
5. Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow	93,381	1,12,921	19,540
6. Current fallow	62,879	69,229	6,350
7. Net area sown	2,43,974	2,96,387	52,413
8. Area sown more than once .. .	33,436	33,713	277
9. Gross area sown	2,77,410	3,30,100	52,690
10. Culturable area included in (5) above .	10,888	52,076[1]	41,188

The total area cultivated annually now stands at 296 million acres, of which only 34 million acres or 11·5 per cent bears crops more than once. The existence of about 52 million acres of culturable land and 69 million acres of fallow lands indicates the great scope for more extensive and intensive cultivation.

The four main types of soil in India are (i) alluvial, (ii) black, (iii) red, and (iv) laterite. The first three are rich in potash and lime,

[1]Figure for 1950-51.

but are deficient in phosphoric acid, nitrogen and humus. The laterite soil possesses plenty of humus, but lacks most of the other chemical ingredients. The alluvial soil is the most fertile and easily worked; it covers almost the entire Indo-Gangetic plain and the narrow coastal strips that girdle peninsular India. Highly retentive of moisture and sticky, the black soil is found in the western portion of the Deccan plateau, and red soil in the eastern part. The laterite is found in Central India, Assam and along the Eastern and Western Ghats.

RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION

Indian agriculture has to contend with the notoriously uncertain monsoon. A drought one year may be followed by devastating floods in the next. The rainfall during the post-monsoon period (October-December) in 1953 was either normal or in excess in Assam, the Deccan and Konkan divisions of Bombay, Andhra, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. In West Rajasthan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch no rain fell during this period, while in the other States the rainfall was deficient During the winter monsoon of 1954, the rainfall was either normal or above normal in most parts of the country, except in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Saurashtra, Kutch, Malabar, South Kanara and Mysore where it was deficient. Elsewhere it was scanty. In Hyderabad there was no rain.

The summer rains (March-May) in 1954 were in excess in the Deccan, Tamil Nad, Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, normal in Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal, deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, east Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Rayalaseema, and scanty elsewhere.

The south-west monsoon which provides water for about 80 per cent of the agricultural crops in India started on time in the beginning of June 1954. The rainfall during this period (June-September) was normal in most parts of the country except on the west coast and coastal Andhradesa, where it was excessive, and in Chota Nagpur, where it was deficient.

Irrigation

Of the total area under cultivation, about 17 per cent is irrigated by major and minor works, the rest being dependent on rainfall A complete or partial failure of the monsoon results in famine conditions in some parts of the country. The following table gives the area under irrigation, source-wise, during the period 1947-52

TABLE LXI

(In thousand acres)

Year	From canals			From tanks	From wells	From other sources	Total
	State	Private	Total				
1947—48	15,312	4,448	19,760	7,991	12,525	6,368	46,644
1948—49	15,929	4,524	20,453	7,658	12,634	6,171	46,925
1949—50	16,934	2,864	19,798	8,486	13,687	7,935	49,906
1950—51	17,938	2,817	20,755	8,288	14,695	7,601	51,339
1951—52	18,530	2,671	21,201	8,626	15,947	5,650	51,466(a)

(a) Includes 42,000 acres for which details are not available

There is a considerable disparity between the yield of crops grown on irrigated land and those grown on unirrigated land. Irrigation normally raises production by two to four times the original amount. Appropriately, therefore, great emphasis has been laid in the Five Year Plan on the extension of irrigation. By 1955-56 the major irrigation schemes included in the Plan will add 19.7 million acres to the 49 million acres under irrigation before the launching of the Plan. During the first three years of the Plan an area of 2.31 lakh acres has been brought under irrigation by the partial execution of the Bhakra-Nangal Project and another 26 26 lakh acres by the execution of major irrigation projects in various States. The major projects already in progress are expected to irrigate an additional area of 8.5 million acres by the last year of the Plan, and 16.9 million acres on their completion and full development. In addition, minor irrigation works are being executed by the State Governments as well as by private bodies. They are likely to irrigate 11.2 million additional acres. In fact, minor irrigation schemes constitute the main plank of the Grow More Food Campaign and have been discussed under that section.

LAND TENURE

There are three main systems of land tenure in India. Under the *zamindari* or landlord tenure, one or more persons jointly own a large estate and are responsible for the payment of land revenue. The system prevails largely in West Bengal, Bihar and parts of Assam, Orissa, Madras and Uttar Pradesh. Under the *mahalwari* or joint village tenure, estates are held by co-sharing bodies or village communities, the members being jointly and severally liable for the payment of land revenue. This system is found in Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab and parts of Uttar Pradesh. According to the *ryotwari* or peasant proprietary tenure, the individual owner is responsible for the payment of land revenue, as in Bombay and Madras.

The existence of intermediaries between the State and the tillers of the soil has retarded the development of agriculture The State Governments have, therefore, decided to abolish *zamindari* rights. Legislation for the abolition of the rights of *zamindars* and other intermediaries has been enacted in all Part A States and in Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, PEPSU and Saurashtra. Similar steps have also been taken in a number of other States. The rights of the intermediaries have, for instance, been abolished in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Jammu and Kashmir. In Madras most of the estates have also been taken over, while Hyderabad has abolished all *jagirs* and *sarf-i-khas* Similar action is being taken in Bihar, Bombay and Saurashtra. In 1952-53, the process of eliminating landlordism was also initiated in Part C States.

Vindhya Pradesh Government took over most *jagirs* and *pawais* of the value of Rs. 5,000 and above by the end of 1953. In Delhi, a Land Reforms Bill was passed in October, 1953, as a result of which differences in land tenure in the State were done away with. The Act also provided for the acquisition of *zamindari* rights by tenants on payment of ten times the rent. The Bhopal State Jagirdari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill was passed in August, 1953. In Himachal Pradesh the Big Land Estates and Land Reforms Bill, passed during the Budget Session of 1953 was later amended in the light of a directive from the President. It provided for the acquisition of proprietary rights by tenants on payment of compensation.

LAND REVENUE

Under British rule, revenue was fixed more or less on a permanent basis in West Bengal, Bihar and parts of Assam, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The Permanent Settlement is being terminated or will terminate shortly with the abolition of *zamindari*. Temporary settlements, which are subject to periodic revision, are generally found in the rest of the country. The basis of land revenue, however, differs from State to State. In Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bihar it is assessed empirically, while in the other temporarily settled areas, whether *ryotwari*, *mahalwari* or *zamindari*, it represents a share of the net produce, net assets or net income. It is statutorily fixed at 25 per cent of the net assets in the Punjab and 40 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In Madras it is 50 per cent of the net produce.

HOLDINGS

The average holding in India is only about 5 acres, though the size varies from State to State. According to the report of the Famine Enquiry Commission, it was 11·7 acres in Bombay, 10 in the Punjab, 6 in Uttar Pradesh, 4·5 in Bengal and 4 4 in Madras. The average size in Hyderabad is about 12 acres. A large number of holdings are substantially smaller than the average size. The results of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted in 1949-50 in certain villages of Madras, Bihar and West Bengal indicate that most of the holdings are below two acres.

A greater evil than sub-division is the fragmentation of holdings. It is the biggest single obstacle to economic cultivation, leading to increased overhead costs and to under-employment of human, cattle and material resources.

Both the voluntary method for the consolidation of holdings through co-operative societies and the compulsory method under bureaucratic management have been tried since 1912. The Punjab has led the way in the sphere of voluntary consolidation of holdings. In 1950-51, it had 361 co-operative societies for the consolidation of holdings with a membership of 1,86,057. An area of 7·07 lakh acres has thus been consolidated by the Co-operative Department, and about 3·5 lakh acres by the Consolidation Department.

The progress of voluntary co-operation has, however, been slow, and it has been necessary to enact legislation, involving varying degrees of compulsion. Madhya Pradesh was the first State to try consolidation through legislation in 1928. Other States where legislation has been enacted are Uttar Pradesh (1939), Bombay (1947), Punjab* (1936 and 1948), Delhi (1936 and 1948), Jammu and Kashmir (1996 *Bikrami*), and PEPSU (2007 *Bikrami*).

Efforts are being made to organise co-operative farming. Special encouragement is given to the movement in the form of financial and technical assistance, allotment of land, supply of agricultural requisites and concession in land revenue. In Assam, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad, legal pressure can be exerted on a recalcitrant minority if a certain proportion of farmers holding a specified area in a locality comes forward to form a co-operative farming society. There are 326 such co-operative farming societies in Bombay and 52 in Uttar Pradesh. In 1950-51, there were 194 farming societies in the Punjab and 41 in Madras.

The trend of legislation and land policy in recent years has been to prevent the growth of small and uneconomic holdings and the concentration of land in a few hands. A number of States, such as Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Jammu and Kashmir, Bombay, the Punjab and PEPSU, have either already prescribed or are taking steps to prescribe the minimum areas into which land can be divided and the maximum areas which can be acquired in the future.

EQUIPMENT AND ORGANISATION

Of the country's total agricultural population of 249 millions, about two-thirds are peasant proprietors, 13 per cent tenants and 18 per cent landless labourers. About 2 per cent are non-working landlords who either lease out the land to tenants for rent in cash or *batai* (share of the produce) or hire labour to cultivate the land. There has been legislation in various States from time to time to ensure fair working conditions for the tenants and landless labourers. One of the most important measures in recent years is the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1948. Tenancy reforms in other States, such as Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Mysore are on similar lines. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Act, which is a comprehensive measure, contains provisions for the protection of tenants. An inquiry into the conditions of landless labourers has been carried out with a view to fixing a minimum wage for them. Minimum wages for agricultural workers have so far been fixed in the Punjab, Delhi, Kutch, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh and Ajmer and in the Patna district of Bihar.

The area actually sown in 1949-50 was 266 million acres. This works out to a little more than one acre per head of the total agricultural population. Intensive cultivation, which can make up for the paucity of land, is at present restricted by the shortage of fertilisers and insufficiency of water. The extension of irrigation envisaged in the development plans, and the establishment of a fertiliser factory at Sindri are expected to make good these deficiencies.

The Indian peasant uses primitive implements which are cheap and easy to make and to repair locally. Recently, however, improved implements like iron ploughs, harrows, hoes, drills fodder-cutters, sugarcane crushers, pumping sets and water lifts have been introduced. Tractors and other heavy implements have also come into use in some places.

CROP PRODUCTION

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. There is hardly a crop of the tropical, sub-tropical or temperate zone which is not grown in this country. Food crops occupy about 85 per cent of the total sown area.

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (*i*) *kharif* and (*ii*) *rabi*. The major *kharif* crops are rice, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut; the major *rabi* crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard.

India's average yields are low due mainly to the gradual exhaustion of the soil, the inadequacy of irrigation and the constant recurrence of drought and floods and damage by pests.

The production of both foodgrains and the principal commercial crops was, at the start of the Five Year Plan period, insufficient for the

TABLE LXII

CULTIVATED AREA

(In thousand acres)

Year	PRINCIPAL FOOD CROPS								PRINCIPAL NON-FOOD CROPS				
	Rice	Wheat	Other cereals	Gram	Ground-nut	Sugar-cane	Tea	Coffee	Cotton	Jute	Other oilseeds	Tobacco	Rubber
1947	64 692	25,007	89 159	16,971	10,267	3 528	766	212	11,671	652	12,652	845	159
1948	64,415	20,843	86,943	19 336	10 079	4,056	768	215	10,655	834	13,986	827	162
1949	72,485	22,342	91,976	20,497	9,165	3,752	772	218	11,293	1,163	14,421	803	168
1950	75 414	24,114	95 969	20 497	9,832	3,624	777	223	12,173	1 411	15,053	860	171
1951	76 135	24,082	93,097	18 706	11,106	4 217	779	224	14,536	1,951	15,402	883	171
1952	73,713	23,404	95 949	16,876	12,152	4,792	—	230	16,201	1,817	16,722	713	173
1953	74,209	24,285	1,04 665	18,014	11,850	4,272	—	—	15,693	1,196	15,811	895	174
1954	76,646	26,098	1,07,621	18,893	11,356	3,598	—	—	17,027	—	16,242	890	—

TABLE LXIII

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Year	FOOD CROPS								NON-FOOD CROPS				
	Rice (thousand tons)	Wheat (thousand tons)	Other cereals (thousand tons)	Gram (thousand tons)	Ground-nut shell (thousand tons)	Sugar-cane, sugar, gur (thousand tons)	Tea (mill-ion lb.)	Coffee (mill-ion lb.)	Cotton (thousand bales)	Jute (thousand bales of 400 lb. each)	Oilseeds (thousand tons)	Tobacco (thou-sand tons)	**Rubber (million lb.)**
1947 ..	21,669	4,971	15,904	3,599	3,588	4,913	562	41	2,168	1,658	1,560	270	**37**
1948 ..	21,247	5,570	16,924	4,503	3,411	5,817	578	35	2,188	2,055	1,706	234	**35**
1949 ..	22,597	5,650	15,067	4,535	2,901	4,869	585	35	1,767	3,089	1,601	255	**35**
1950 ..	23,170	6,290	16,558	3,667	3,379	4,938	607	48	2,628	3,283	1,763	264	**35**
1951 ..	20,251	6,360	15,133	3,593	3,426	5,615	641	54	2,910	4,678	1,650	257	**38**
1952 ..	20,964	6,085	15,806	3,334	3,142	6,000	—	55	3,133	4,605	1,791	206	**44**
1953 ..	22,495	7,383	19 225	4,165	2,884	5,019	—	—	3,131	3,128	1,762	241	**47**
1954 ..	27,079	7,792	21,259	4,551	3,772	4 614	—	—	3,935	—	1,819	256	—

requirements of the country. In the case of foodgrains alone, the deficit in 1950 at the then existing levels of population and consumption was estimated at about 3 million tons. The following increases in production were therefore, planned:

TABLE LXIV

Commodity	Quantity (in millions)	Percentage increase
Foodgrains	7·60 tons	14
Cotton	1·26 bales	42
Jute	2 09 ,,	63
Oilseeds	0·40 tons	8
Sugarcane	0·70 ,,	12

For the purposes of these targets, 1950-51 was regarded as the base year, except for foodgrains for which the year 1949-50 was chosen since production in 1950-51 was below normal. Broadly speaking, the targets set in the Plan for foodgrains, cotton and oilseeds have been either achieved or nearly reached during the first three years. Production of sugarcane and jute has, however, been behind the schedule.

Foodgrains

The table given below shows the total annual production of foodgrains and the net increase or decrease over the base year:

TABLE LXV

(*In million tons*)

Year	Total production of foodgrains	Additional production
1949-50 . .	54 00	..
1951-52 .. .	52 30	—1 7
1952-53	58 40	4 4
1953-54 . .	65 40	11 4

The additional production of 11·4 million tons of foodgrains in 1953-54 is far in excess of the target of 7·6 million tons fixed for 1955-56. From the figures given below it will be noted that there have been large increases in rice and other cereals, whereas the increase in wheat has been comparatively small and below the target set for 1955-56.

TABLE LXVI

(*In million tons*)

Crop	Target of additional production (1955-56)	Additional production (1953-54)
Rice	4 00	4.25
Wheat	2 00	0.65
Other cereals	0.60	5.17
Gram and pulses	1.00	1.30
TOTAL	7.60	11.37

Owing to the large increase in the production of foodgrains there has been a great reduction in imports, resulting in considerable saving of foreign exchange, as is indicated in the following table:

TABLE LXVII

Year	(Million tons)		Value (in crores of rupees)	Saving (in crores of rupees)
	Quantity imported	Reduction in quantity as compared with previous year		
1951 .	4 7	.	216	.
1952 .. .	3 9	0 8	210	6
1953 .. .	2 0	1 9	86	130

The most remarkable feature of the year 1954 was the final lifting, after ten irksome years, of all controls on foodgrains and the abandonment of the policy of State procurement

The improvement in the food situation has also led to a marked decline in the prices of cereals and pulses. The table given below shows the index numbers of the prices of the different food articles:

TABLE LXVIII

Group and commodity	17 7 54	18 7 53	19 7 52	21 7 51
	358 6	406 6	373 4	409 0
I **Cereals** . .	403	483	461	482
1. Rice .	581	538	534	535
2. Wheat	434	609	519	540
3. *Jowar* ..	200	243	230	328
4. *Bajra* . .	237	328	245	245
II **Pulses**	293	500	509	496
1 Gram .	253	413	442	371
2. *Arhar*	373	686	645	804

Cotton

The supply position of cotton was adversely affected by the partition of India. Supplies from Pakistan became irregular and uncertain. To meet the shortage experienced by the textile industry a target of an additional 12·6 lakh bales was set in the Plan. Apart from adopting traditional measures such as the provision of irrigation facilities, the supply of improved varieties of seed and greater use of fertilisers, the Government also offered economic inducement by raising the floor price of basic varieties of cotton from Rs 495 to Rs. 550 in 1952 All these measures, and the exceptionally favourable weather in 1953-54, contributed

to a considerable increase in the production of cotton, as is shown in the table below:

TABLE LXIX

Year	Area (million acres)	Production (lakh bales of 392 lb. each)
1950-51	14·6	29·7
1951-52	16·2	31·3
1952-53	15·7	31·3
1953-54	17·0	39·3

Production increased by nearly a million bales or about 33 per cent over the base year, thereby achieving 80 per cent of the five-year target in the third year of the Plan. A more significant fact, however, is that there has been a steady increase in the acreage of long staple varieties of cotton, which rose from 3·4 million acres in 1950-51 to 6·0 million acres in 1953-54. This increased domestic production has led to a considerable reduction in imports which dwindled from 12·4 million bales in 1951-52 to 6·6 million bales in 1953-54.

Jute

The supply position of jute was even more adversely affected by the partition than cotton. A target for raising the internal production by 20·9 lakh bales was, therefore, set in the Plan. The measures adopted for achieving this object included the distribution of fertilisers, construction of retting tanks, establishment of seed multiplication farms, demonstration of line sowing and grant of monetary assistance to farmers for double cropping. Remarkable success attended these efforts during the first two years when production increased from 32·8 lakh bales in 1950-51 to over 46 lakh bales in each of the two succeeding years. In 1953-54, however, because of a considerable fall in the price of jute and partly due to the damage by floods and pests, there was a heavy decline both in area and production. The table below shows figures of area and production in the last four years:

TABLE LXX

Year	Area (lakh acres)	Production (lakh bales of 400 lb each)
1950-51	14·11	32·8
1951-52	19·51	46·8
1952-53	18·17	46·1
1953-54	11·96	31·3

A committee appointed by the Government of India in February 1953 to suggest measures for improving the quality of jute, recommended an accelerated programme for the construction of retting tanks and the establishment of a nucleus seed farm and eight multiplication farms.

These recommendations were accepted by the Government and the amount provided in the Plan was raised from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 80 lakh.

Sugar

The target of additional production for the Plan period was put at 7 lakh tons in terms of *gur*. In the first year, due mainly to the high prices offered for sugarcane, the acreage and production of crystal sugar reached an all-time record of 1.5 million tons. The reduction in the price of sugar-cane from Rs. 1/12/- per md. in 1951-52 to Rs. 1/5/- per md. in 1952-53 and Rs. 1/7/- per md. in the following year resulted in a decline both in area and production which in 1953-54 were lower than in the base year. The following table shows figures of area and production in the last four years:

TABLE LXXI

Year	Area (million acres)	Production (million tons)
1950-51	4·2	5·6
1951-52	4·8	6·1
1952-53	4·4	5·3
1953-54	3·6	4·6

To meet the shortage of sugar, which was partly also due to an increase in consumption, the Government arranged for the import of 7.5 lakh tons in 1953-54.

Oilseeds

An additional production of 4 lakh tons of oilseeds was visualised in the Plan. Though the area under oilseeds increased during the first two years, production remained below that of the base year. In 1953-54 production rose to 5.6 million tons, which marked a substantial increase not only over the two previous years but also over the target figure. The area and production of the major oilseeds (groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed) for four years are given below:

TABLE LXXII

Year	Area (million acres)	Production (million tons)
1950-51	26·51	5·08
1951-52	28·87	4·93
1952-53	27·66	4·64
1953-54	27·60	5·59

Spices

In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture appointed a Spices Enquiry Committee in 1951 to investigate problems relating to the production

and marketing of pepper, cardamom, ginger, turmeric, cashew-nuts, and lemon grass. The Committee which submitted its report in 1953 recommended the setting up of one or two experimental stations in the main pepper growing areas and the creation of a fund for increasing the production of pepper and other spices. It also recommended that steps be taken to facilitate research in all the six crops, and that measures be adopted for standardisation of quality and regulation of markets. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government and a sum of about Rs. 20 lakh has been provided for approved schemes of development and research in the last two years of the Plan.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

In the mid-thirties, the production of food in India was outstripped by the growth of population. In 1937, the separation of Burma, with its enormous surplus of rice, widened the gap between supplies and requirements. The acute food shortage was brought home with a rude shock by the catastrophic Bengal famine in 1943. The partition of the country four years later, and the consequent separation from India of the canal-irrigated areas of Sind and the Punjab and the lowlands of East Bengal not only aggravated the food shortage but also created an acute deficiency in jute and in long and medium staple cotton.

The Grow More Food Campaign was initiated in 1943 During the first four years, grants and loans were given by the Centre to the States to enable them to increase production. Central assistance is, however, now given only for specific programmes. The campaign covers two types of schemes, viz., works schemes and supply schemes. The former include the construction and repair of wells, tanks, small dams, channels and tube-wells and the installation of water-lifting appliances such as pumps, etc. Also included in this category are schemes of contour-bunding and the clearance and reclamation of waste land. The supply schemes cover the distribution of fertilisers and manure and improved seed. The campaign was reorientated during 1951-52 so as to make its scope intensive rather than extensive.

Without affecting the programme for increased food production in any way, the Integrated Production Programme was formulated in 1950-51 for the achievement of relative self-sufficiency in food, cotton, jute and sugar. The year following it became part of the first Five Year Plan which has, in turn, been integrated in a ten-year programme of Land Transformation. Most of the Central assistance envisaged in the Plan for agricultural development has been made available to the States out of the allotments made for the Grow More Food Campaign. The new policy governing the allocation of G.M.F. funds envisages:

(*i*) greater emphasis on productive schemes of a permanent nature such as irrigation and land development works;

(*ii*) the execution of special tube-well programmes on a fairly large scale;

(*iii*) the supply of improved seeds, manure and fertilisers in compact areas with assured rainfall or irrigation;

(*iv*) assistance to schemes for the improvement of livestock, fisheries and horticulture; and

(*v*) the adoption of the principle that Central assistance for schemes should be mainly in the form of loans and that the element of subsidy should be progressively reduced.

The agricultural development programmes of the State Governments which are estimated to cost Rs. 120 crore have been further strengthened by the allotment of Rs. 30 crore for a special minor irrigation programme. Additional funds have also been made available for schemes of agricultural production in the Community Project areas.

The bulk of the Central assistance visualised in the Five Year Plan for programmes of agricultural development is made available to the States out of allotments made for the Grow More Food Campaign. The statement below shows the amounts sanctioned and the actual expenditure during the first three years:

TABLE LXXIII

(In crores of rupees)

Name of scheme	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54
	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned
Minor irrigation .	11 69	6 95	11 93	9 79	16 85
Land reclamation .	1 16	1 23	2 03	1 62	1 78
Manure and fertilisers .	2 65	1 60	2 31	1 17	1 01
Seeds	0 64	0 19	1·00	0 61	0 66
Other schemes	1 55	1 02	2 08	0 67	1 44
TOTAL .	17 69	11 29	19 35	14 16	21 74

Minor Irrigation Schemes

In the first three years of the Plan period the Central Government sanctioned about Rs 40 crore for minor irrigation schemes such as the construction of and repairs to wells and tanks, the installation of pumps and the construction and improvement of dams and channels. As a result of the schemes executed during the last three years, about 5 3 million acres have been or are being brought under irrigation against the five-year programme of 11·2 million acres. Details of benefits accruing from the various schemes are outlined in the following table.

TABLE LXXIV

(In million acres)

Name of scheme	Target for five years	Achievement (1951-54)
Construction and repair of wells .	1 65	0 6
Tubewells	0 66	0 4
Pumping installations including Persian wheels, etc.	0 70	0 3
Dams, channels, tanks, etc	5 22	2 3
Additional minor irrigation programme . .	3 00	1 1
TOTAL	11 23	4 7

Of the various types of minor irrigation schemes, the construction and repair of wells has received attention in all the States except Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh, where this form of irrigation has little scope. During the first three years of the Plan a sum of Rs. 7 crore was spent by the States on the construction and repair of 1,07,792 wells. Another Rs. 2 31 crore was spent on supplying 11,053 pumping sets (diesel or electric) to individual cultivators and co-operatives.

In the same period, 668 of the 2,650 tubewells, which are to be constructed under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, were completed and 1,100 drilled, while work on 650 had yet to start.

In order to explore the possibilities of extending well irrigation to parts of the country outside the Indo-Gangetic basin, where rainfall is poor, the Government of India have drawn up a programme for the drilling of 350 exploratory tubewells in different States.

Apart from the T.C.A programme, some of the State Governments have extensive programmes for the departmental construction of tubewells with their own resources, supplemented by Central assistance. The U.P. and Bihar Governments have completed 1,029 and 552 tubewells at a cost of Rs. 3 35 crore and Rs 1·58 crore respectively The State Governments also assist private parties and co-operatives with loans and grants for tubewell construction. The Co-operative societies in U P. have constructed 232 tubewells in the first three years of the Plan, and private parties have constructed 72 and 36 in PEPSU and Bihar respectively.

Land Reclamation and Improvement

Land reclamation operations are carried out by two agencies, viz. the Central Tractor Organisation and the Tractor Organisations of certain States The Central Tractor Organisation was founded in 1947 with about 200 tractors abandoned by the U.S. Army. Since its inception, it has carried out some of the largest reclamation operations in Asia. Concentrating mainly on the reclamation of land infested with *kans*, a a deep-rooted weed, it also undertakes tree-felling and jungle-clearance operations. Its activities have so far been mainly confined to the four States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal where large blocks of land awaited reclamation

Of the total sum of Rs. 35 crore provided in the Plan for the reclamation and improvement of 7 4 million acres of land, Rs. 10 22 crore were earmarked for the C.T.O., which had a five-year programme for reclaiming 1·4 million acres. The figures below show the area reclaimed during the first three years of the Plan:

TABLE LXXV

Year	Area (lakh acres)
1951-52	2 55
1952-53	2 66
1953-54	2 85
TOTAL	8·06

A number of State Governments have their own tractor organisations, partly for reclamation but mainly for follow-up cultivation. As will be seen from the following figures the strength of these organisations has increased during 1953-54:

TABLE LXXVI

State	No. of tractors reported in	
	1952-53	1953-54
Uttar Pradesh	492	552
Madras	299	303
Madhya Bharat	27	35
Punjab	89	183
Madhya Pradesh	100	144
Hyderabad	51	51

In addition to schemes of reclamation and mechanical cultivation, a large number of schemes for land improvement, mainly undertaken with the help of manual labour, are in progress in some States In Bombay, 10·5 lakh acres of land have been bunded two years ahead of the scheduled programme, which provided for the bunding of a million acres by 1955-56. About 30,000 acres of saline land have been reclaimed in this State by the construction of embankments to stop the inflow of sea water In Bihar, against a five-year target of 1·8 lakh acres, 1·06 lakh acres of waste land have been reclaimed. Schemes for the construction of embankments and bunds, designed to benefit 27,335 acres, are in progress in Madhya Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh 4,000 acres of *usar* and eroded land have been reclaimed against a target of 8,943 acres.

Manures and Fertilisers

Composting of farm-yard manure and city night soil and garbage has been organised and greatly stepped up during recent years. Nearly 2·4 lakh compost pits were dug in areas covered by Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks in 18 months. Of the 3,000 places where urban civic bodies are functioning, composting is in progress in 1,729 places, as compared with 1,048 places in 1950-51. The production of compost in urban areas has steadily increased from 14·03 lakh tons in 1950-51, to 18·50 lakh tons in 1953-54. During the first three years of the Plan 14 new schemes for sewage and sullage utilisation were approved for financial assistance by the Central Government. A beginning in the utilisation of the by-products of slaughter-houses, particularly blood meal, has been made in U.P., Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Hyderabad.

Among chemical fertilisers, the use of ammonium sulphate has considerably increased during the last two years. Consumption increased by 50 per cent, i.e., from 2·75 lakh tons in 1950 to 4·2 lakh tons in 1953 against a target of 6·1 lakh tons for 1955-56.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

According to the 1951 livestock census, there are 155 million cattle, 43 million buffaloes and 39 million sheep in the country. Bullocks are the principal motive power for agricultural operations, and for a large number of people milk and milk products are the main source of animal protein. India's 39 million sheep supply wool and, together with 47 million goats, they constitute an important source of meat. The following table gives livestock statistics for 1940, 1945 and 1951:

TABLE LXXVII (a)

(*In thousands*)

Livestock	1940	1945	1951
Cattle	1,37,929	1,36,739	1,55,099
Buffaloes	40,125	40,732	43,351
Sheep	41,506	37,728	38,829
Goats	50,253	46,302	47,077
Horses and ponies	1,780	1,398	1,514
Mules	50	45	60
Donkeys	1,186	1,131	1,239
Camels	617	656	629
Pigs	2,702	3,709	4,420
Total livestock	2,76,148	2,68,440	2,92,218
Poultry:			
Fowls	55,062	54,666	67,135
Ducks	2,346	3,581	6,264

Among the best breeds of cows in India are the Sahiwal (Punjab) and Gir (Saurashtra). The best breeds of bullocks are Hansi (Punjab), Nellore (Madras), Amrit Mahal (Mysore), Kankrej (Gujarat), Kangayam (Madras), Kherigarh (U.P.), Dangi and Nimar (Bombay) and Hariana (Punjab). The Kankrej and Gir are the best if required for both draught and milk purposes. The best breeds of buffaloes are the Murrah (Punjab), Jafferabadi (Saurashtra) and the Mehasana, Surati and Pandharpuri (Bombay).

Promiscuous breeding and inadequate nourishment largely account for the poor quality of Indian cattle. The average yield of milk per cow per annum is only 413 lb., which is the lowest in the world. In most countries the average ranges from 2,000 to over 7,000 lb.

(a) The data for 1940 and 1945 are not comparable as the number of the participating States in the two censuses was not uniform.

Improvement Schemes

A number of schemes for the improvement of livestock form part of the Five Year Plan. These include the key village scheme, the establishment of *gosadans*, the campaign against rinderpest and the opening of more veterinary dispensaries.

Key Village Scheme

The key village scheme aims at establishing throughout the country a number of centres, each consisting of three or four villages, where breeding is confined to a few superior bulls of known pedigree All other bulls are removed or castrated. To accelerate progress and to reduce the number of bulls required the technique of artificial insemination is employed. During the first two years of the Plan, 222 key villages and 96 artificial insemination centres were established, and by the end of 1953-54 the number had increased to 345 key villages and 112 artificial insemination centres. The progress of the scheme has, however, been considerably handicapped by inadequate supervision Thirteen States have passed Livestock Improvement Acts, and five others have such legislation under consideration. But even these legislative measures have not proved helpful in the effective removal or castration of scrub bulls The technique of artificial insemination has become popular in some States such as Bihar, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, while in others resistance to the new method is gradually diminishing

Gosadan Scheme

While the key village scheme aims at the improvement of existing cattle and the introduction of improved breeds, the *gosadan* scheme has for its object the segregation of old and unproductive stock The scheme, however, has not made satisfactory progress, only 10 *gosadans* had been established by the end of 1953-54 The main reasons for the comparative failure of the scheme are the lack of large blocks of suitable land, lack of popular support and the inability of some States to find funds for meeting their share of the cost.

Veterinary Dispensaries

The opening of more veterinary dispensaries and the provision of better means of combating epidemics like rinderpest form an important item in the plan for livestock improvement The existing arrangements for veterinary aid are inadequate, particularly in some of the Part B and Part C States. Recently 173 new dispensaries have been set up in seven States

To meet the serious shortage of trained veterinary officers, arrangements have been made to run double shifts in the veterinary colleges in the Punjab and Hyderabad

Dairying

A number of States including Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, have made provisions for dairy schemes amounting to Rs 7·81 crore in their Plans The Bombay Milk Supply Scheme at Aarey now has 14,526 heads of cattle and in conjunction with the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union, Anand, supplies 3,500 mds. of milk daily to one million consumers in Bombay city. Co-operative milk societies are also functioning in Poona, Dharwar and Ahmedabad. In Uttar Pradesh, the six co-operative unions organised for supplying milk to the towns of Lucknow, Allahabad, Banaras, Kanpur, Meerut and Haldwani distributed about 1·75 lakh mds. of milk in 1953-54.

against 1·29 lakh mds. in 1950-51. In Madras State 41 unions with the help of 465 co-operative societies catered to the needs of consumers in Madras City, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, etc. In West Bengal the Government farm at Haringhata supplies 300 mds. of milk daily to Calcutta.

In the original Plan there was no provision for Central assistance for the dairy schemes. The position has now been reviewed, and Central assistance is now provided. The following proposals have been approved in this connection:

(*i*) Expansion of the Calcutta Scheme by providing for the removal of 4,000 milch cattle from Calcutta city to Haringhata, and starting a 670-acre fodder farm at Kalyani at a cost of Rs. 71 lakh during the Plan period.

(*ii*) Expansion of the Bombay Scheme by starting a second colony for housing 10,000 cattle on the lines of Aarey and starting a dry cattle and salvage farm at a cost of Rs. 350 lakh during the Plan period.

(*iii*) Removal of 2,000 milch animals from the Delhi area to a colony near the city where a processing plant, dairy and dry stock farm will be set up. The cost of the scheme in the Plan period will be Rs. 47 lakh.

FORESTRY

Though a beginning in forest conservancy was made in South India during 1850-57, scientific management and administration of forests commenced only with the appointment of the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863. The ill-defined forest policy formulated in 1894 was replaced by a comprehensive National Forest Policy in 1951.

Forests play an important part in the country's economy. Besides supplying large quantities of fuel and timber, they yield a variety of minor products such as bamboo, commercial grasses, lac, gum, resins, dyes and tans which are useful for domestic and industrial purposes. Forests also help in the conservation of soil fertility by protecting it from erosion.

Forest Area

India's forests cover an area of 2,80,159 miles, which is about 22·11 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. Compared with the forest areas in most other countries this is a low proportion. The Forest Policy Resolution of May 12, 1952, therefore, suggested that India as a whole should aim at maintaining one-third of its total land area under forests, the proportion being 60 per cent in the Himalayas, Deccan and other mountainous tracts and 20 per cent in the plains.

A long-term plan to extend the area under forests has been formulated. In the first Five Year Plan, however, stress has been laid on the rehabilitation and development of about 40 million acres of *zamindari* forests which now vest in the State Governments. Other measures envisaged are:

(1) renovation of areas which were exploited during the war years;

(2) afforestation of badly eroded areas;

(3) development of forest communications;

(4) development of village plantations to ease the shortage of fuel; and

(5) increased use of non-conventional species after proper seasoning and treatment by chemical methods.

TABLE LXXVIII

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREA

(In square miles)

	1950-51	1951-52
1. Geographical area of India .. .	12,66,890	12,66,890
2. Forest area in the country	2,74,050	2,80,159 (*a*)
A. **By ownership**		
(*i*) State	2,24,838	2,56,560
(*ii*) Co-operative bodies .. .	615	706
(*iii*) Private individuals	48,597	22,893
B. **By types of forests**		
(*i*) Merchantable	1,57,338	1,68,457
(*ii*) Unprofitable or inaccessible ..	51,518	70,253
C. **Legal status**		
(*i*) Reserved	1,33,726	1,34,007
(*ii*) Protected	41,599	43,989
(*iii*) Unclassed	85,796	86,045
D. **By composition**		
(*i*) Conifers	14,018	13,275
(*ii*) Sal	42,113	40,480
(*iii*) Teak	16,780	19,820
(*iv*) Miscellaneous .	1,88,410	1,90,762

The following table shows the quantities and value of timber, roundwood, pulpwood, firewood and charcoal during 1949-1952 ·

TABLE LXXIX

Year	Quantity (in thousand cu ft)	Value (in thousand rupees)
1949-50	5,34,528	1,71,648
1950-51 . ..	5,57,587	1,89,417
1951-52	5,13,921	1,99,776

(*a*) The total forest area does not tally with its break-up according to various classifications owing to the non-availability of details for some of the States or some areas in the States.

The table given below shows the value of minor forest produce during 1949-1952. This includes animal products, bamboos and canes, drugs, spices, gums and resins, lac, rubber and latex, tanstuffs and dyestuff, grass, etc.

TABLE LXXX

Year	Value of minor forest produce (in thousand rupees)
1949-50	56,792
1950-51	69,265
1951-52	69,834

Forest Communications

The development of communications forms an important part of the programme of forest development. During the first three years of the Plan 57 miles of new roads were constructed and 185 miles of road improved in Assam. In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa 150 and 187 miles of new forest roads respectively, were completed during the same period.

Matchwood Plantations

Forests are an important source of raw material for the match, ply-wood and paper industries Trees suitable for the match industry are being planted in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, U P. and Travancore-Cochin. In addition, about 15,000 tons of timber for the match industry are obtained annually from the Andamans.

Supplies of timber from the Andamans have increased considerably during recent years. About 25,000 tons of hard and soft wood were obtained in 1953-54, against 7,500 tons in 1951-52. In addition, about 10,000 tons of timber for the ply-wood industry are being obtained annually.

MARKETING

The office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser (now the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection) was created by the Government of India in 1935. It has conducted nation-wide marketing surveys for various commodities and published a large number of reports The publications of the Directorate during the year 1953-54 include marketing reports on sesamum and nigerseed, ground-nut, tobacco, maize and millets, and brochures on tobacco grading and methods of sampling and testing vegetable oils and fats. With the help of subsidies from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, similar organisations have been established by some of the State Governments. In Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, Hyderabad and Mysore, these organisations have been set up on a permanent basis.

The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act was passed in 1937. It applies to fruit and fruit products, tobacco, coffee, rice, *bura*, wheat, *atta*, *gur*, oilseeds, vegetable oil, cotton, lac, san hemp, myrobalans, hides and skins, wool and goat hair, wood, bristles, rosin, turpentine and

areca-nuts. The value of the produce graded between the years 1948 and 1952 is given below:

TABLE LXXXI

Year	Value in crores of rupees
1948	11.9
1949	12.3
1950	14.0
1951	13.0
1952	18.0
1953	14.0

Regulated Markets

To ensure a fair price for the produce and to protect the farmer from inconveniences and malpractices, regulated markets have been established in a number of States These markets are managed by committees on which growers, buyers and middlemen are represented. The number of regulated markets in the country increased from 283 in 1950-51 to 356 in 1953-54. In some States, such as Hyderabad, PEPSU and the Punjab, most of the important wholesale markets have been regulated while in others the work has not yet started. Some have not even enacted the necessary legislation.

Co-operative Marketing

Co-operative marketing has made some progress in Bombay, Madras, and U.P. In Bombay, 93 cotton sale societies disposed of cotton worth Rs. 3·74 crore in 1951-52, while another 45 societies organised the sale of fruit and vegetables on a co-operative basis. In Madras, 50 marketing societies received farm produce of the value of Rs. 47 lakh for sale in 1952-53. The 109 cane unions in U.P. continued to supply sugarcane to the factories and to finance the purchase of seeds and manure. These unions supplied 91 4 and 93 3 per cent of the cane requirements of the factories in 1951-52 and 1952-53 respectively.

FISHERIES

The importance of fisheries was fully realised during World War II when the country was short of food. Schemes for the development of marine and inland fisheries were, therefore, included in the Grow More Food Campaign and technical and financial assistance was given to the States A sum of Rs 5·14 crore was provided in the First Five Year Plan for fishery development. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 1·3 crore or 25 per cent has been spent in the first three years.

Inland Fisheries

The development of inland fisheries has made satisfactory progress in Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa. In Madras, nearly 300 lakh fry and fingerlings were collected in 1953-54 compared with 150 lakh in 1950-51. In Bombay the distribution of fry increased from 2 lakh in 1950-51 to 6·3

lakhs in 1953-54. Seventeen centres in Bihar distributed 133 lakh fry, thereby exceeding the three-year target by 13 lakhs.

Marine Fishing

The mechanisation of the existing boats and the introduction of new powered craft were given high priority in the Plan. The target of equipping 140 boats with marine engines has been exceeded. In the last three years 200 boats in Bombay and 12 boats in Madras have been mechanised. In Travancore-Cochin, after many unsuccessful trials, a 20-ft. model boat brought from Norway has been found suitable for adoption. In this State a pilot project has been undertaken near Quilon, under the Norwegian Aid Programme with the object of effecting all round improvement in the fishing community. The cost of the project, which also includes the setting up of a cold storage plant and an ice factory, is estimated at Rs. 38 lakh.

Deep Sea Fishing

The Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay, which operates two cutters and two boats, has completed charting 12,000 sq miles within a 40-fathom line of the Bombay and Saurashtra coasts. The catches made by the station's vessels have increased from 218 tons in 1951-52 to 410 tons in 1953-54. The West Bengal Government is also carrying out exploratory fishing with two cutters, and catches during the last four years have registered a steady increase from 190 65 tons in 1950-51 to 363 00 tons in 1953-54.

Six Japanese and ten Norwegian experts, obtained under the U.S. Technical Aid Programme, are training Indian workers in power fishing.

Commercial Fishing

The success achieved by a Japanese trawler, which undertook commercial fishing three years ago, has induced Indian and foreign private firms to take to this method of fishing

RESEARCH

The Central Department of Agriculture with allied departments in the provinces was established in 1894 on the recommendation of the Famine Commission of 1880 Earlier in 1889, Dr. Voelker was deputed by the Secretary of State for India to advise the Government on the applicability of modern science to agriculture in India. His report, published in 1891, became the basis of the Government's policy on agriculture. The establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa and the All-India Board of Agriculture in 1905 was another landmark in the progress of agricultural research. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was set up in 1929 on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The Council's Advisory Board consists of experts representing the States, the universities and scientific bodies, while its Governing Body is composed of the State Ministers of Agriculture and the representatives of Parliament and commercial interests. The Governing Body is assisted by a Board of Research and a Board of Extension.

The Council co-ordinates research at different centres in the country, suggests programmes of research, gives financial assistance for approved schemes and undertakes other schemes of its own.

It was completely reorganised in 1951 to enable it to discharge its responsibilities more effectively, especially in the field of extension work. Steps were taken to set up an extension service on a national basis to bridge the gulf between the research workers and farmers. Meanwhile, Central committees for important commodities like cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco, coco-nuts, and areca-nuts have been established in order to promote improved production and marketing of these commodities.

Besides co-ordinating and guiding research, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture maintains a number of research institutes. The research and extension activities of the Ministry are carried out through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Central Research Institutes and the Central Commodity Committees. In 1953-54, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research sponsored 128 research schemes in agriculture, animal husbandry, statistics, etc., involving a total cost of Rs. 44 lakh. For some time the Council has been concentrating on the investigation of wheat rust which causes so much damage to the crop. The evolution of a new variety, N.P. 809, which has been tried at the Simla sub-station, is the first Indian strain which is resistant to the three types of wheat rust. A number of rice strain resistants to various pests and diseases have also been evolved In the case of millets, pulses and tubers also promising results have been obtained in evolving high-yielding varieties resistant to parasitic weeds.

CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi conducts research in basic problems of all-India importance such as soil fertility and improved varieties of seed which can resist drought, disease, insects and pests and adapt themselves to different types of soil and climate. The institute also provides post-graduate training courses.

The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack carries out field trials and research on the agronomy, mycology, entomology, botany and chemistry of rice. The multiplication of improved varieties of rice and experiments in green manuring and in new methods of transplantation are some of its other functions. A five-year scheme for hydbridisation between the Japonica and Indica varieties of rice, financed by the F A.O. for the benefit of member countries of the International Rice Commission in South-East Asia is in progress . The Institute has been selected by the F.A.O. as the venue for an international rice breeding course. A three-month course for 24 trainees from member countries was completed in December 1952.

The Central Potato Research Institute is engaged in evolving improved varieties of potatoes capable of giving high yields. Under a five-year scheme for co-oordinated development, it is proposed to form a Central Pool of disease-free potato seeds which will be maintained and multiplied in suitable places in the hills and the plains. The target for multiplication is 30 lakh maunds of potato seeds. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 14.5 lakh, and will eventually be self-sufficient financially.

The Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu, is continuing its investigations on self-fertilised seeds and the manipulation of agricultural practices to secure increased production.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, which was opened in 1914, is engaged in research on silviculture, botany, entomology,

the seasoning and preservation of wood, timber mechanics, cellulose and paper chemistry, and on minor forest products. The Institute also provides training for forest officers. In recent years its work has been directed mainly towards the better utilisation of forest products at present considered useless or of low economic value.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Izzatnagar was established in 1890 as a small bacteriological laboratory. It has six main research divisions and four auxiliary sections. In addition to research, the Institute undertakes the manufacture of vaccines and provides training for students. The Biological Products Division has recently been remodelled and is to be re-equipped on the advice of an expert from the U.S A under the Point Four Programme. The Institute has been recognised by F.A.O. as an international training centre.

The Indian Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore trains students for a diploma course in dairying, and conducts research on dairy problems It is also engaged in the development of pedigree herds of Red Sindhi and Gir cows. There are two cattle farms at Karnal and Coimbatore, and a creamery at Anand.

The Indian Lac Research Institute in Namkum is engaged in fundamental and applied research in the entomology and chemistry

COMMODITY COMMITTEES

The Indian Central Committees for cotton, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, coco-nuts, areca-nuts and tobacco operate and subsidise a number of research schemes at various stations and sub-stations.

Cotton Committee

With a view to meeting the deficiency in long-staple cotton, the Indian Central Cotton Committee has been trying to evolve suitable strains of this variety and to popularise it in the country. At the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, which is jointly financed by the Committee and the Madhya Pradesh Government, important research in the botany, physiology, breeding and genetics of cotton is undertaken.

Jute Committee

Research and extension work on jute is undertaken on behalf of the Indian Central Jute Committee by (i) the Jute Agricultural Research Institute, (ii) the Technological Research Laboratories, (iii) the Economic Research Section and (iv) the Publicity Section. The Committee also sponsors schemes of fundamental research at the University of Calcutta, the Bose Research Institute and the Presidency College, Calcutta.

Oilseeds Committee

An important scheme, sponsored by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, aims at assessing the relative nutritive values of oil cakes obtained by the expeller and *gham* processes. The scheme is in progress at Izzatnagar.

Sugarcane Committee

The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology at Kanpur was established in 1936 and is now maintained by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. It conducts research in sugar technology, renders technical assistance to factories and trains students. In recent years, the Institute has tried

to find out whether the use of sulphur can be eliminated in the production of white sugar.

Coco-nut Committee

The Indian Central Coco-nut Committee has two research stations at Kasaragod and Kayangulam and four regional stations (three in Travancore-Cochin and one in Orissa) which conduct research on the coco-nut. The Kasaragod station has a nursery which proposes to grow 10,000 seedlings annually.

Areca-nut Committee

The Indian Central Areca-nut Committee subsidises a number of research schemes. The regional area-nut research stations in Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and south Kanara have been started with the help of the Committee.

Among the other important research stations are the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Delhi, and the three fisheries research stations at Barrackpore, Mandapam and Bombay.

Besides these institutions, there are 22 agricultural colleges affiliated to the various universities, some with well-equipped research sections.

TABLE LXXXII

CROP CALENDAR

Name of crop	Duration
Kharif	November 1 to October 31
Rabi	May 1 to April 30
Rice	November 1 to October 31
Wheat	May 1 to April
Sugarcane	November 1 to October 31
Cotton	September 1 to August 31
Jute . . .	July 1 to June 30
Kharif oilseeds	November 1 to October 31
Rabi oilseeds	April 1 to March 31
Tea	January 1 to December 31
Coffee	July 1 to June 30

Note:—The beginning of the period generally denotes the time when the crops arrive at the market.

TABLE LXXXIII

CROP SEASON

Principal crops: seasons and duration

Crop	Season		Duration[a]	
Rice[b]	Winter		5½—6	months
	Autumn		4—4½	,,
	Summer		2—3	,,
Wheat	*Rabi*		5—5½	,,
Jowar	*Kharif*		4½—5½	,,
	Rabi		4½—5	,,
	Zaid Kharif		2½	,,
Bajra	*Kharif*		4½	,,
Maize	*Kharif*		4—4½	,,
Ragi	*Kharif*		3½	,,
Barley	*Rabi*		5—5½	,,
Gram	*Rabi*		6	,,
Sugarcane	Perennial		12—15	,,
Sesamum	*Kharif*		3½—4	,,
	Rabi		5	,,
Ground-nut	*Kharif*	Early	4—4½	,,
		Late	4½—5	,,
Rape and mustard	*Rabi*		4—5	,,
	Zaid Rabi		4	,,
Linseed	*Rabi*		5—5½	,,
Castor	*Kharif*	Early	6	,,
		Others	8	,,
Cotton	*Kharif*	Early	6—7	,,
		Late	7—8	,,
Jute	*Kharif*		6—7	,,

([a]) Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

([b]) Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below:

State	Season	State	Season
Assam ..	Autumn or *Ahu* or *Aus* Winter or *Sali* or *Bao* Spring or *Borro*	Bombay	Early Middle Late
W. Bengal ..	Autumn or *Bhadoi* or *Aus* Winter or *Aman* Summer or *Boro*	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Bihar ..	Autumn or *Bhadoi* Winter or *Aghani*	Madras	First crop Second crop
Orissa ..	Autumn or *Bhadoi* Winter	Uttar Pradesh	Early Late

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Jathar and Beri: *Indian Economics*

2. Central Statistical Organisation, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India:
   (i) *Statistical Abstract, India*, 1951-52.
   (ii) *Monthly Abstract of Statistics.*

3. Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India:
   (i) *Abstract of Agricultural Statistics, India*, 1952.
   (ii) *Indian Livestock Statistics*, 1951.
   (iii) *Indian Crop Calendar*
   (iv) *Agricultural Situation in India (Monthly)*
   (v) *Agricultural Legislation in India, Vol. 2—Consolidation of Holdings.*

4. Planning Commission, Government of India.
   (i) *The First Five-Year Plan*
   (ii) *Five-Year Plan. Progress Report for* 1953-54.

5. Ministry of Food and Agriculture: *Report*, 1953.

CHAPTER XIV

LAND REFORM

The genesis of the present agrarian problem in India is to be traced to the permanent settlement which the East India Company made with the *zamindars*, who, under the chaotic conditions which prevailed after the disintegration of the Moghul empire, had begun to claim many more rights over the land than had previously belonged to them. Towards the close of the eighteenth century when the East India Company decided to make a permanent settlement with the *zamindars* in Bengal recognising their proprietary interest in the land, they were guided solely by considerations of political and administrative expediency. In the early stage of the settlement, when land appeared to be in plenty and reliable tenants difficult to find, the possibility of the abrogation of the rights of the original occupants, the *zamindars*, had not been foreseen by the British. To them the maintenance of law and order and smooth collection of revenue were the main considerations

Following this step, there was expansion in cultivation, and the collection of revenue was placed on a firm and sure footing. The system was therefore extended to Bihar, Banaras and parts of Madras. In Madras, however, there was opposition to the wholesale introduction of the *zamindari* system, and revenue had to be settled directly with the cultivators. In Agra and Oudh, joint and communal ownership of land under the *mahalwari* system continued to be the rule, and this was later extended to the Punjab and the Central Provinces In the latter, however, it was applied with the important modification that the *malguzars*, who were the revenue farmers under the Marathas, were recognised as heads of villages with proprietary rights. In result the system in the Central Provinces came very near the *zamindari* settlement Thus the major part of north and central India came under a system of land organisation which gave legal sanction to the growth of a powerful landed aristocracy. This new class of intermediaries between the State and the tillers quickly exploited the privileges conferred on them by the arbitrary enhancement of rents and the eviction of unwanted tenants.

The general deterioration in the agrarian economy resulting from the gradual elimination of cottage industries in the face of growing competition from British manufactured goods quickened the pace of the impoverishment of the Indian peasantry. To make matters worse, the prevailing laws of inheritance continued to render a substantial proportion of holdings uneconomic through sub-division and fragmentation. The increasing dependence of a rapidly expanding population on agriculture in a feudal and colonial economy tightened further the pressure on land, which was gradually passing into the hands of money-lenders and intermediaries.

After nearly fifty years the evil effects of the new land settlement enforced by the East India Company came to be felt. Subsequent efforts by the British Government to remedy the situation through legislation, such as the Bengal Rent Act of 1859, the Tenancy Act of 1885, the Madras Estate Land Act of 1908 and the Acts of 1928 and 1938, etc., resulted only in slight amelioration of the condition of the peasantry, while the basic pattern of land organisation remained the same. It was not till the Re-

port of the Land Revenue Commission, Bengal, was submitted in 1940 that the Government came to realise the pressing need for urgent and radical reform in land organisation and the technique of farming. The emergency created by World War II revealed the sombre fact that, notwithstanding the predominantly agricultural nature of its economy, India was hardly self-supporting in the matter of food production.

After Independence

The problem had to be tackled by the Government of independent India within the framework of the Constitution and the fundamental rights guaranteed therein. The Five Year Plan, which came into operation in April 1951, drew up a scheme of land reform for the entire country. But even before this, legislation had been undertaken for the abolition of intermediaries in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and Pepsu. Implementation of the legislation in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was, however, delayed by the *zamindars*, who contested its validity.

The main recommendations of the Planning Commission in regard to land reform are as follows:

(1) The abolition of all intermediaries between the State and tillers;

(2) Tenancy reform designed to reduce rents and give tenants an opportunity to acquire permanent rights over the land by payment of fixed compensation, subject to the landlords' right to resume cultivation of a certain area for his personal cultivation;

(3) Fixation of ceilings on holdings;

(4) Reorganisation of agriculture through consolidation of holdings and prevention of further fragmentation, and the development of co-operative village management and co-operative farming.

The Central Committee

In pursuance of the Planning Commission's recommendation, a Central Committee for Land Reform was constituted by the Government of India in May 1953 The Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission as well as the Minister for Home Affairs and States, was to guide the Land Reforms wing of the Planning Commission in its examination of the land reform proposals of the State Governments.

Since the launching of the first Five Year Plan, land reform legislation has been adopted in a number of States. Abolition of intermediaries has been either fully or substantially effected in the States of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. In Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan it has been partially implemented. The legislation awaits implementation in Assam, West Bengal, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

COMPENSATION

Except in Jammu and Kashmir, compensation is being paid to intermediaries who have been divested of their rights in the land. The total estimated expenditure on this account payable by the State Governments where legislation has already been enacted amounts to Rs. 370·4

crore, besides rehabilitation grants amounting to Rs. 89·9 crore. The two States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar between them share nearly 70 per cent of this total amount of Rs. 460·3 crore. In the long run, when the payment of compensation has been completed, there will be a net additional increase in State revenue as a result of the abolition of intermediaries.

The main recommendations of the Five Year Plan on tenancy reform consist of : (1) scaling down of rents ; (2) security of tenure , and (3) grant of the right to tenants to purchase their holdings.

Many of the States have prescribed maximum rents which do not exceed the limits suggested by the Planning Commission. In States such as Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin and Bhopal further action for reducing rents or for prescribing a maximum limit has been found necessary. In Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, legislation has been passed to enable the existing cultivators to retain their lands and acquire ownership rights. The legislation forbids forcible eviction of tenants who are in cultivating possession of land. Rajasthan's Tenancy Bill is before the State Legislature. In Madhya Bharat all sub-tenants in *jagirdari* and *zamindari* areas have been invested with the right to acquire ownership provided it is exercised within two years of the commencement of the Act.

With minor variations, legislation has been passed in Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Himachal Pradesh, Pepsu, Saurashtra and Kutch allowing the landlord to resume a limited area for personal cultivation In the Punjab, however, the right of purchase has been confered only on those tenants who have held land continuously for 12 years. In the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore, the right of purchase has not been conferred on the tenants but the landlords' right of resumption has, however, been restricted.

In Jammu and Kashmir, a ceiling of 22¾ acres has been imposed on landowners' holdings Lands in excess of this limit have been transferred to the actual tiller with rights of ownership and without any obligation to pay compensation. In West Bengal, the legislation provides for the State acquisition of rent-receiving interests above the limit of 33 acres.

For the fixation of ceilings on holdings, the Planning Commission has recommended that the States should work out detailed plans having regard to the agrarian problems in their respective areas. Before the commencement of the Plan period, no State except Uttar Pradesh had enacted legislation for limiting acquisition of land in the future In this State the limit was placed at 30 acres. Limits have since been imposed on future acquisition in the following States:

Bihar	..	30 acres for a family of five , 45 acres in the hilly district of Chota Nagpur.
Hyderabad	..	For single-crop wet land, 7 to 9 acres. for chalka soil, 30 to 60 acres. for black cotton or laterite soils 21 to 36 acres. For lands in the Project areas, six acres for the family.
Saurashtra	..	Three economic holdings.
Delhi	..	30 standard acres.

With the exception of Hyderabad, no State has made any provision for regulating standards of cultivation and land management, and for the resumption of land in case of failure of the landlord to conform to the prescribed standards. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands' Act, 1950, as amended in 1954, prescribes standards of cultivation. It also provides for the assumption of management of holdings equal to or more than three family holdings if the cultivation falls below the prescribed standards, and the acquisition of land the management of which has been assumed in public interest on payment of compensation. In Himachal Pradesh, the Land Reform Act provides for the assumption of management by the State Government of holdings of 30 acres or more in Chamba district wherever the standards of cultivation require improvement In other areas where the assessed land revenue is Rs. 125 or more, the management of land is liable to be assumed by the State if the prescribed standards of cultivation are not maintained. In Orissa, the Agricultural Lands Act of 1951 provides for the observance of the minimum standards of cultivation regardless of the size of holdings. In a number of other States, powers have been assumed by the Government to take over land which remains uncultivated or uncared for.

Census of Land Holdings

An important recommendation of the Planning Commission is that all the States should co-operate in conducting a census of land holdings The census is expected to be completed by the middle of 1955 In States such as West Bengal and Bihar, where village records are incomplete, the State Governments have agreed to carry out sample surveys.

Sub-Division and Fragmentation

The operation of these laws of inheritance has resulted in the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The Planning Commission has, therefore, recommended appropriate measures to be taken in every State not only to prevent a further fragmentation of holdings but also for their consolidation, either on a voluntary and co-operative basis or under governmental persuasion. Measures to prevent further sub-division and fragmentation include restrictions on partition or transfer below specified limits. The Uttar Pradesh Government has fixed 6½ acres as the limit. Hyderabad has fixed a basic holding ranging from 2 to 24 acres. Delhi has prescribed 8 standard acres and Madhya Bharat and Bhopal 15 acres. Vindhya Pradesh has prescribed 5 acres for irrigated land and 10 acres for dry land. Rajasthan has drawn up legislation on these lines but the ceiling has still to be determined by the State Government. In Bombay, Punjab, Orissa, and Pepsu the legislation for the consolidation of holdings also empowers the State Governments to limit the size of holdings.

Consolidation of Holdings

In the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, legislation has been adopted for the consolidation of holdings. The methods adopted in the States vary in matters of detail. The Acts of Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir permit the Government to exercise partial compulsion on a minority of landholders when a specified number of persons in an area express a desire for the consolidation of holdings. The Uttar Pradesh Government has put into operation a scheme for the compulsory consolidation of scattered holdings. The scheme is in operation in the two districts of Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur. The estimated cost of the whole

scheme is about Rs. 20 crore. Under the scheme, the beneficiaries themselves will have to bear the consolidation cost which works out at Rs. 4 per cent. The Government plans to extend the operation of the scheme to the entire State in two years. Legislation in some of the other States enables the Government to undertake the consolidation of holdings on its own initiative. In the States of Andhra, Bihar and Madras, Bills on the subject are in the process of enactment. Where consolidation has been actively undertaken, as in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, it has been done by co-operative societies, while in Bombay, Pepsu, Delhi and to some extent in Punjab, consolidation schemes have been included in the State Five Year Plans.

Reservation of Land for Common Purposes

Since the idea of community development and welfare forms the basis of all agrarian reform and rural welfare schemes in the Five Year Plan, it has been found necessary to provide land for common use and public utilities. A necessary corollary of the process of consolidation, therefore, is the reservation of land for such community purposes. The Punjab Government have decided, under powers conferred by the Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1948, that land should be reserved compulsorily at a graduated scale of 5 to 50 acres in all villages with an area exceeding 150 acres, such reserved land being placed under the management of village *panchayats* and administered under the Gram Panchayat Act, 1925. The income of the land will be utilised by these local bodies for the common benefit of all. The U.P. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1954, prescribes the basis on which tenure holders will contribute land required for purposes of public utility.

Co-operative Farming

In the larger interests of agriculture and in view of the potentialities of co-operative effort, the Planning Commission has recommended the voluntary grouping of small and middle-class owners into co-operative farming societies, which should receive special facilities from the State Governments. Another recommendation of the Commission is to set apart newly reclaimed land as well as culturable waste land for settlement on co-operative lines of groups of landless agricultural workers. Implementation of these suggestions has been actively undertaken in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. The Bombay Government drew up a comprehensive scheme in 1949 for the formation of co-operative farming societies. It has assisted these societies with loans and subsidies to the extent of Rs. 8·3 lakh, and on April 1, 1954, 256 co-operative farming societies covering an area of 76,817 acres of land were in existence. Uttar Pradesh introduced co-operative farming on an experimental basis in 1950-51. At the end of 1952-53, the total number of co-operative societies organised under the 'land colonisation' scheme was 88. The total area under co-operative farms was 32,406 acres at the end of 1953, and the share capital of the societies amounted to Rs. 9·81 lakh.

Collective farming has also been undertaken in several States. Five such societies have been registered in Saurashtra and three of them have started working. Bhopal has five with a total membership of 124, and Tripura and Coorg one each. The Government of Hyderabad have encouraged the formation of co-operative societies by the grant of concessions and facilities in the shape of reduction of land revenue, reduction in or exemption from agricultural income-tax, free technical advice, and subsidies and loans at concessional rates. According to the Planning Commission, the slow progress in the development of co-operative farming in

India has been due largely to the attachment of the peasantry to the land, suspicion of innovation, dispute and dissensions among small holders.

The Bhoodan movement

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement was conceived by Acharya Vinoba Bhave early in 1951, when he happened to be touring the Telengana district of Hyderabad State. There was agrarian unrest in the district caused by land hunger on the part of cultivators. In appealing to the landlords for gifts of land he has been applying the Gandhian principle of peaceful persuasion.

Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Vinoba Bhave says: "In a just and equitable order of society land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled." The main objective is to "propagate the right thought" by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts. He describes the *Bhoodan* movement as a kind of *satyagraha* or peaceful revolution.

From small beginnings in 1951, Acharya Bhave's *Bhoodan* movement has now been extended over the length and breadth of India Collections of gifts till October 5, 1954 totalled 36,00,000 acres The total number of donors was 3,49,150. The land distributed amounted to 96,497 acres among 27,317 families.

TABLE LXXXIV

SIZE OF HOLDINGS

(Proprietory and Occupancy Holdings)

(In thousands)

Size (in acres)		Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area (acres)	Percentage of area	Remarks
1. **Uttar Pradesh**						
0--5	..	9,971	81 2	16,024	38 8	The entire occupied area prior to merger, which was 90% of the present occupied area, was included in the inquiry.
5—10	..	1,563	12 7	10,824	26 1	
10—16	..	440	3 6	5,464	13 2	
16—25	..	190	1·6	3,694	9 0	
Over 25	.	114	0 9	5,310	12 9	
Total	.	12,278	100 0	41,316	100 0	
2. **Bombay**						
0—5	..	1,313	52 31	3,672	14 00	Figures relate to the entire *ryotwari* area prior to merger.
5—15	..	707	28·18	6,548	24 95	
15—25	..	274	10 90	5,163	19 68	
25—100	..	201	8·02	8,114	30 92	
100—500	..	14	0 57	2,314	8 82	
Over 500	..	1*	0 02	428	1·63	*The actual number is 563.
Total	..	2,510	100·00	26,239	100 00	

SIZE OF HOLDINGS—(*contd.*)

(*In thousands*)

Size in acres	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area (acres)	Percentage of area	Remarks
3. **Madhya Pradesh**					
0—5 ..	1,296	51 5	2,856	10 0	Figures relate to 77% of the total occupied area of the State The remaining 23% area not covered by the inquiry forms part of the merged territories
5—10 ..	493	19 5	3,528	12 0	
10—20 ..	375	14 8	5,656	18 6	
20—50 ..	269	10 7	8,453	28 9	
50—100 ..	63	2 5	4,110	14 0	
100—500 ..	26	0 9	3,680	12 9	
Over 500 ..	0 93	0·04	1,067	3 6	
Total ..	2,522.93	100 0	29,350	100 0	
4. **Orissa**					
0—5 ..	—	71 2	—	30 1	The data are based on a sample survey conducted in different parts of the State covering an area of 60,230 acres
5—10 ..	—	15 3	—	22 0	
10—20 ..	—	7 1	—	20 8	
20—50	—	3 0	—	17 1	
50—100	—	0 3	—	4 1	
Over 100	—	0 1	—	5 9	
Total	—	100 0	—	100 0	
5. **Bihar**					
0—5 .	—	83 3	—	—	The data are based on a sample survey which was not considered adequate The figures are therefore to be taken as indicative of the general situation
5—10 ..	—	3 1	—	—	
10—15 .	—	7 8	—	—	
15—30 .	—	2 5	—	—	
30—50 .	—	2 0	—	—	
50 and above	—	1 0	—	—	
Total ..	—	100 0	—	—	
6. **Assam**					
0—5 ..	—	66 1	—	26 0	The sample survey relates to 26,000 acres in 5,295 holdings.
5—10 ..	—	22 5	—	32 9	
Over 10 ..	—	11 4	—	41 1	
Total ..	—	100 0	—	100 0	
7. **Madras**					
Holdings assessed on:					
1. Rs 10 and less	5,906	82·2	11,356	41 2	The data relate to the *ryotwari* area, which represents 82 % of the total area, and represent estimates.
2 Over Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs 30	822	11 4	7,504	27 2	

SIZE OF HOLDINGS—(*contd*)

(*In thousands*)

Size in acres	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area (acres)	Percentage of area	Remarks
3 Over Rs 30 but not exceeding Rs. 50 .	264	3 7	2,826	10 2	The holdings include joint *pattas*.
4. Over Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs 100 (23-45 acres) ..	137	1 9	2,337	8 5	The area in individual holdings in the larger size groups may, therefore, be considerably smaller
5 Over Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs 250 (45-114 acres) ..	46	0 6	1,692	6 0	
6. Over Rs. 250 (over 114 acres)	14	0 2	1,876	6 9	
Total ..	7,189	100 0	27,591	100 0	
8. Mysore					
0—5 .	820	66 2	2,061	25 3	The entire area of the State was included in the inquiry
5—10 ..	265	21 2	2,002	24 0	
10—50	144	11 4	2,898	35 0	
50—100 .	11	0 9	856	10 3	
100—500 .	2	0 2	379	4 6	
Over 500	0 1	0 1	67	0 8	
Total .	1,242 1	100 0	8,263	100 0	
9. Travancore-Cochin					
0—5 .	1,541	94 1	1,322	44	
5—10 .	56	3 4	368	13	
10—15 .	21	1 3	253	9	
15—25	11	0 7	207	7	
25—50	4	0 3	158	5	
50—100	2	0 1	118	4	
Over 100 ..	1	0 1	493	18	
Total ..	1,636	100 0	2,914	100	
10. PEPSU					
0—5	239	45 4	518	8 2	The entire area of the State was included in the inquiry.
5—10	93	17 6	680	10 7	
10—20 ..	107	20 3	1,572	24 8	
20—50	71	13 4	2,072	32 6	
50—100	—	—	543	8·6	
100—500 ..	17	3 3	227	3·5	
Over 500 ..					
Total ..	527	100 0	6,347	100·0	

SIZE OF HOLDINGS—*(contd.)*

(In thousands)

Size in acres	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area (acres)	Percentage of area	Remarks
11. **Delhi**					
0—10 ..	—	—	—	—	
10—20 ...	30	—	10	—	
20—50 ..	1	—	45	—	
50—100 ..	0 2	—	17	—	
Over 100 ..	0 1	—	13	—	
Total .	31 3	—	85	—	
12 **Himachal Pradesh**					
0--5	69	95 0	83	71	The data relate to Chamba district only
5—10 .	2	3 0	13	11	
10 –15 .	1	2 0	12	10	
Over 15 .	1	0 1	1	8	
Total ..	73	100 0	119	100	
13 **Coorg**					
0– 5	42	76 0	128	30·0	The entire area of the State is included
5--10	7	12 0	54	13 0	
10—15 ..	3	5 0	31	7 0	
15—25 ..	2	3 0	34	8 0	
25—50 ..	1	2 0	31	7 0	
50—100	0 5	1 0	35	8 0	
100—500 .	0 4	1 0	95	23 0	
Over 500 ..	0 0	—	15	4 0	
Total .	53 9	100 0	423	100 0	

14. **West Bengal**
Percentage of cultivators according to size of holdings

Size in acres	According to Floud Commission's report (per cent)	According to the Census report (per cent)
0—2 .	41 9	34 4
2—4 ..	20 6	27 6
Over 4 ..	37 5	38·0

TABLE LXXXV

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE, 1951

(In thousand persons)

State	Total population	Agricultural population				Non-agricultural population	Percentage of agricultural to total population
		Cultivators of land (owned and unowned) and their families	Cultivating labourers and their dependents	Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	Total (3, 4, 5)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	9,044	6,394	157	82	6,633	2,411	73·3
Bihar	40,226	25,569	8,795	247	34,611	5,615	86·0
Bombay	35,956	18,134	3,253	712	22,098	13,858	61·5
Madhya Pradesh	21,248	11,469	4,336	344	16,149	5,099	70·0
Madras	57,016	25,390	10,393	1,238	37,022	19,994	64·9
Orissa	14,646	9,589	1,804	220	11,612	3,034	79·3
Punjab	12,641	6,838	963	268	8,069	4,438	63·8
Uttar Pradesh	63,216	42,617	3,612	668	46,897	16,319	74·2
West Bengal	24,810	11,004	3,042	149	14,195	10,615	57·2
Hyderabad	18,655	9,066	3,200	449	12,715	5,940	68·2
Madhya Bharat	7,954	4,824	849	72	5,744	2,210	72·2
Mysore	9,075	5,465	616	262	6,343	2,732	69·9
PEPSU	3,494	2,094	359	82	2,535	959	72·6
Rajasthan	15,291	10,118	475	244	10,837	4,454	70·9
Saurashtra	4,137	1,701	156	73	1,929	2,208	46·6
Travancore-Cochin	9,280	3,104	1,872	115	5,090	4,190	54·8
Ajmer	693	281	20	14	315	378	45·5
Bhopal	836	371	167	10	548	288	65·6
Bilaspur	126	111	2	1	114	12	90·0
Coorg	229	101	25	7	132	97	57·6
Delhi	1,744	137	29	6	172	1,572	9·9

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE, 1951—(contd)

(In thousand persons)

State	Total Population	Agricultural population				Non-agricultural population	Percentage of agricultural to total population
		Cultivators of land (owned and unowned and their families	Cultivating labourers and their dependents	Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	Total (3,4,5)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	983	895	9	10	914	69	93·0
Kutch	568	213	17	9	239	329	42·1
Manipur	578	469	1	12	482	96	83·4
Tripura	639	438	31	12	481	158	75 3
Vindhya Pradesh	3 575	2,466	630	19	3,114	460	87·1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	4	(c)	(c)	4	27	12 9
Total (a)	3,56,691	1 98,860	44,812	5,324	2,48,996	1,07,560	69 8
Sikkim	138	126	(c)	(c)	126	12	91 3
GRAND TOTAL (b)	3,56,829	1 98 986	44,812	5,324	2,49,122	1,07,572	69 8

(a) Includes 1,35,000 persons for whom details are not available
(b) Excludes Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam for which occupational classification is not available.
(c) Below 500 persons

Note—(i) Land is deemed to be owned if it is held on any tenure (by whatever name it is known locally) which carries with it the right of permanent occupancy for purpose of cultivation Such right should be heritable It may be (but not necessarily) also transferable.
(ii) A cultivator is distinguished from a 'cultivating labourer' as the person who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation. All cultivating labourers are employees of cultivators.

Source: Census of India, Paper No. 1, 1952.

ANNEXURE

PART A STATES

ASSAM

THE ASSAM STATE ACQUISITION OF ZAMINDARIS ACT 1951: Received the assent of the President on July 27, 1951

An Act to provide for the acquisition by the State of the interests of proprietors and tenure-holders and certain other interests, in the permanently-settled areas and certain other estates in the districts of Goalpara, Garo hills and Cachar.

BIHAR

THE BIHAR LAND REFORMS ACT 1950: An Act to provide for the transference to the State of the interests of proprietors and tenure-holders in land, and of the mortgages and lessees of such interests, including interests in trees, forests, fisheries, jalkars, ferries, bazars, mines and minerals, and to provide for the constitution of a Land Commission for the State of Bihar with powers to advise the State Government on the agrarian policy to be pursued by the State Government consequent upon such transference and for other matters connected therewith.

BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY BHAGHDARI AND NARWADARI TENURES ABOLITION ACT 1949: An Act to abolish the Bhaghdari and Narwadari tenures in the Province of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MALEKI TENURE ABOLITION ACT 1949. An Act to abolish the Maleki tenure in the Province of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY TALUQDARI TENURE ABOLITION ACT 1949: An Act to abolish the taluqdari tenure in the province of Bombay

THE PANCH MAHAL MEHWASSI TENURE ABOLITION ACT 1949 An Act to abolish the Mehwassi tenure in Kalol taluka in the district of Panch Mahals

THE BOMBAY KOTHI ABOLITION ACT 1949 An Act to abolish the kothi tenure in the State of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PARAGANA AND KULKARNI WATANS (ABOLITION) ACT 1950 An Act to abolish paragans and Kulkarni Watans in the State of Bombay

THE BOMBAY WATWA VAZIFDARI RIGHTS ABOLITION ACT 1950 An Act to abolish the Vazifdari rights in the village of Watwa in the Daskroi taluka in the District of Ahmedabad.

THE SALSETTE ESTATES (LAND REVENUE EXEMPTION) ABOLITION ACT 1951: An Act to abolish exemption from land revenue enjoyed by holders of certain estates in the Island of Salsette in the Bombay suburban and Thana districts in the State of Bombay

MADHYA PRADESH

MADHYA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL RYOTS AND TENANTS (ACQUISITION OF PRIVILEGES) ACT 1950 Received the assent of the Governor on May 6, 1950, assent first published in Madhya Pradesh Gazette on May 12, 1950

An Act to provide for payments by ryots and tenants with a view to facilitate the abolition of proprietary rights in estates, mahals and alienated lands and protection from ejectment and for certain other matters

MADHYA PRADESH ABOLITION OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS (ESTATES, MAHALS, ALIENATED LANDS) ACT 1950 Received the assent of the President on January 22, 1951; assent first published in the Madhya Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary on January 26, 1951.

An Act to provide for the acquisition of the rights of proprietors in estates, mahals, alienated villages and alienated lands in Madhya Pradesh and to make provision for other matters connected therewith.

MADRAS

THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT 1948: An Act to provide for the repeal of the Permanent Settlement, the acquisition of the rights of land-holders in permanently settled and certain other estates in the province of Madras, and the introduction of the ryotwari settlement in such estates.

ORISSA

THE ORISSA ESTATES ABOLITION ACT 1951: Received the assent of the President on January 23, 1952. First published in an extraordinary issue of the Orissa Gazette, dated February 9, 1952

An Act to provide for the abolition of all the rights, title and interest in land of intermediaries, by whatever name known, including the mortgages and lessees of such

interest, between the ryots and the State of Orissa, for vesting in the said State of the said Rights, title and interest and to make provision for other matters connected therewith.

PUNJAB

THE PUNJAB OCCUPANCY TENANTS (VESTING OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS) ACT 1951 : An Act to vest proprietary rights in occupancy tenants and to provide for payment of compensation to the landlords whose rights are extinguished and for certain consequential and incidental matters.

THE PUNJAB ABOLITION OF ALA MALIKIYAT AND TALUKDARI RIGHTS ACT 1951 : An Act to abolish the rights of superior proprietors, to confer full proprietary rights on inferior proprietors in land held by them and to provide for payment of compensation to the superior proprietors whose rights are extinguished and for certain consequential and incidental matters.

UTTAR PRADESH

THE UNITED PROVINCES AGRICULTURAL TENANTS (ACQUISITION OF PRIVILEGES) ACT 1949 : Received the assent of the Governor on August 10, 1949 under Section 75 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, and was published in the United Provinces Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated August 11, 1949.

An Act to provide for payments by tenants with a view to facilitating the abolition of zamindari and to provide for reduction of rent and protection from ejectment and for certain other matters.

THE UTTAR PRADESH ZAMINDARI ABOLITION AND LAND REFORMS ACT 1951 : (Authoritative English text of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Vinash aur Bhumi-Vyavastha, Adhiniyam)

An Act to provide for the abolition of the zamindari system, which involves intermediaries between the tiller and the State in Uttar Pradesh and for the acquisition of their rights, title and interest and to reform the law relating to land tenure consequent upon such abolition and acquisition and to make provision for other matters connected therewith.

PART B STATES

HYDERABAD

THE SARF-I-KHAS (MERGER) REGULATION, 1358 FASLI · Hyderabad Reg XLI of 1358 Fasli (Received the assent to H E H the Nizam on 11th Shuban-ul-Moazzam, Hijri corresponding to Amardad 9, 1358 F)

THE HYDERABAD (ABOLITION OF JAGIRS) REGULATION, 1358 FASLI :

THE HYDERABAD JAGIRS (COMMUTATION) REGULATION 1359 FASLI

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR BIG LANDED ESTATES ABOLITION ACT SAMVAT 2007 An Act to provide for the abolition of big landed estates and their transfer to actual tillers

GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR RESUMPTION OF JAGIRS ORDER 1951.

MADHYA BHARAT

THE UNITED STATE OF GWALIOR, INDORE AND MALWA (MADHYA BHARAT) JAGIR LAND RECORDS MANAGEMENT ACT SAMVAT 2006 · (Received the assent of His Highness the Rajpramukh on April 25, 1949).

An Act to provide for taking over of the management of land records of the jagirs of the united states of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat) by the Government

THE MADHYA BHARAT ZAMINDARI ABOLITION ACT SAMVAT 2008 Having been reserved by the Rajpramukh under Article 31(4) of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the President, received his assent on June 5, 1951

An Act providing for the improvement of agriculture and the financial condition of agriculturists by abolition and acquisition of the rights of proprietors in villages, *mahals*, *chaks* or blocks settled on the zamindari system and for other matters connected therewith.

THE MADHYA BHARAT ABOLITION OF JAGIRS ACT 1951 (SAMVAT 2008) · (Having been reserved by the Rajpramukh under Article 31(4) of the Constitution of India for the consideration of the President, received his assent on November 27, 1951.

MYSORE

THE MYSORE (PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS) INAMS ABOLITION BILL 1953 Passed on March 8, 1954, with amendments.

PEPSU

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION ABOLITION OF BISWEDARI ORDINANCE. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law regarding abolition of occupancy tenures and settlement of disputes between occupancy tenants and landlords, as contained in Farman-i-Shahi No. 6 of March 11, 1947

RAJASTHAN

THE RAJASTHAN LAND REFORMS AND RESUMPTION OF JAGIRS ACT 1952: Received the assent of the President on February 13, 1952.

An Act to provide for the resumption of jagir lands and other measures of land reform

SAURASHTRA

THE SAURASHTRA LAND REFORMS ACT 1951 An Act to provide for certain measures of land reform in Saurashtra.

THE SAURASHTRA BARKHALI ABOLITION ACT, 1951 · An Act to provide for certain measures for the abolition of Barkhali tenure in Saurashtra

THE SAURASHTRA ESTATE ACQUISITION ACT 1952 An Act to provide for the acquisition of certain estates of Girasdars and Barkhalidars and for certain other matters.

PART C STATE

VINDHYA PRADESH

THE VINDHYA PRADESH ABOLITION OF JAGIRS AND LAND REFORMS ACT, 1952: An Act to provide for the resumption of all jagir lands in the State and for certain other measures of land reform.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ministry of Food and Agriculture: *Agriculture in India Vol. IV*
2. H D. Malaviya : *Land Reforms in India*
3. Planning Commission *Progress of the Five Year Plan* (1953-54)
4. Ministry of Home Affairs : *Census of India, Paper No. I*, 1952

CHAPTER XV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Efforts for community development are to be traced back to 1946 when experiments in intensive rural development were carried out at Sevagram in Uttar Pradesh, at the Sarvodaya centres in Bombay, under the *firka* development scheme in Madras and at the pilot projects at Etawah and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh The success of these undertakings encouraged the Planning Commission to draw up the Community Development Programme as an integral part of the Five Year Plan The Commission accordingly provided a sum of Rs. 90 crore in the Plan for the setting up of a number of community development blocks and national extension services all of which together envisage the establishment of a network of development services throughout the country in the course of ten years. To begin with, only areas with assured rainfall and facilities for irrigation and soil capable of giving quick returns were selected for intensive development.

Fifty-five community projects were launched in various States on October 2, 1952 Each project area comprises about 200 villages, covering an area of 450 to 500 square miles with a population of about 2,00,000 and a cultivated area of about 1,50 000 acres The project area is divided into three development blocks The villages in each block are grouped into units of five, each group being served by a *gram sevak* (village level worker). The Community Project Programme includes two types of projects. In addition to those dealing exclusively with rural extension, there are projects of the composite type, which envisage, among other activities, the development of medium and small-scale industries and town-planning The programme during the first Five Year Plan is to bring about one-fourth of the rural population under the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service, thus covering a population of 74 million out of a total rural population of about 295 million people. In 1952-53, the projects covered a population of 18·03 millions. In 1953-54, 3·93 millions were covered by 53 community development blocks and during the same period 18·70 million were brought under 259 National Extension Service Schemes. On October 2, 1954, 241 National Extension Schemes, covering an approximate population of 15·91 millions, were inaugurated. Thus, a total population of 56·57 millions has been brought under some scheme of community development or other within two years.

Objectives

The basic aims of the community development projects are to: (1) increase the agricultural output by every possible means ; (2) tackle the problem of unemployment in the rural areas (3) improve village communications , (4) foster primary education, public health and recreation in the villages , (5) improve housing , and (5) promote indigenous handicrafts and small-scale industries The success of the Community Development Programme depends, to a very large extent, on the urge and the ability of the villagers themselves to improve their lot through voluntary effort. The Government always stands by to offer guidance and a considerable measure of assistance, financial as well as technical, for the execution of development work.

Finance

The resources for the projects are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each project area, the Programme prescribes a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from the people in the form of money as well as labour. Where the State offers material assistance for the execution of these projects, its expenses are to be shared by the Central and the State Governments, the proportion being 3 to 1 in the case of non-recurring items The recurring expenses are to be shared equally between them. At the end of three years, however, it is expected that the expenses of the community blocks will be borne entirely by the State Governments. The Central Government's financial assistance to the State Governments for the recurring expenditure on personnel employed by them in the National Extension Service and Community Projects will continue for the Second Five Year Plan period also. The Centre's contribution will be 50 per cent of the total expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 crore for any year. The estimated expenditure on a basic type of community project (which does not include urban units) is Rs. 65 lakh, spread over a period of three years, of which Rs. 6·53 lakh is dollar expenditure. The estimated cost of an urban unit is about Rs. 11 lakh of which Rs. 4·5 lakh is in dollars.

The Government of India have extended the target date for the completion of the first set of 55 projects by one year. The information available about the progress of these projects during the last 18 months ending March 1954 shows that 2,42,966 compost pits were dug; 10,30,600 maunds of fertilisers, 3,83,800 maunds of seeds and 25,080 agricultural implements of various sorts were distributed; 1,67,200 demonstrations were held. 14,700 acres of land were sown with fruit and 28,799 acres with vegetables; and 104,100 acres of land were reclaimed. In addition, a substantial number of wells and tanks were constructed and repaired; pumping sets installed and various other irrigation measures undertaken, whereby an additional area of 3,11,000 acres of land was brought under irrigation.

In the field of animal husbandry, 383 breeding centres were started; 1,17,800 bulls were castrated, 720 pedigree bulls were supplied; 22,00,000 cattle inoculated and vaccinated and 7,52,000 treated. Besides, 20,500 pedigree birds were supplied and 22,50,000 fish were distributed

As for the construction of village roads, which is a prominent feature of the community development work, 5,830 miles of *kacha or* unmetalled roads, and 303 miles of metalled roads were constructed.

In the field of rural health and sanitation, 29,760 pits, over 8,000 rural laterines and 3,12,000 yards of drains were constructed. Besides, about 2,150 wells were sunk and about 32,600 wells renovated

In the sphere of education and social education, 2,052 new schools were started and 683 existing schools converted into schools of the basic type. The adult education centres started during this period numbered 5,764 and the recreation centres were 5,730. As for village housing, 4,150 new houses were constructed and 82,5000 renovated.

The expenditure incurred by the Government, including the cost of imported equipment, from October 1952 to March 1954, amounted to to Rs. 5·95 crore. It amounted to 36·53 per cent of the target, the total budget expenditure approved for the period being Rs 16·30 crore. The total voluntary contribution of the people under the various schemes including cash, labour, material, etc., amounted to Rs. 2·63 crore, being a

little less than half the total Government expenditure during the same period.

Community Development Blocks allotted in 1953-54

Within a year of the inauguration of the Programme on October 2, 1952, work was started on another 55 community development blocks. At the same time, the National Extension Service Programme was also approved. Both intensive development, as contemplated in the Community Development Programme and the Extension Service with a lesser programme of work thus came to be carried out simultaneously. The progress report for the six months ending March 1954 in respect of these new blocks is as follows:—

Compost pits dug	16,300
Fertilisers distributed	31,000 maunds
Seeds distributed	51,600 maunds
Area brought under fruit	320 acres
Land brought under vegetables	1,600 acres
Land reclaimed	5,400 acres
Land brought under irrigation	14,000 acres

In the field of animal husbandry, 11,700 bulls were castrated, 2,73,400 cattle inoculated and vaccinated and 30,100 cattle treated. Some 4,800 fingerlings were distributed.

Kacha road constructed	766 miles
Metal road built	19 miles

The total expenditure incurred by the Government on community development blocks for this period of six months amounted to Rs. 39·56 lakh which works out to Rs 74,600 per development block. The people's contribution in various forms amounted to Rs 19·55 lakh.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The formulation of the National Extension Service Scheme in April 1953 was a major development in the sphere of rural welfare in India. The Scheme was inaugurated in all the States on October 2, 1953. One-fourth of the rural population of the country will be covered by it in the course of the first Five Year Plan, and the entire country in ten years. Since the basic idea underlying both the Community Projects and the National Extension Service is the same, the two have been integrated under one agency at the Centre as well as in the States. The purpose of the Extension Scheme is to carry modern methods of agriculture to the farmers besides helping them to reorientate their outlook in other spheres.

The Community Development and the Extension Programmes are carried out simultaneously. The scope of the latter will, however, be relatively larger and more money will be invested in it. By the end of the present Plan, out of 84,700 villages and 56 million people, the Community Projects Programme will cover 35,500 villages with about 23 million people, while the National Extension Programme will cover the remainder. Between the two combined services, one out of every five villages will receive attention.

The selection of sites for the National Extension Service Scheme depends on the availability of resources, both internal and external, and the

response of the people. For purposes of administrative convenience and efficiency, the blocks are selected in such a manner that each constitutes a compact unit under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer or Sub-Collector. The Central Committee of the Community Project Administration has fixed 1961 as the year by which the entire country should be covered by the National Extension Service.

Financial Arrangements

The target of expenditure on the Scheme during the first Five Year Plan is Rs 101 crore. The Central Government bears 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure, while the rest of the expenditure is borne by the State Governments. In addition, the Central Government bears 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on the staff which will continue to function even after the completion of the Programme. In this manner about 85,000 persons, mostly technicians and trade workers, will have been absorbed by 1955-56

The Community Projects also receive some assistance from the Government of the U.S.A under the Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Programme. For the first set of 55 projects, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crore, the U.S. contribution comes to about 10 per cent consisting largely of equipment and supplies. Similar assistance has been provided by the U S. Government for the next instalment of 55 community development blocks launched in 1953. The National Extension Service, however, receives no foreign assistance.

Training of Workers

The successful implementation of the extension programme depends on the availability of trained personnel. Nearly 50 centres have been set up in different parts of the country to train multipurpose *gram sevaks* or village level workers, including those special centres which provide training for social education organisers and the Block Development Officers, who have to take charge of a unit of 100 villages, and various other types of auxiliary personnel in the spheres of public health, sanitation. etc. People selected by the State Governments are sent to these centres for training. On the completion of their training, the organisers take up field work in their respective States The Central Ministry of Education is also taking steps to open training centres for basic education teachers and for multipurpose overseers needed for the rural areas

The basic principle of the whole scheme is to secure from the people themselves the necessary labour and a good part of the finance required for individual projects. This is possible only when their co-operation is voluntary and stems from an urge to contribute individually and collectively for the common good. This again depends largely on the reorientation of their present outlook. The Community Development and National Extension Schemes are only the means by which such a change can be brought about quickly and effectively.

Organisation

In the execution of the Development Programme, a large share of the responsibility devolves on the State Governments. Generally, each State has a single authority responsible for the implementation of both the extension scheme and the community projects. This body, known as the State Development Committee, consists of the Chief Minister, Minister of Development and non-officials It lays down broad principles of policy. The Development Commissioner is the Secretary of the Committee, and he

co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments. In view of the difficult nature of the work entrusted to him, the Development Commissioner has the rank of Secretary to the Government with sufficient powers to direct and co-ordinate action in the various fields of development.

The Collector is the Chairman of the District Planning or Development Committee, and an extension officer known as the District Planning Officer is its Secretary. All the heads of development departments in the district are represented on the Committee which also includes the chairman and vice-chairman of the District Board.

In the sub-division, the Divisional Revenue Officer has been relieved of his routine duties by a special assistant so that he can function as an extension officer. While this remains the general pattern of organisation in the States, minor adjustments to suit local conditions have been made so as to ensure efficient and smooth working.

In securing the co-operation of the villagers, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, a voluntary non-political organisation of welfare workers, which seeks to co-ordinate the voluntary work of the villages in the various project areas, is expected to play an important role

Progress of National Extension Services

The progress of work in the 212 National Extension Blocks during the six months ending March 1954 is indicated below.

Fertilisers distributed	1,42,400 maunds
Seeds distributed	39,700 maunds
Land brought under fruit	2,400 acres
Land brought under vegetables	13,800 acres
Land reclaimed	19,200 acres
Land brought under irrigation	78,100 acres
Cattle treated	2,17,800
Fingerlings distributed	56,400
Unmetalled roads constructed	1,739 miles
Metalled road laid	71 miles

The expenditure incurred by the Government on this work was Rs 44 14 lakh, voluntary contribution exceeded this figure by 2 lakhs

TABLE LXXXVI

TRAINING CENTRES

(Specially set up for Project Personnel)

State	District	Location
1	2	3
Andhra	East Godavari	Samalkot
Assam	Sibsagar	Jorhat
Bihar	Patna	Patna
,,	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur
Bombay	Kaira	Anand
,,	Kolhapur	Kolhapur
,,	Dharwar	Dharwar

TRAINING CENTRES—(*contd.*)

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Powarkheda
"	Chanda	Sindewahi
Madras	Madurai	Gandhigram
"	S. Malabar	Parli
Orissa	Bolangir	Bolangir
Punjab	Karnal	Nilokheri
"	Gurdaspur	Batala
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Bakshi-ka-Talab
"	Almora	Hawalbagh
"	Jhansi	Chirgaon
"	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
"	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
"	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr
West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan Farm
"	Nadia	Fulia I
"	Nadia	Fulia II
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Himayatsagar
Madhya Bharat	Gwalior	Antri
Mysore	Mandya	Mandya
PEPSU	—	Nabha
Rajasthan	Kotah	Kotah
Saurashtra	Junagarh	Junagarh
Travancore-Cochin	Quilon	Mavelikara
Bhopal	—	Bairagarh
Himachal Pradesh	Mahasu	Mashobra
Vindhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	Nowgong
Jammu and Kashmir	—	Srinagar

SOCIAL EDUCATION TRAINING CENTRES

(For Training of Social Education Organisers)

Madras	Madurai	Gandhigram
Punjab	Karnal	Nilokheri
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Allahabad
West Bengal	Birbhum	Santiniketan
Hyderabad	—	Himayatsagar

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS' TRAINING CENTRES

(For Training of Officers incharge of a Project Block consisting of 100 villages)

Bihar	Ranchi	Dipatoli Camp
Punjab	Karnal	Nilokheri
Hyderabad	—	Himayatsagar

PUBLIC HEALTH ORIENTATION TRAINING CENTRES

Madras	Madras	Poonamallee-Madras
West Bengal	Hoogli	Singur
Delhi	Delhi	Najafgarh

TABLE LXXXVII

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON ONE DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
(Basic Type of Community Project)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head	Total	Rupee	Dollar	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Loans	Other than loans
I. Project headquarters: (a) Personnel (b) Transport (c) Office equipment	2 23	2 08	0.15	2 05	0 18	—	2 23
II. A.H and Agriculture extension							
(a) Tractors	0 24	—	0 24	—	0 24	0 24	—
(b) Demonstration equipment	0 10	0 10	—	—	0 10	—	0 10
(c) Extension sub-headquarters	0 09	0 09	—	0 07	0 02	—	0 09
(d) Repair service centre	0 05	0 05	—	—	0 05	0 05	—
(e) Marketing centre	0 10	0 10	—	—	0 10	0 10	—
(f) Key-village scheme	0 29	0 26	0 03	0 21	0 08	—	0 29
III Irrigation	5 00	4 30	0 70	—	5 00	5 00	—
IV. Reclamation	0 25	0 25	—	—	0 25	0.25	—
V Health and rural sanitation							
1 (a) Dispensary(—) recurring expenditure	0 10	0 10	—	0 10	—	—	0 10
(b) Dispensary building	0 10	0 10	—	—	0 10	—	0 10
(c) Dispensary equipment	0 10	0 07	0 03	—	0 10	—	0 10
2 Drinking water supply	0 50	0 50	—	—	0 50	—	0 50
3 Drainage and sanitation	0 25	0 25	-	—	0 25	—	0 25
VI Education	1 50	1 50	—	1 00	0 50	—	1 50
VII Social education (including audio visual aids)	0 50	0 35	0 15	0 30	0 20	—	0 50
VIII Communications	1 25	1 15	0 10	--	1 25	—	1 25
IX. Rural arts and crafts ..	1 25	1 25	—	0 50	0 75	0 75	0 50
X Housing (for Project staff—rural housing)	1 10	1 10	—	—	1 10	1 10	—
TOTAL	15 00	13 60	1 40	4 23	10.77	7 49	7 51

Cost of one Development Block . . .. Rs 15 lakh
Share of Centre (75 per cent of non-recurring expenditure, 50 per cent of recurring expenditure *plus* loans) .. . Rs. 12 07 „
Share of the State Government .. .. Rs. 2.93 „

TABLE LXXXVIII

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON A NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE DEVELOPMENT BLOCK (UNIT OF 100 VILLAGES)

(This budget is intended only as a guide and is to be adjusted according to local conditions)

	(*Annual expenditure in thousands of rupees*)
I. Personnel:	
1 Block Development Officer to assist the S D O (250—400) at Rs 350 p.m.	4 2
3 Extension Officers (for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation and *panchayats*) . .	9
2 Social Education Organisers (one man and one woman) at Rs. 125 p.m	3
1 Overseer with knowledge of public health at Rs 250 p m.	3
10 Village Level Workers at Rs. 100 p m .	12
1 Accountant-cum-storekeeper, 1 typist-clerk and 3 class IV staff	6
Maintenance of jeep, including pay of driver .	3 5
Miscellaneous contingencies	3 3
Total for one year .	41
It is assumed that one-fourth of the required staff already exists. Therefore the cost of additional staff required for one year. .	41—11 -- 33
Cost of staff for three years . .	99 or 100 (rounded)
II. Transport (one jeep with trailer), office equipment, cycles, furniture, fixtures, seeds, implements and store	50
III. Local Works (including roads, culverts and other works connected with public health, sanitation, drainage, etc)	150
IV Social Education (including prizes, etc for farmers and miscellaneous schemes) . .	25
V. Grants-in-aid in respect of recurring expenditure for schools, hospitals, and other local institutions	25
VI Loan in respect of minor irrigation schemes . .	100
VII. Loan for providing short-term credit facilities .	300
TOTAL COST . ..	750

TABLE LXXXIX

Analysis of cost	(*In lakhs of rupees*)
Total cost for three years	7·5
Recurring expenditure	1·5
Non-recurring expenditure	2·0
Loan	4·0
Share of Central Government (50% of recurring and 75% of non-recurring expenditure *plus* loans other than short-term loans *i.e*, Rs 2 25+1 lakh) .. .	3 25
Short-term loans to be provided through the Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Societies and State Governments ..	3·00

TABLE XC

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS FOR COVERING THE COUNTRY WITH NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE-CUM-COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Category	NES Blocks 2404 (500+1904)		NES Blocks 2524 (620+904) to be taken up for intensive development on the lines of Community Development Programme		Total
	Per Block	Total	Per Block	Total	
Administration					
1. Block Development Officers	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
2. Ministerial staff including drivers	6	14,424	15	37,860	52,284
Agriculture					
3. Agriculture graduates	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
4. Multipurpose Village Level Workers (men)	10	24,040	10	25,240	54,328
5 do (women)	—	—	2	5,048	
Animal Husbandry					
6 Veterinary doctors	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
7 Stockmen	—	—	2	5,048	5,048
8. Messengers	—	—	2	5,048	5,048
Co-operation					
9 Co-operative Inspectors	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
Education					
10 School teachers	—	—	62	1,56,488	1,56,488
Social Education					
11. Social Education Organisers	2	4,808	2	5,048	9,856
Medical					
12 Doctors	—	—	1	2,524	2,524
13. Compounders	—	—	1	2,524	2,524
14 Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	1	2,524	2,524
15. Lady Health Visitors	—	—	1	2,524	2,524
16 Midwives	—	—	4	10,096	10,096
17. Sweepers	—	—	2	5,018	5,048
Works					
18 Engineers	—	—	1/3	841	841
19. Overseers	1	2,104	2	5,048	7,452
Arts and Crafts					
20 Supervisors	—	—	2	5,048	5,048
21. Mechanics	—	—	3	7,572	7,572
Total		55,292		2,93,625	3,18,917

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Planning Commission: *Progress Report 1953-54 : Five Year Plan*
2. Publications Division. (Ministry of I & B) *Kurukshetra (Anniversary Number)*
3. —do— *Road to Welfare State*

CHAPTER XVI

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The co-operative movement in India, as elsewhere, is based on the theory that an isolated and powerless individual can by association with others and by mutual support, obtain the material advantages available to wealthy and powerful persons, and thereby develop to the fullest extent of his natural abilities. This movement, based on voluntary mutual help, is thus a great moral and educative force.

The idea of co-operation took a concrete shape for the first time in 1904, when, following a report submitted by Mr Frederick Nicholson, a Madras civilian, the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act was passed for combating rural indebtedness and supplying rural credit The Act provided for the formation of credit societies only Another Act was therefore passed in 1912 to provide for non-credit forms of co-operation like production, purchase, sale, insurance, housing, etc. It also provided for the creation of unions of primary societies for mutual control and audit and of Central and Provincial banks to help the primary societies with credit In its classic report the Maclagan Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914, recommended greater non-official participation in the movement Under the 1919 Government of India Act, co-operation became a State subject and was transferred to the control of an elected Minister. The Government of India continued, however, to take interest in the healthy growth of the movement and established an Agricultural Credit Department under the Reserve Bank in 1935. The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1946 recommended that the primary societies should be converted into multipurpose societies and that efforts should be made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the orbit of reorganised societies in a period of 10 years, and that the Reserve Bank should provide larger accommodation to the co-operatives In 1951, the Reserve Bank's "Committee of Direction" exhaustively surveyed the rural credit structure of the country and its report was published in December, 1954.

Co-operative societies in India can be broadly classified under two heads: primary and central. While the primary societies deal directly with the members, the central societies including unions, central banks and provincial banks, extend help to the primaries. The primary societies are further classified as credit societies and non-credit societies. In both these categories there are agricultural and non-agricultural societies. The non-credit agricultural societies are concerned with agricultural operations like the purchase of seed, implements, machinery and manure, cattle breeding, irrigation, consolidation of holdings, co-operative marketing, insurance, etc The non-credit non-agricultural societies deal with subjects like consumers' co-operation, house building, supply of raw materials to artisans in the cities, and labour contracts.

There were 1,85,650 co-operative societies of all types with a total membership of 13·79 million at the end of 1951-52 as against 1,81,189 societies at the end of 1950-51. Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, roughly about 68·9 million, or 18·8 per cent of the popu-

lation, were served by the co-operative movement in 1951-52. Allowance must, however, be made in the above figure for some people being members of more than one co-operative society.

The total working capital of all types of societies was Rs. 306·34 crore at the end of 1951-52. It recorded an increase of 11·1 per cent over the corresponding figure of Rs. 275·85 crore in June 1951. Of the total capital, deposits accounted for 38·3 per cent as against 40 8 per cent in 1950-51. Owned funds (share capital plus reserves) formed 30 2 per cent of the working capital and bore a ratio of 79·19 to the total deposits.

The primary co-operatives in our country constitute the foundation of the co-operative movement. Of the total number of 1,85,650 co-operative societies of all types in 1951-52, primary societies accounted for 1,81,911 The primary societies are overwhelmingly of the credit type In 1951-52, of the total number of primary societies 1,15,887 or over 73 per cent dealt with credit. Of these, 1,07,925 dealt with agricultural credit and 7,962 with non-agricultural credit. Amongst non-credit societies about 15 per cent were agricultural and 12 per cent non-agricultural. Primary societies exist mostly in the villages Generally, they advance money to the villagers on short-term credit.

The following table gives some idea of the progress of the loan transactions of primary societies:

TABLE XCI

LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES

(In crores of rupees)

	1948-50	1950-51	1951-52
Loans advanced by primary societies during the year	70 56	86 57	97 95
Loans repaid	59 45	72 66	84 57
Loans outstanding	71 37	83 86	97 29
Loans overdue on June 30	8 91	9 78	13 10

With the availability of large funds from the Reserve Bank and the State and central co-operative banks, there was a large increase in the loans advanced by primary societies. The increase was chiefly in Part A States, where the outstanding loans rose from Rs 76 24 crore to Rs 83·76 crore, while in Part B States the corresponding figures were Rs. 10·33 crore and Rs 14 19 crore respectively Overdue loans showed an upward trend, being 13·5 per cent of outstandings at the end of 1951-52, as against 11·7 per cent at the close of the preceding year.

Central Banks and Banking Unions

The main function of central banks and banking unions is to advance money to the primary societies The number of such institutions recorded a rise from 505 in 1950-51 to 509 in 1951-52. During

the same period their membership increased from 2,07,074 to 2,31,318. The capital and reserves in 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 4·62 crore and Rs. 5·19 crore respectively, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 4·04 crore and Rs. 4·79 crore.

The composition of the working capital (Rs. 60·11 crore) of central banks showed an increasing dependence on funds borrowed from apex (State) banks and other institutions as will be seen from the following figures :

TABLE XCII

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL BANKS

	Percentage of working capital	
	1950-51	1951-52
Owned funds	15 7	16 3
Deposits	67 0	63 6
Other borrowings	17 3	20 1

The sums advanced to banks and societies by the central banks were Rs. 105·64 crore in 1951-52 as against Rs 82 84 crore in 1950-51, of this rise of Rs. 22 80 crore Bombay alone accounted for Rs. 5 6 crore.

The investment of central banks in Government securities and others, as distinguished from loans, amounted to Rs. 16·76 crore.

State Banks

With the establishment of the State bank in Saurashtra the number of apex banks increased to 16 in 1951-52 Their membership increased slightly and stood at 9,172 individuals and 14,100 societies in that year. Share capital and reserves stood at Rs 1 90 crore and Rs 2·36 crore respectively at the end of 1951-52 The advances made by the apex banks to co-operative banks and societies came to Rs 48·42 crore in 1951-52 as against Rs 34·30 crore in 1950-51.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Credit Societies

The number of agricultural credit societies, which constitute the base of the co-operative credit structure in the country, increased during 1951-52 from 1,04,998 to 1,07,925, their membership and working capital being 47,76,819 and Rs. 45·22 crore respectively.

Fresh loans given by the societies to their members in 1951-52 amounted to Rs 24 21 crore as against Rs. 22·4 crore in 1950-51 Similarly, the loans outstanding at the end of 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 33 66 crore as against Rs. 29·12 crore in the previous year. Overdues amounting to Rs. 8·52 crore formed 25 3 per cent of the outstanding loans as against 22 per cent during 1950-51.

Credit societies depend largely for their working capital on central financing agencies. Thus, at the end of 1951-52, loans formed nearly

51·2 per cent of their working capital. Owned funds amounted to Rs. 17·7 crore or 39·1 per cent of the working capital, while deposits amounted to only Rs. 4·4 crore. Throughout the post-war years there has been a continuous fall in the ratio of deposits to working capital. For instance, the ratio declined from 14·4 per cent in 1946-47 to 9·7 per cent in 1951-52. This shows that while the short-term credit structure has been taking upon itself an important role in the provision of agricultural credit, it has not been able to attract a proportionately large amount in deposits. To make the movement self-reliant, it is necessary that intensive and continuous efforts should be made to mop up savings and attract deposits. The following figures show the average membership, share capital, and deposits :

Average membership	44
Average share capital per society	Rs. 827
Average share capital per member	Rs. 19
Average deposit per society	Rs. 408
Average deposit per member	Rs. 9
Average working capital per society	Rs. 4,190
Average working capital per member	Rs. 95

One of the main objectives of the co-operative movement since its inception has been the provision of finance to the agriculturists at rates of interest which they can afford to pay. Only limited success can be said to have been achieved in this direction. The rates of interest paid by the agriculturists on loans continue to be high, in some cases as high as 12·5 per cent or even 15 per cent (as in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal).

Non-credit Societies

The number of State non-credit institutions remained unchanged at 35 in 1951-52. Their working capital, however, declined from Rs. 8·74 crore in 1950-51 to Rs 7·19 crore in 1951-52 Their sales during 1951-52, as owners and as agents, amounted to Rs 26·44 crore and Rs. 1·4 crore respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs 20·9 crore and Rs 0·42 crore

Next in the non-credit structure were the central non-credit societies, numbering 2,321. They had 15,67,422 individuals and 51,197 societies as members Their working capital stood at Rs 15·99 crore on June 30,1952, and they sold goods worth Rs. 89·59 crore as against Rs 86·07 crore in 1950-51

The primary non-credit societies numbered 35,290 at the close of 1951-52. Their membership in the same year was 28,04,001. Their working capital rose from Rs. 16·54 crore in 1950-51 to Rs. 18·55 crore on 30 June, 1952. Their net profits, however, declined from Rs 65·35 lakh to Rs. 39·54 lakh owing to losses suffered by some of the societies in Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad.

Land Mortgage Banks

At the end of 1951-52 only six States had central land mortgage banks and ten had primary land mortgage banks. Out of the total number of 289 primary land mortgage banks, as many as 130 were in Madras.

A central land mortgage bank was set up during the year in Saurashtra. Central land mortgage banks advanced fresh loans to the tune of Rs. 2·51 crore in 1951-52 as against Rs. 1·33 crore in the preceding year. This marked increase is accounted for by the operations of the newly established bank in Saurashtra, whose main function for the present is to advance loans to cultivators to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in land by paying compensation to the *Girasdars* Like the central land mortgage banks in Orissa and Travancore-Cochin, this institution deals directly with individuals, there being no primary mortgage banks in the State.

The central land mortgage banks raise the funds required by them mainly by the issue of debentures which are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the principal and interest thereon Debentures of the value of Rs 7 83 crore were in circulation at the end of 1951-52 as against those valued at Rs. 6·75 crore at the end of 1950-51 A major portion of these debentures (Rs 5·59 crore) is accounted for by the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank. As regards the Saurashtra Land Mortgage Bank it may be mentioned that the bank was granted a loan by the Saurashtra Government in the first instance, but subsequently it floated debentures to reimburse the State Government.

The number of primary land mortgage banks on June 30, 1952, was 289 as against 286 at the close of the previous years, the loans advanced during 1951-52 amounting to Rs. 1 30 crore as against Rs 1 29 crore during 1950-51. The rate of interest for the ultimate borrower varied between 3¼ and 9⅜ per cent

NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Credit Societies

At the end of 1951-52, India had 7,962 primary non-agricultural credit societies as against 7,810 during the previous year Their membership recorded a rise of 7 3 per cent, from 21,77,551 to 23,36,518, while their working capital increased from Rs 56 78 crore to Rs 60 25 crore That a remarkable degree of success attended their efforts to tap deposits is clear from the fact that the deposits held by them amounted to Rs 37 08 crore and formed 61 5 per cent of their total working capital (The societies in Bombay State led in this respect with deposits worth Rs 17 51 crore) These societies advanced fresh loans to the tune of Rs 50 97 crore (out of which Rs 26 59 crore were advanced by the societies in Bombay and Rs 10·51 crore by those in Madras) Overdues formed 9 4 per cent of the outstandings. Some of these societies also did some non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 8 48 crore were sold as against purchases of Rs. 8 27 crore.

Non-credit Societies

At the end of 1951-52, there were 21,649 societies with 30,13,203 members and a working capital of Rs 42 94 crore. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 20,518 societies, 28,03,256 members, and working capital of Rs 35·22 crore. These societies received, as owners and agents, goods worth Rs. 103·3 crore.

Multipurpose Co-operative Societies

Attempts have been made in several States to broaden the functions of the primary credit societies so that they embrace more and more aspects of the life of the cultivator. It was felt that one of the reasons for the slow

and unimpressive growth of the movement in India was that it confined its activities largely to the grant of credit. The remedy suggested was the organisation of multipurpose societies which would undertake a variety of functions like the marketing of agricultural produce and the supply of domestic and agricultural requirements of the cultivator, besides the provision of credit. The greatest development in the organisation of such societies has taken place in Uttar Pradesh. At the end of 1949-50 there were 29,525 such societies in the whole of India of which 22,786 were in Uttar Pradesh. During the same period the membership of these societies was 15 million.

Profits Earned by Societies

The net profits earned by different types of co-operative societies were as follows:

TABLE XCIII

PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
State and central banks .. .	66 10	70 62	81 60
State and central non-credit societies . .	57 50	119 94	126 38
Agricultural credit societies ..	74 75	87 72	106 80
Agricultural non-credit societies . ..	53 04	65 36	39 54
Non-agricultural credit societies . .	83 60	104 04	112 89
Non-agricultural non-credit societies .	60 89	242 57	55 89
Land mortgage banks and societies . .	6 67	7 04	6 86
	404 55	697 29	529 96

Review of the Co-operative Movement in India

A study of the statistics given above shows that the co-operative movement is not evenly spread in the country; nor is it of the same texture and quality everywhere. While the movement has made considerable progress in some of the Part A States, it is inadequately developed in others and practically undeveloped in some of the Part B and Part C States. Indeed, out of a total of 1,07,925 primary agricultural credit societies in India, Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh alone account for as many as 53,888 or nearly 50 per cent of the total.

With the abolition of *zamindaris* and the drying up of alternative sources of finance for the agriculturists, the responsibilities of the co-operative movement are steadily increasing. The Five Year Plan has laid down certain targets for agricultural credit, viz., Rs. 100 crore per annum for short-term loans, Rs. 25 crore per annum for medium-term loans and Rs. 5 crore per annum for long-term loans. These targets are still far from realisation.

All India Rural Credit Survey

As pointed out earlier, the Reserve Bank of India undertook a comprehensive survey of the rural credit structure and the state of the co-operative movement in India early in 1951. The survey was based on field enquiries conducted in 600 villages from 75 districts all over the country and covered 1,27,343 representative families It was supplemented by the views of experienced officials and non-officials examined by the committee of which Sri A D. Gorwala was the chairman and Prof. D R. Gadgil a member. The report of the Committee was published on December 20, 1954.

The Committee found that the share of the Government and of the co-operative societies in the loan transactions of the cultivators amounted to 3·3 and 3·1 per cent only. About 70 per cent of the funds were still supplied by money-lenders and villages traders The co-operative societies received inadequate aid from the Central and State banks.

The Committee recommended that since there was no alternative to the co-operative form of association in the village for the proper promotion of agricultural credit and development, an integrated scheme of rural credit should be followed

The broad outlines of this scheme as recommended by the Committee are that the State should become a major partner in co-operative institution at different levels, and that there should be greater collaboration between the Governments and the Reserve Bank The share capital of State co-operative banks and land mortgage banks should be expanded on the basis of 51 per cent of the shares being held by the State Similar partnership through State banks should be provided in the Central banks and the large-sized primary institutions Whenever necessary, funds for such participation should be provided by long-term loans made by the Reserve Bank to State Governments out of a National Agricultural Credit Fund to which the Bank should make an initial allocation of Rs 5 crore and thereafter an annual allocation of the same amount. This fund should also be made available for medium-term loans to State co-operative banks and long term loans to land mortgage banks, as also for purchasing "special development debentures" connected with specific projects of irrigation.

The Committee has further recommended that for the planned development of co-operative marketing and processing on the one hand and storage and warehousing on the other, the State should enter into similar partnership with co-operative institutions.

The most important recommendation of the committee relates to the creation of a State Bank of India with branches in all district headquarters and even smaller centres by the amalgamation of different State associated banks like the Bank of Saurashtra, the Bank of Patiala, the Hyderabad State Bank, the Bank of Bikaner, the Bank of Jaipur, the Bank of Rajasthan, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of Indore, the Bank of Mysore, the Travancore Bank, and the Imperial Bank of India. Such a bank would be able to provide vastly extended remittance and credit facilities to the co-operatives and to other banks The share capital of this bank should be expanded and the additional shares allotted exclusively to the Reserve Bank and the Government of India so as to enable them to hold 52 per cent shares.

TABLE XCIV

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

	1950-51	1951-52
Total number of co-operative societies	1,81,189	1,85 650
Membership of primary societies ..	1,37,15,020	1,37,91,687
Working capital of all types of societies	2,75,85,23,956	3,06,33,77 241
Loans advanced by the primary societies	86,56,58,475	97,94,72,378
Profit earned by all types of societies .	6,97,29,650	5,29,96,811
Provincial Banks		
Number .. .	15	16
Membership ..	20,932	23,272
Loans advanced ..	42,13,30,561	55,27,40.728
Working capital	34,42,07,198	36,71,70,174
Central Banks and Banking Unions .		
Number . .	505	509
Membership . .	2,07,074	2,31,318
Loans advanced . ..	82,84,01,052	1,05,63,54,512
Working capital ..	56,36,76,766	60,11,39,904
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies		
Number ..	1 15,462	1,07,925
Membership ..	51,53,907	47,76,819
Loans advanced	22,89,71,810	24,20,93,771
Working capital .. .	40,95,77,395	45,22,12,371
Primary Non-agricultural Societies		
Number	7,810	7,962
Membership	21,77,551	23,36,348
Loans advanced .	47,29,02,608	50,97,15,001
Working capital	56,78,02,055	60,24,72,793
Provincial Non-credit Societies		
Number .	35	35
Membership .	20,068	23,725
Value of goods received	21,29,10 083	26 32,21,196
Value of goods sold	21 32,05,330	27,83,87,403
Working capital	8,74,63,865	7,18,73,541
Central Non-credit Societies		
Number	2,201	2 321
Membership	14,53,135	16,18,619
Value of goods received	81,29,55,169	93,20,21,307
Value of goods sold ..	86,07,01,253	89,58 99,123
Working capital .	12,44,67,042	15,99,23,319
Primary Agricultural Non-credit Societies		
Number	33,815	35,290
Membership . .	33,65,213	28,04,001
Value of goods received ..	52,12,48,696	55,30,61,006
Working capital	16,53,82,046	18,55,01,045
Primary Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies		
Number . .	20,518	21,649
Membership	28 03,256	30,13,203
Value of goods received .	93,43 82 556	1,03,35,37,251
Value of goods sold . .	1,00,81,50 776	1,08 90,12,613
Working capital	35,21,68,399	42,94 43,216
Central Land Mortgage Banks		
Number	5	6
Membership	9,848	31,579
Loans advanced ..	1,32,92,943	2,50,64,796
Working capital	7,72,06,284	10,16,58,260
Primary Land Mortgage Banks		
Number	286	289
Membership ..	2,15,063	2 13,814
Loans advanced	1,29,01,950	1,29.59,489
Working capital	6,65,72,906	7,59,19,902

TABLE XCV

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MEMBERS AND WORKING CAPITAL, STATE-WISE (1951-52)

State	Population (million) (a)	Total number of societies	Number of societies per 1 lakh inhabitants	Number of members of primary societies	Number of members of primary societies per 1,000 inhabitants	Working capital	
						Total (in rupees)	Number of annas per head of population
Part A States							
Assam	9 26	2,910	31 4	2,63,164	20 4	2,12,64,64,962	36·7
Bihar	40 74	15,996	39 3	6,90,745	17 0	5,85,33,216	23 0
Bombay . .	36 96	16,892	45 7	24,21,855	65 5	93,41,12,636	404 4
Madhya Pradesh	21 47	10,386	48 4	4,57,601	21 3	9,88,89,075	73 7
Madras	58 05	25,241	43 5	36,48,153	62 8	94,53,17,090	260 5
Orissa	14 76	5 553	37 6	3,01,665	20 4	4,65,99,728	50 5
Punjab . .	12 67	14,872	117 4	7,89,873	62 3	12,90,12,569	162 9
Uttar Pradesh	64 16	36,522	56 9	15,25,251	23 8	26,47,47,590	66 0
West Bengal .. .	25 23	15,688	62 1	9,84,218	39 0	19,07,55,038	120 9
Total	283 30	1,44,040	50 8	1,10,82,525	39 1	2,68,92,31,904	151 9

(a) Population figures are taken from the Registrar-General, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MEMBERS AND WORKING CAPITAL, STATE-WISE (1951-52)—(*Contd*)

State	Population (million)	Total number of societies	Number of societies per 1 lakh inhabitants	Number of members of primary societies	Number of members of primary societies per 1,000 inhabitants	Working capital: Total (in rupees)	Working capital: Number of annas per head of population
Part B, C and D States (*b*)							
Mysore	9 33	5,170	55 4	5,42,074	58 1	6,94,56 954	119 1
Hyderabad	18 99	13 851	72 9	10,70,706	56 4	11,41,30,768	96 2
Madhya Bharat	8 06	6,787	84 2	1,82,069	22 6	4,58,22,898	90 9
Rajasthan	15 57	3,431	22 0	1,53,746	98 7	2,10,78,527	21·7
Travancore-Cochin	9 54	2,699	28 3	3,72 857	39 1	2,80,49,027	47 0
PEPSU	3 50	1,552	44 3	45,368	13 0	2,20,34,991	100 7
Jammu and Kashmir	4 44	2,829	63 7	88,169	19 9	1,32,63,705	47 8
Saurashtra	4 23	877	20 7	37,436	8 9	2,04,17,976	77 2
Ajmer	0 71	978	137 7	34,422	48 5	80,97,658	182 5
Bhopal	0 85	253	29 8	7,883	9 2	11,98,282	22 6
Delhi	1 89	1,011	53 4	63,569	33 6	1,89,18,008	161 1
Coorg	0 24	375	156 3	50,187	209 1	61,98 006	413 3
Himachal Pradesh	0 99	967	97 7	29,540	29 8	34,75,661	56 2
Vindhya Pradesh	3 60	491	13 6	10,936	30 4	4,99,623	2·2
Manipur	0 59	322	54 6	18,871	32 0	8,63,875	23·4
Tripura	0 66	10	1·5	805	1 2	4,40,677	10·7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0 03	—	—	574	19 1	1,98,701	106·0
Total	83 22	41,610	50 0	27,09 162	32 6	37,41,45,337	71·9
GRAND TOTAL	366 52	1,85,650	50 6	1,37,91,687	37 6	3,06,33,77,241	133 0

(b) Bilaspur and Kutch have no co-operative societies

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hough, E.M.	*The Co-operative Movement in India*, Oxford Univ. Press.
V.L. Mehta	*Origin and Growth of Co-operation in India.*
-Do-	*Co-operative Finance*
Wolff, H.W	*Co-operation in India.*
Raina	*The Co-operative Movement in India.*
Chandrasekhara Aiyar	*Co-operation as a Constructive Organisation*
Qureshi, Anwar Iqbal	*The Future of the Co-operative Movement in India*, Oxford Univ Press
Govt. of India	*Report of the Co-operative Planning Committee*
Reserve Bank of India (1953)	*Review of the Co-operative Movement in India* (1948-50).
Reserve Bank of India (1954)	*Statistical Statements Relating to the Co-operative Movement in India* (1951-52).
—Do—	*Rural Credit Survey Report*
Jathar, G B., and Beri, S G.	*Indian Economics Vol. I and II*, Oxford Univ Press.

CHAPTER XVII

POWER AND IRRIGATION

POWER

The first hydro-electric plant was installed in India at Darjeeling in 1897-98 Soon after, in 1899, the first 1000 kw. steam-driven power-plant was installed at Calcutta. This was followed by a hydro-electric station on the river Cauvery, at Sivasamudram (Mysore), in 1903. The progress of electricity generation in the country had been very slow up to the mid-twenties, the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 amounting only to 1,62,341 kw. By 1935 the installed capacity had increased more than fivefold, i.e., to 9,00,402 kw. The table below shows the progress of power generation in 1947 and 1953 with 1939 as the base year (100) :

TABLE XCVI

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Item	1939	1947	1953
Installed Generating Capacity:			
Steam plant	100	142 1	257 7
Oil plant	100	112 5	207 7
Hydro plant	100	111.3	165 4
Total	100	127 0	215 5
Generation of Electricity:			
Steam plant	100	167 0	344 3
Oil plant	100	149 0	217 0
Hydro plant	100	167 8	222 8
Total	100	166 8	271 2
Coal consumption	100	172 9	324 0
Fuel oil consumption	100	145 8	192 7
Aggregate maximum demand	100	153 3	245 8
Electricity Sold:			
Domestic or residential	100	206 5	421 6
Commercial light and small power	100	238 2	454 6
Industrial	100	162 4	266 5
Traction	100	128 9	166 8
Irrigation	100	194 7	332 7
Public lighting	100	107 0	174 8
Water works	100	164 2	234 2
Total:	100	165 0	275 1

The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in January 1954 was 23,05,190 kw, an increase of nearly 69 per cent in the past six years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 4,073 to 6,697 million kw., an increase of 64·4 per cent. A significant feature of the growth of power during this period was that while the capacity of steam-power stations rose by 84 per cent, the increase in the case of hydro-electric station was only 44 per cent. The reason for this uneven development is that hydro-electric schemes take a longer time to execute than steam power stations. In many parts of the country, the demand for power increased considerably. Thermal stations had, therefore, to be installed to meet immediate requirements.

State-wise Distribution

To begin with, electricity was used in Indian cities only for lighting purposes. Industry and agriculture were, at first, indifferent to this new source of power. Gradually, however, electricity came to be used for industrial purposes, and it was recently estimated that about 64·6 per cent of the output of electricity supply undertakings in India is consumed by industry. A large disparity exists among the States in respect of power development. Excepting the city of Delhi, Mysore has the highest annual per capita consumption of electricity with Bombay and West Bengal following closely. The annual per capita consumption of electricity in India was 7·1 kwh during the year 1940. The figure of 15·47 kwh for the year 1953, therefore, represents a considerable advance over the past thirteen years.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was mainly confined to private companies which took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. Till the end of 1953, private companies owned more public utility installations than either the Government or Municipal agencies, accounting for 51 per cent of the total number of undertakings and 52 per cent of the total installed capacity. This is illustrated by table XCVII

TABLE XCVII

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 1939-1953

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants				Aggregate of maximum demand during the year	Energy generated kwh	Energy generated per kw of average capacity	Energy sold kwh.	Average load factor based on columns (6) and (7)	Average demand factor based on columns (5) and (6)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Millions	Kw.	Millions	per cent	per cent
1939 ..	5,40,760	86,790	4,42,169	10,69,719	5,75,801	2,442 415	2,283	2,034 636	48 42	53·8
1940 .	5.71,250	89,691	4,59,369	11,20,310	6,28,630	2,702 056	2,412	2,249 971	49 07	56 1
1941 ..	5,97,900	90,845	4,59.369	11,48,114	6,64,270	3,120 817	2,718	2,663 415	53 63	57 8
1942 .	5,82,028	89,542	4,59,369	11,30,939	6,95,802	3,160 187	2,794	2,662 628	51 85	61·5
1943 ..	6,34,580	89,337	4,58,129	11,82,046	7,12,525	3,445 195	2,933	2,899 716	55 66	60 3
1944	6,51,235	90,171	4,69,419	12,10,825	7,87,848	3,719 841	3,072	3,131 415	53 90	65·1
1945 .	6,82,220	92,815	4,74,419	12,49,454	8,41,682	3.992 843	3,196	3,344 803	54·15	67·4
1946 .	7,25,185	91,920	4,84,419	13,01,524	8,19,182	3,892 276	2,991	3,257 902	52·24	62 9
1947 .	7,57,457	97,679	5,08,129	13,63,265	8,82,853	4,073 318	2,988	3,356 794	52 67	64 8
1948 .	7,88,393	1,07,019	5,15,544	14,10,966	9,65,780	4,575 466	3.143	3,721 464	51 08	64·4
1949 ..	8,52,639	1,25,468	5,59,079	15,37,186	10,08,000	4,909 289	3,194	4,004 716	55 60	66·6
1950 ..	10,04,434	1,48,796	5,59,285	17,12,515	10,98,014	5,106 700	2,981	4,156 667	53·08	64·1
1951 ..	10,97,567	1,62,680	5,75.179	18,35,426	12,05,194	5,858 403	3,192	4,793 344	55 49	65·7
1952 ..	11,76,317	1,70,259	7,15,179	20,61,755	13,10,651	6,120 347	2,969	5,005 682	53 31	63 6
1953 .	13,93,717	1 80,294	7.31,179	23 05,190	14,16,350	6 697 187	2,905	5,597 083	53 98	61 0

TABLE XCVIII

PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS

	Number of stations		Installed capacity (kw)		Maximum demand (kw)		Energy generated (million kwh)		Total energy sold (million kwh)		Capacity of industrial plants (kw)	Capacity of Rly. plants (kw)
	1947 (a)	1954 (a)	1947 (a)	1954 (a)	1946	1953	1946	1953	1946	1953	1953	1953
Part A States												
Assam	8	9	2 708	3 586	1 678	2 836	4 380	7 941	3 364	6 716	—	2,154
Bihar	17	29	31,822	2,04,122	19 193	48 530	81 831	221 000	73 689	163 700	2,91,515	10,596
Bombay	95	135	3,10 415	5,11,606	2,60 395	3,99,107	1,321 827	2,113 047	1,121 451	1,822 828	59,396	5,516
Madras	26	29	1,53 067	2 51,809	1 00,500	2 08,554	404 110	771 090	324 435	636 320	12,863	1,396
Madhya Pradesh	7	37	24 [illegible]93	[illegible]3,433	11 60[illegible]	35 587	40 363	145 232	33 689	112 618	20,444	128
Orissa	6	23	1 570	10 304	831	2,941	2 456	9 041	1 983	7 183	7.600	36
Punjab	23	34	55,989	73 187	33 545	49 220	158 152	194 547	129 637	122 072	5,958	568
Uttar Pradesh	28	56	1,68,130	2,11,898	96,064	1 29 014	429 036	607 624	351 470	488 423	14,907	9,175
West Bengal	15	30	3 55,115	5,47 468	1,88 820	2,98,361	837 743	1,356 131	727.518	1,225 412	1,40,100	13,110
Part B States												
Jammu and Kashmir	3	6	4 270	6,479	3,961	5,103	22 967	25 343	15 718	16 533	—	—
Hyderabad	7	12	20 551	26 812	7 916	12 890	31 579	59 917	28 070	51 713	37,982	—
Madhya Bharat	16	30	8 474	18 154	4 840	8 909	20 727	34 190	15 088	27 906	12,934	15
PEPSU	6	12	3,313	6,766	1,396	2,074	4 971	7 075	3 568	15 647	10,575	85
Rajasthan	16	35	12 543	36 478	7,182	15,718	31 802	67 032	23 265	49 483	17,082	198
Saurashtra	17	34	8,883	26,670	4 583	12,742	18 525	50.182	15 780	41 919	7,781	82
Travancore-Cochin	6	7	19 866	12 186	12 132	33,758	79 740	191 071	72 698	152 180	770	—
Mysore	2	4	59,200	1,79,269	56,500	1,10,133	304 779	633 383	238 765	505 021	5,250	—
Part C States												
Delhi	3	5	29 285	62 613	19,681	35,010	90 241	179 764	76 841	135 870	16,118	—
Others	15	29	4,267	12,350	2,453	5,833	9 519	20.577	7 419	15 539	2,251	2,150

(a) As on January 1.

TABLE XCIX

POWER DEVELOPMENT AS ON JANUARY 1, 1954

State	Installed capacity (kw)			Energy generated (kwh)			Annual per capita consumption (kwh.)
	Total	Per 1000 of population	Per sq mile	Total (millions)	Per 1000 of population	Per sq. mile	
Assam	3,586	0,373	0 042	7 941	827	93	0 70
West Bengal	5,47,468	22 022	17 787	1,356 131	54,551	44,060	49 29
Bihar	2,04,122	5 074	2,902	224 000	5,569	3,185	4.07
Bombay	5,11,606	14 229	4 591	2,113 047	58,768	18,961	50 70
Centrally administered areas:							
(a) Delhi	62,613	35 902	108 327	179 764	103 047	3,11,010	77 91
(b) Rest	12,350	1 471	0 153	20 577	2,451	255	1.85
Hyderabad	26,812	1 437	0 326	59 917	3,212	729	2 77
Jammu and Kashmir	6,479	1 469	0 070	25 343	5,747	273	3.75
Madhya Bharat	18,154	2 282	0 391	34 190	4,298	736	3 51
Madhya Pradesh	73,433	3 456	0 564	145 232	6,835	1,115	5.30
Madras	2,16,638	5 934	3 365	686 414	18,802	10,663	15 23
Mysore	1,79,269	19 754	6 079	633 383	69,794	21,479	55.65
Orissa	10,304	0 689	0 171	9 041	605	150	0 48
PEPSU	6,766	1 936	0 671	7 075	2,025	702	4 48
Punjab	73,187	5 790	1 958	194 547	15,390	5,205	9 66
Rajasthan	36,478	2 386	0 280	67 032	4,384	515	3 24
Saurashtra	26,670	6 447	1 243	50 182	12,130	2,339	10 13
Travancore-Cochin	42,186	4 546	4 614	191 071	20,590	20,896	16 40
Uttar Pradesh	2,11,898	3 352	1 868	607 624	9,612	5,358	7 73
TOTAL	23,05,190	6 371	1 816	6,697 187	18,508	5,275	15 47

TABLE C

Ownership	Number of undertakings	Installed generating capacity (in kw)
Government	193	9,28,918
Municipalities	15	25,856
State corporation	1	1,54,000
Private companies	218	11,96,416
TOTAL	427	23,05,190

Besides public utility power stations, some individual industries and the railways operate their own power plants. The installed capacity of these power plants in 1953 was as follows.

TABLE CI

Industry	Number of power stations operating	Installed capacity (in kw)
Iron and Steel (including rolling mills)	3	176,500
Textiles:		
(a) Cotton .. .	119	91,919
(b) Wool	3	3,450
Cement:		
(a) Primary (b) Secondary	26	83,785
Chemicals	5	18,180
Collieries	35	62,196
Fertilisers	1	80,000
Jute	27	40,747
Railways	84	45,209
Paper	12	48,556
Sugar	63	27,160
Aluminium (Primary)	3	16,782
Copper (Primary)	1	9,875
Others	4	4,346

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers:

TABLE CII

Nature of use	Number of consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	Total	Percent-tage of total	Total	Percent-age of total	Million kwh.	Percent-age of total
1. Domestic: residential light and small power	15,59,906	78	10,03,707	28	690 516	12 3
2. Commercial. light and small power	3,22,421	16	3,38,859	9	399 107	7 1
3 Industrial power (including electric traction and public water works)	78,505	4	20,78,882	57	4,211 877	75 3
4 Public lighting	2,823	..	26,510	1	81 445	1 5
5 Irrigation	31,888	2	1,73,237	5	214.138	3 8
TOTAL	19,95,543	100	36,21,195	100	5,597 083	100 0

The total number of consumers in India at the end of 1953 registered an increase of 1,52,070 or 8 3 per cent more than in 1952 Similarly, the total connected load in 1953 recorded an increase of 1,67, 923 kw. or 4 9 per cent more than in the previous year While the sale of electricity for industrial purposes showed an increase of 12 per cent over that of the previous year, the consumption of electricity for domestic purposes showed an increase of 9·8 per cent over the figure for 1952

Rural Electrification

Most of the power-supply undertakings cater for urban areas only. A few large power systems, however, serve the needs of rural areas also Hitherto, rural electrification has made some progress only in Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh and in the Punjab.

The following table shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of 1953:

TABLE CIII

Population range	Number of towns or villages in this group	Number of towns or villages with public electricity supply	Percentage of towns or villages with public electricity supply
1. Over 100,000 ..	73	73	100 00
2. 50,000 — 100,000 ..	111	109	98 20
3. 20,000 — 50,000 ..	401	313	78 05
4 10,000 — 20,000 ..	856		
5 5,000 — 10,000 ..	3,101	4,213	0 75
6 Below 5,000 ..	5,56,565	—	—
TOTAL .	5,61,107	4,708	0 84

These figures show that the generation of power is concentrated in the urban areas. It is interesting to note that the two big industrial cities, namely, Bombay and Calcutta alone account for 37 per cent of the total installed capacity and 41 per cent of the energy generated in the country by public utility undertakings Another 12 5 per cent of the installed capacity and 14 per cent of the generated energy are consumed in four other industrial cities, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Madras and Delhi. These six cities thus account for 49 and 56 per cent of the installed capacity and the generated energy respectively of public utility undertakings in India.

ORGANISATION FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT

Administration

Till recently, the generation and distribution of electricity in India was governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 As it was merely a restrictive and regulatory measure, the Act was not designed to promote power development in the country In fact, during the first quarter of the present century, neither the Central nor the State Governments took any measures to increase the supply of electricity. The appalling backwardness of the country in this field was brought home by World War I Little, however, was done by the Government beyond conducting a hydro-electric survey in 1921 in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission The need to promote power development became apparent during World War II. Accordingly, the Electrical Commission was set up by the Government of India in 1941 to regulate, assist and control the power-generating industry in the interests of war effort Later, the Central Technical Power Board (subsequently merged in the Electricity Commission in 1948) was created in 1945 to assist the State Governments and electricity undertakings in the initiation and planning of new power schemes To ensure economy and efficiency in administration, the Central Electricity Commission and the Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission were recently amalgamated to form the Central Water and Power Commission The Power Wing of this organisation took over the duties formerly performed by the Central Electricity Commission The Commission's functions range from investigations, surveys, co-ordination of research, experiments and propaganda to advising and assisting the Central and State Governments on all important matters relating to power development and construction work in the river valleys

To ensure the rapid and orderly generation of electricity, the Electricity (Supply) Act was passed by Parliament in 1948 It provides for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as the State Electricity Boards In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Central Electricity Authority (C.E.A) was constituted in 1950. It consists of a chairman and four members. The State Electricity Boards have already been formed in Madhya Pradesh and Delhi

The Central Electricity Authority is required to.

(*i*) evolve a sound, adequate and uniform national power policy and to co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies dealing with the control and utilisation of the nation's power resources;

(*ii*) act as arbitrator in disputes arising between a State Government or a State Electricity Board and the licencees,

(*iii*) carry out investigations and collect and publish data concerning the generation, distribution and consumption of power and the development of power resources; and

(*iv*) publish from time to time information secured under the Act.

The functions of the State Electricity Boards are:

(*i*) to rationalise the production and supply of electricity in their respective areas, and for this purpose, to prepare and carry out new power schemes or acquire existing power-stations, transmission lines and other equipment,

(*ii*) to give bulk supplies of power to existing licensed undertakings and also retail power wherever and whenever necessary;

(*iii*) to designate, wherever necessary, existing generating stations as controlled stations, and

(*iv*) to direct licencees to achieve the maximum economy and efficiency in the operation of their undertakings.

The Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948 thus provides suitable machinery to facilitate the co-ordination of electric power development throughout India. There will be no drastic changes in the position of the existing private licencees. Their services will be availed of by the State Electricity Boards to the maximum extent possible. These Boards will give special attention to rural electrification

Resources and Limitations

Considering its vast area and population, India has considerable leeway to make up in the sphere of power generation. The salient facts in regard to power development in India and some of the industrially advanced countries are brought out in table CIV

Mineral oil, coal and water are the three chief sources of electric power. Of these, the first is ruled out in India because the country produces only six per cent of its requirements of motor spirit and other fuel oils. Its use in the future is likely to be confined to small power stations in areas which cannot be economically served by one of the major power projects that have been planned or are under consideration.

India has fairly large reserves of coal, but compared with the coal reserves in other industrialised countries, India's coal deposits cannot be considered abundant. For instance, the deposits of metallurgical coal are estimated at about 2,000 million tons only. The Indian Coal-fields Committee has, therefore, stressed the need for conserving high-grade coking coal. It has suggested that, as far as possible, non-coking coals, which form the bulk of India's reserves, estimated at about 40,000 million tons, should be used by the power stations, industrial undertakings and the railways. Furthermore, all the known coal deposits are concentrated in a few areas, namely, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. This, naturally, restricts the scope of large thermal power plants only to these areas. The cost of transporting coal to the Punjab,

TABLE CIV

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1953

Country	Area in thousand sq miles	Population in millions	Electricity production in millions kwh.	Per capita electricity production (kwh)	Population (per sq. mile)
Norway ..	124	3 359	19,140	5,698	27
Canada ..	3,700	14 781	65,491	4,431	4
Sweden ..	173	7 171	22,363	3,119	41
U.S A. ..	3,738	159 629	442,284	2,771	43
Switzerland ..	16	4 877	11,127	2,282	305
New Zealand ..	103	2 047	3,427	1,674	20
Australia .	2,975	8 829	12,952	1,467	3
U K. ..	94	50 857	65,512 (*a*)	1,288	535
Finland ..	118	4 144	5,250	1,267	35
Belgium ..	11	8 778	9,806	1,117	745
Union of South Africa .	790	13 153	13,345	1,015	17
Austria .	32	6 955 (*b*)	6,824	981	215
France ..	212	42 800	38,924	909	201
Italy ..	113	47 015	31,908	679	415
Netherlands ..	12	10 488	7,120	679	814
Japan ..	147	86 700	55,668	642	587
Denmark ..	16	4.372	2,338	537	264
Ireland ..	27	2 942	1,246	424	109
Spain ..	196	28 528	10,116	355	145
Chile	285	6 072	1,992	328	21
Argentina ..	1,113	18 379	4,927	268	17
Mexico ..	768	28 053	5,718	204	36
Brazil ..	3,275	55 772	3,079	55	17
Turkey ..	294	22 461 (*c*)	1,091	49	76
India ..	1,269	361.849	6,697	19	285

(*a*) Excluding Northern Ireland

(*b*) 1952 figures repeated

(*c*) October estimates

South India and other areas, which are far removed from the collieries, is high. Consequently, the generation of electricity from coal is uneconomical at these places

The Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) has taken in hand a detailed study for the assessment of the water power potential of the country. The results of the studies on the west-flowing rivers of the Western Ghats and the east-flowing rivers of South India indicate an aggregate power potential of 10 50 million kw in 79 major schemes outlined in the reports published by the Commission. Similar studies are in hand for other areas At present, it is estimated that the total potential of the country may be over 30 million kw.

The state of power development in India at present is as follows:

South India:	Largely hydro-electric
Bombay area:	Largely hydro-electric but served to a limited extent by thermal power also
Bihar and Bengal Coalfield.	Mainly thermal
Central India comprising Hyderabad, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh:	Mainly thermal
The Punjab and Uttar Pradesh:	Mainly hyrdro-electric, partly thermal

As at present visualised, the picture of power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in the various regions It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be further inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid.

Power Projects under Planning and Execution.

The initiative of some States has resulted in a steady development of power in the country The pace of development has decidedly quickened since independence Private electric utilities have also expanded their activities, though no new major undertaking has come into operation anywhere The prevailing tendency in favour of State-ownership of electricity concerns is thus obvious The great enthusiasm with which the State Governments and private undertakings started work on their plans for power development was damped a good deal by practical difficulties There was a shortage of trained personnel, capable of planning, designing, executing and operating large power projects Foreign exchange was scarce Indigenous raw materials, such as steel and cement, were in short supply. Lastly, there was the difficulty in importing plant and equipment Owing to these limitations, the development of power has had to be curtailed considerably

At present, about 115 power development schemes are either under execution or under consideration in 24 States Some of these are parts of the multi-purpose river valley projects which are discussed elsewhere in this chapter. Table CV shows the present capacity of power plants in the States and the plans for the future.

TABLE CV

ANTICIPATED GROWTH OF INSTALLED CAPACITY

(During Plan Period)

Sl. No.	State	Total installed capacity in April 1951 (mw)	Anticipated total capacity by March 1956 (mw.)
1.	Andhra	(capacity included under Madras)	86 20
2.	Assam	3 36	3 60
3.	West Bengal	522 29	552 60
4.	Bihar	44 98	206 50
5.	Bombay	416 19	623 30
6.	Centrally Administered areas: (a) Delhi	37 54	52 70
	(b) Rest	6 88	16 12
7.	Hyderabad	21.07	79 40
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6 30	9 30
9.	Madhya Bharat	13 69	28 20
10	Madhya Pradesh	27 84	102 00
11.	Madras	168 03	258.90
12.	Mysore	107 20	179.20
13.	PEPSU	6 74	Plants likely to be closed down on Nangal supply becoming available.
14.	Orissa	4 61	10 30
15.	Punjab	61 38	169 30
16.	Rajasthan	24 12	36 60
17.	Saurashtra	21 89	32 90
18.	Travancore-Cochin	34 59	114 20
19.	Uttar Pradesh	183 84	323 20
	TOTAL	1712 54	2884 12

TABLE CVI

	Capacity by 1956 (mw)	Capacity on completion of projects under first Five Year Plan
Hydro ..	1,052	1,840
Thermal ..	1,833	2,109
TOTAL ..	2,885	3,949

IRRIGATION

Growth of Irrigation

The importance of irrigation to the predominantly agricultural economy of the country and the extent of its present development have been brought out in the chapter on Agriculture. Irrigation has been practised in India since time immemorial. In the South, rain-water was stored in tanks of various sizes ; in the north, lift-irrigation from wells and rivers was practised It was, however, during the British regime that extensive state-managed works (mainly diversion works and some storage dams) were constructed and irrigation facilities extended to vast areas. It is interesting to note that the area irrigated by minor works, such as wells and tanks, is still in excess of that irrigated by major works, such as canals. Although the total irrigated area in India exceeds that of any other country, it constitutes only a fifth of the cultivated area.

The quantity of water that annually flows along India's rivers is nearly 1,356 million acre-feet. This constitutes 49 per cent of the mean annual rainfall Of this volume of water, only 76 million acre feet (5 6 per cent) is, at present, being used for the purpose of irrigation and power-generation and the remaining 94·4 per cent runs to waste, causing untold damage before it joins the sea. When the major projects, now under execution, have been completed, India will begin to use 13 6 per cent of her total river-flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have almost been exhausted The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, aim at impounding the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use during the dry weather For this purpose, dams are built at suitable sites In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation—either on account of the insufficiency of water or unfavourable topography—water for irrigation has to be lifted mechanically from subterranean sources. Although comparatively expensive, this is the only method possible in these areas Moreover, tube-wells and open wells yield quicker results than other means of irrigation The construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices is, therefore, an important part of the programme for the development of irrigation.

Administration

Before the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1902, irrigation was, especially in regard to its financial aspects, a Central subject Although its day-to-day administration was the responsibility of the Provincial Governments, all the funds necessary for the construction or extension of major works were provided by the Government of India which, in most cases, also shared the revenue derived from them with the Provinces. The post of Inspector-General of Irrigation was created in 1906. Following the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, irrigation became a Provincial subject The post was abolished, on the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee in 1923 Even so, the Government of India continued to lend money to the States for large works. This undefined nature of the Centre's responsibility gave rise to certain difficulties in the early years of the reforms The Central Board of Irrigation was, therefore, created in 1926 to deal with these issues The Board was entrusted with the task of examining and reporting on such irrigation, hydro-electric and river-control projects as might be referred to it by the Government of India. It advised the Provincial Governments and the States on intricate technical problems connected with water utilisation or flood-

control projects. It advised the Government of India on technical points involved in disputes between the Provincial and State Governments, co-ordinated research work and arranged for the publication of technical information.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in April 1937, irrigation became a Provincial subject. After this event, every administrative unit had the power to undertake legislative or administrative measures in regard to the waterways within its territory.

The Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission was constituted in 1945, generally to act as a Central fact-finding, planning and co-ordinating organisation with authority to undertake constructional work In 1951-52, it was amalgamated with the Central Electricity Commission and the Central Technical Board to form a new organisation known as the Central Water and Power Commission

The immense damage to life and property caused in the 1954 floods necessitated the creation of Flood Control Boards at the Centre and the States and of a Flood Wing in the Central Water and Power Commission for field investigations and the planning and designing of flood control works.

Implementation of Policy Recommendations

The main emphasis in the irrigation sector of the Five Year Plan was on extending irrigation to new areas with the object of achieving self-sufficiency in food This self-sufficiency has already been achieved even in the third year of the Plan.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power has been reviewing the progress on the principal recommendations on policy and organisation in the various States. These recommendations concern the fixation of water rates, the levy of betterment fees and agricultural income-tax In Andhra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, the water rates were revised recently. Bihar, Madras, the Punjab, U P , Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin States have accepted the recommendations for the creation of non-lapsable Irrigation Development (Ways and Means) Fund. They have, however, expressed their inability to build up the Fund, at present, owing to the non-availability of resources The Government of PEPSU has created the Fund and proposes to set aside Rs. 40 lakh annually for it.

Betterment Levy

The Government of Assam, Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore, PEPSU and Rajasthan have passed Acts for betterment levy. Bills to the same effect are at different stages of preparation and consideration in Andhra, Madras, West Bengal, Saurashtra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin.

Irrigation Research

The Central Water, Power and Research Station at Poona is the oldest irrigation research institution in India It originated in June 1916 in the Special Irrigation Division of the Public Works Department at Bombay. The Hydro-dynamic Research Station was inaugurated in 1920 at a suitable site on the Mutha Right Bank near Poona. Within a few years it was found that the discharge in the canal was insufficient for the several large-scale models set up at the station. Accordingly, in 1934, it was shifted to Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, where

better facilities existed for hydraulic research. In 1937, the Station was taken over by the Government of India and its services were made available to the entire country. In order to cope with the new problems, which arose as a result of the execution of the multipurpose river valley projects, the scope of the Research Station has been enlarged in recent years. The Station now consists of eight sections : (i) Canal Hydraulics, (ii) Navigation ; (iii) Concrete and Materials of Construction ; (iv) Soil and Soil Mechanics ; (v) Mathematics ; (vi) Statistics ; (vii) Physics ; and (viii) Hydraulic Machinery.

The States, too, have their research organisations For instance, the Bombay Government continues to maintain a separate research station. In the Punjab, a research organisation was opened at Lahore in 1925. It was lost to India after partition and a new research institute was set up at Amritsar. A research organisation was opened in Uttar Pradesh in 1930. Bengal created one in 1943, while Mysore and Hyderabad did so in 1945.

The research work done at all these stations is co-ordinated by the Central Board of Irrigation.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

A long-range and lasting solution to the problems of food shortage and economic development lies in the speedy completion of multipurpose river valley projects The multipurpose projects are so called because of the manifold benefits they yield Apart from providing irrigation facilities for additional food and commercial crops, the two other main benefits they confer are the control of floods—which cause enormous destruction to crops, property, cattle and human life every year—and the generation of large blocks of hydro-electric power Among the other benefits which accrue from the projects are the development of internal navigation—which relieves pressure on the railways—pisciculture, the provision of drinking water and the eventual development of the rivers for purposes of recreation The importance of these projects in the country's economic development is evident from the high priority given to them in the first Five Year Plan Nearly a third of the total budget for the Plan has been earmarked for irrigation and power projects and some of these are among the world's largest.

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire territory. The ultimate target in the plan for the development of irrigation is the doubling of irrigated area within 15 to 20 years. Additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation would not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of the population. Hundreds of miles of waterways can be made navigable and additional power can be generated to the extent of 30 to 40 million kw.

At present, there are 153 projects under execution in different parts of the country Of these, 6 are multipurpose, 104 irrigation and 43 power projects. Twelve of these 153 projects may be termed "major" Of the major projects, 6 are multipurposes, 3 power schemes and 3 irrigation schemes. The cost of the 12 major projects is estimated at Rs 439 crore and that of the remaining 141 projects at Rs. 151 crore, bringing the aggregate cost of the all the projects to Rs 680 crore.

In addition, there are 122 other projects on which preliminary investigations are either in progress or have been completed but which cannot

be undertaken for lack of funds. The cost of these 122 schemes is estimated at Rs. 1,310 crore.

The Five Year Plan provides for the execution of 173 projects which will irrigate 8·53 million additional acres and provide a million kw. of additional hydel power. Eventually, these projects will irrigate 16·94 million additional acres and generate 1·5 million kw of additional power. The following table gives details of these projects:

TABLE CVII

POWER AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN FIVE YEAR PLAN

Cost and Benefits

Project	Total expenditure in 1951-56 (lakh rupees)	Irrigation benefits (thousand acres)		Power benefits (thousand kw)	
		By 1955-56	On completion	By 1955-56	On completion
Multipurpose Projects:					
Bhakra-Nangal	7,750	1,361	3,604	96	144(a)
Harike	1,062	—	—	—	—
Damodar Valley	4,170	595	1,141	194	274
Hirakud	4,400	261	1,785	48	123
Additional funds for the above projects	5,000	—	—	—	—
New schemes (b)	3,000	—	—	—	—
Total	25,382	2,217	6,530	338	541
Part A States:					
Assam	283	218	218	5	7
Bihar	1,682	675	777	11	11
Bombay	3,312	474	893	83	324
Madhya Pradesh	908	114	184	73	73
Madras	8,432	435	608	196	382
Orissa	691	480	480	8	8
Punjab	364	666	774	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	3,321	1,361	3,181	109	364
West Bengal	1,613	917	917	4	4
Total	20,607	5,340	8,032	489	1173

(a) Nangal only.

(b) The new schemes include Kosi (stage 1), Koyna (stage 1), Krishna, Chambal (stage 1) and Rihand.

POWER AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN FIVE YEAR PLAN—(*contd*)

Cost and Benefits

Project	Total expenditure in 1951-56 (lakh rupees)	Irrigation benefits (thousand acres)		Power benefits (thousand kw)	
		By 1955-56	On completion	By 1955-56	On completion
Part B States:					
Hyderabad	2,800	306	731	53	53
Jammu and Kashmir	360	76	169	7	7
Madhya Bharat	556	83	152	15	88
Mysore	1,984	30	250	72	120
PEPSU	65	—	129	—	—
Rajasthan	545	243	523	11	32
Saurashtra	688	108	120	12	12
Travancore-Cochin	1,513	17	168	81	134
Total	8,511	863	2,242	251	446
Part C States:					
Ajmer	11	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	28	—	—	5	5
Coorg	25	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	93	75	100	1	1
Kutch	114	38	38	—	6
Tripura	7	—	—	—	—
Manipur	12	—	—	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	51	—	—	3	3
Total	341	113	138	9	15
GRAND TOTAL	55,841	8,533	16,942	1,087	2,175

SOME MAJOR PROJECTS

Bhakra-Nangal Project

The construction of this project, which is one of the largest multi-purpose projects in India, started in 1946. It consists of (i) the Bhakra Dam across the Sutlej, 50 miles above Rupar in Ambala district of the Punjab, (ii) the Nangal Dam, (iii) the Nangal canal, (iv) two Nangal power houses at Ganguwal and Kotla, and (v) the Bhakra canal system. On completion the project will irrigate 3·6 million acres of land in the Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan and will generate 1,44,000 kw. of power, which, in addition to the above-mentioned States, will also serve Delhi.

The Nangal Dam, the canal regulator, the Nangal hydel channel and the excavation of the Bhakra canals in the Punjab have been completed. The canal system was opened by the Prime Minister on July 8, 1954. The excavation of canals in Rajasthan and PEPSU is in progress. Work on both the right and the left diversion tunnels at the Bhakra Dam site has been executed A third of the excavation for the foundation of the Bhakra Dam has also been completed The Ganguwal Power House was opened by the President on January 2, 1955, and the Kotla Power House is expected to go into operation before the end of 1955.

Hirakud Dam Project

The project will harness the river Mahanadi and provide irrigation to 1·8 million acres of land. The power house at the base of the dam will have an initial installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. This dam which is 15 thousand feet long, will be the longest in the world and will impound 6 75 million acre-feet of water The impounded water will form a 250 sq mile lake According to the revised estimate, the project will cost Rs 92 crore. The execution of the project has made considerable progress In 1953-54, 11 5 million cubic feet of concrete and masonry for the left dam and nearly 7·2 million cubic feet for the right dam had been laid Nearly 65 per cent of the work in the former, and 35 per cent in the latter have been completed On the earthen dam nearly 220 million cubic feet of earth filling, out of a total of 432·4 million cubic feet had been placed The work on the left and the right dykes had been completed to the extent of 75 and 54 per cent respectively. About 20 per cent of the excavation of distributaries has also been completed. The power station is to be completed by 1957-58

Damodar Valley Project

This multipurpose project is intended to tame the turbulent Damodar river and its tributaries which overflow their banks and bring destruction and devastation to large parts of Bihar and Bengal. The full execution of the project will take many years and will comprise 8 storage dams with hydro-electric installations, a giant 2,00,000 kw thermal power station, an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage with canals and distributaries The phase of development included in the first Five Year Plan provides for the construction of four dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill, with an installed hydro-electric capacity of 1,04,000 kw , a barrage at Durgapur, with an irrigation-cum-navigation canal, and a thermal power station at Bokaro, with an installed capacity of 2,00,000 kw

The all-concrete Tilaiya Dam, 112 feet high and 1,147 feet long, built across the river Barakar, was completed in record time at the end of the monsoon in 1952 It was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister on February 21,1953 Its 26-square mile reservoir will provide irrigation to 24,000 acres in the *kharif* and 75,000 acres in the *rabi* seasons The Bokaro thermal station was commissioned on the same day as the Tilaiya Dam It has an installed capacity of 50,000 kw. which will eventually be raised to 2,00,000 kw. The Tilaiya hydro station was put into commercial operation in February 1953, with two sets of 2,000 kw each It will meet the power requirements of the mica mines at Kodarma and Hazaribagh and of the town of Gaya.

The Konar Dam has a concrete section across the bed of the river with earthen sections on either side. It was completed in May 1954 In addition to supplying water for cooling the Bokaro thermal plant, it will provide irrigation to 1,04,000 acres of land. Eventually, it is proposed

to install an underground hydro-electric power station below the dam with a capacity of 40,000 kw.

The Maithon Dam on the Barkar river is one of the two key dams on which flood control and irrigation in the lower Damodar Valley will depend. It will store 1·1 million acre-feet of water and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam will have a capacity of 60,000 kw. About two-thirds of the work on the earthen dam has been completed.

Work on the biggest of the four dams at Panchet Hill is in progress. Designed primarily for flood control, it will impound 1 2 million acre-feet of water A hydro-electric station will be built near the dam with a capacity of 40,000 kw

A 2,271-foot long and 88-foot high barrage is being built at Durgapur in West Bengal It will irrigate over one million acres of land through a network of canals and distributaries Nearly 85 miles, out of 1,552 miles, of these canals will be navigable and will provide an alternative means of communication between Calcutta and the coalfields

Tungabhadra Project

This multipurpose project, which is now a joint undertaking of the Governments of Hyderabad, Andhra and Mysore, comprises a dam, 7,942 feet long and 160 feet high, and a system of canals with power stations on either side

The dam was inaugurated on July, 1, 1953. The reservoir, which has a water-spread of 133 square miles, will ultimately store 3 million acre-feet of water The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 2,50,000 acres in Andhra and Mysore States and about 4,50,000 acres in Hyderabad. There will be two power stations on the Andhra-Mysore side, one below the dam and the other at the end of a 215-mile canal at Bukhasagaram. Initially, the stations will have two generating units of 9,000 kw. each. A hydro-electric station will be constructed below the dam on the Hyderabad side also, where three generators of 7,500 kw each will be installed in the first instance.

Kakrapara Project

This project, financed by the Bombay Government, may be regarded as the first phase in the development of the Tapti valley The construction of a weir, 2,175-foot long and 451-foot high, on the rocky river bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953 The scheme is expected to irrigate 6,52,000 acres in Surat District.

Machkund Project

This hydro-electric project is designed to harness the river Machkund which forms the boundary between Andhra and Orissa. A 134-foot high and 1,300-foot long storage dam has been constructed at Jalalpur on the Machkund river to store 5,88,000 acre-feet of water. There will be three generating units, each with a capacity of 17,250 kw Later, three more units will be installed and the total power output brought to 1,02,000 kw. The project will cost Rs. 814 lakh and will be executed in stages. The Duduma Transmission Scheme for the distribution of Machkund power is under way.

Mayurakshi Project

This important project undertaken by the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation project, though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw. hydro-electric plant. The power will be supplied to Birbhum

and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tirpala near Suri in West Bengal. The two canals on either side will irrigate 6,00,000 acres of land. A storage dam proposed for the Mayurakshi will have a capacity for 5,00,000 acre-feet of water and will provide *rabi* irrigation to nearly one lakh acres

Scarcity Area Programme

When the first Five Year Plan was formulated in 1951, no specific attention was given to the needs of the chronic scarcity areas where relief works and other measures have to be undertaken from time to time owing to the low purchasing power of the people and repeated interruptions in economic activity A programme of permanent improvement for these areas involving an expenditure of Rs 40 crore, has now been sanctioned Moss of the schemes included in this programme will be executed within the Plan period It is proposed to bring an additional area of 1 5 million acres under irrigation. A million acres out of this are expected to be irrigated within the Plan period.

The distribution of Central assistance for permanent improvement in the scarcity areas is as under:

	In lakhs of rupees
Andhra	500
Assam	100
Bihar	350
Bombay	487
Madras	620
Uttar Pradesh	673
West Bengal	100
Hyderabad	300
Mysore	350
Rajasthan	250
Saurashtra	250
Ajmer	250

Progress of Irrigation and Power Projects

Broadly speaking, the Five Year Plan also includes projects which were under execution and on which large sums of money had been spent before the Plan came into operation The cost of the programmes during the Plan period is Rs 558 crore Of this amount, Rs 430 crore are for the major irrigation schemes and multipurpose projects and Rs 128 crore for the power schemes New irrigation and power schemes, involving a cost of about Rs 65 crore in the Plan period, were included in the programme, at the end of 1953 Of this amount, a sum of about Rs 40 crore is for irrigation works intended to effect permanent improvement in the scarcity areas

The programme of irrigation and power in the Plan as a long-term objective aims at doubling, within a period of 15 to 20 years, the area under irrigation. The production of power would be about 7 million kw. The immediate programme is expected to bring an additional 8 5 million acres under irrigation and to add 1 1 kw to the generating capacity. Among the achievements up to March 1954 are the completion of the larger irrigation schemes in the Plan. More than 2.8 million acres have thus been brought under irrigation and the power capacity has increased by about 4,50,000 kw.

TABLE CVIII

PROGRESS OF MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

Project	Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees)					Additional area irrigated (thousand acres)				Additional installed capacity (thousand kw.)				
	1951-52 (Actual)	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)	(Five-year cost)	1951-54 (Plan)	1951-54 (Achievement)	1954-55 (Plan)	Five-year target	1951-54 (Plan)	1951-54 (Achievement)	1954-55 (Anticipated)	Five-year target	On completion
Bhakra Nangal .	987	1,884	2,697	2,827	7 750	138	231	707	1,361	48	—	96	96	144
Harike	215	68	150	75	1 062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damodar Valley	1,258	1 488	1 668	1,801	4,170	110	—	135	595	154	154	154	194	274
Hirakud .	858	715	1,015	1,450	4,000	—	—	261	—	—	—	—	48	123
Additional provision for revised estimates ..	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New projects ..	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	3,318	4,155	5,130	7 653	25,382	248	231	842	2,217	202	154	250	338	541

TABLE CIX
PROGRESS OF POWER PROJECTS IN THE STATES

States	Additional installed capacity (thousand kw.)				Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees)					
	1951-54 (Plan)	1951-54 (Achievement)	1954-55 (Anticipated)	Five years	1951-52 (Actual)	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)	Five years	Five years (Revised)
Part A States										
Andhra . .	52	14	15	67	365 0	332 0	399 4	516 2	—	2,041 (*a*)
Assam .. .	—	—	—	5	—	0 3	7 6	52 2	83 0	157 6
Bihar	5	5	7	11	78 0	150 5	153 4	360 8	708 7	973 7
Bombay	67	22	68	83	253 0	288 9	313 1	199 9	1 043 0	1,043
Madhya Pradesh .	73	51	64	73	172 2	78 7	110 0	190 0	600 0	700
Madras .. .	111	68	111	111	432 0	453 0	561 1	496 0	5,024 0	2,781
Orissa .. .	7	5	8	8	58 6	58 6	72 6	158 2	391 0	456 5
Punjab	—	—	—	—	6 3	10 4	54 6	153 7	36 2	300 2
Uttar Pradesh ..	29	14	79	109	225 5	325 8	463 5	519 4	1,411 0	2,106 8
West Bengal ..	—	—	16	4	25 0	27 7	18 3	4 4	75 8	75 8
Total . .	344	179	363	471	1 615 6	1,726 9	2,053 7	2,650 8	9,252·7	10,725 6

(*a*) Excluding Rs 427 lakh which is the revised figure for the Machkund Hydro-electric Project.

PROGRESS OF POWER PROJECTS IN THE STATES—(contd)

States	Additional installed capacity (thousand kw)				Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees)					
	1951-54 (Plan)	1951-54 (Achievement)	1954-55 (Anticipated)	Five years	1951-52 (Actual)	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)	Five years	Five years (Revised)
Part B States										
Hyderabad . ..	53	—	15	53	50 4	72 2	81 9	107·1	320 6	320 6
Jammu and Kashmir ..	—	—	6	7	6 4	12 0	10 2	25·7	74 9	77 7
Madhya Bharat ..	14	4	18	15	46 7	57 5	76 1	43·3	228 0	287 7
Mysore	72	72	72	72	203 3	284 0	256 3	220·0	1,268 0	1,390 1
PEPSU	—	—	—	—	4 6	—	—	—	30 6	30 6
Rajasthan	11	12	16	35	39 6	18 5	31 4	123 5	40 8	291 6
Saurashtra . ..	3	—	9	12	14 2	27 0	46 2	83 4	212 5	212 5
Travancore-Cochin ..	73	9	65	81	206 2	226 8	208 0	195 6	1,036 0	1,185 0
Total	226	97	201	275	570 0	697 0	700 1	928 6	3,210.4	2,795 8

PROGRESS OF POWER PROJECTS IN THE STATES—(*contd*)

States	Additional installed capacity (thousand kw)				Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees)					
	1951-54 (Plan)	1951-54 (Achievement)	1954-55 (Anticipated)	Five years	1951-52 (Actual)	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)	Five Years	Five years (Revised)
Part C States										
Bhopal	3	3	3	5	4 1	4 5	4 5	16 3	27 9	30 9
Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 0	35 0
Kutch	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	4 1	19 8	23 0	43 0
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	0 3	3 5	3 0	7 0	7 0
Vindhya Pradesh ..	—	—	—	3	—	0 2	5 0	25 0	50 6	50·5
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	—	1	—	1 5	2 5	9 4	13 5	13 5
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	0 6	0 5	5	12 0	12 0
Total .. .	3	3	3	9	4 1	14 2	20 1	78 5	168 9	191 9
GRAND TOTAL .	573	279	572	755	2,190·1	2,437 1	2,773 9	3,527 9	12,632 0	14,713 3

TABLE CX

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE STATES

States	Area irrigated (thousand acres)				Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees)					
	1951-54 (Plan)	1951-54 (Achievement)	1951-55 (Anticipated)	Five years	1951-52 (Actual)	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)	Five years	**Five years (Revised)**
Part A States										
Andhra	1	2	—	—	214 0	241 0	137 0	500 0	—	**1,709·0**
Assam	90	73	160	218	0 9	7 7	23 7	109 4	200 0	**251·2**
Bihar	336	336(a)	502	675	173 5	150 1	85 0	186 7	973 3	**1,323 3**
Bombay	140	80	327	474	288 6	227 6	618 8	714 4	,269 0	**2,856·3**
Madhya Pradesh	21	10	56	114	10 2	2 5	84 2	94 2	308·0	**308·0**
Madras	206	46	324	435	420 0	416 0	313 0	564 0	3,408 0	**2,043·5**
Orissa	350	62	419	480	63 8	53 6	54 0	60 0	300 0	**300 0**
Punjab	363	363(a)	543	666	86 1	95 7	49 7	101 4	326 2	**396 0**
Uttar Pradesh	832	780	1,112	1 361	245 9	524 2	717 7	934 6	1,912 0	**3,168 0**
West Bengal	619	619	817	917	190 1	302 5	375 7	435 9	1,537 8	**1,543 3**
Total	2,957	2,371	4260	5,340	1,673 1	2,020 9	2 458 8	3,700 6	1,1234 3	**13,898 6**

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE STATES—(contd)

States	Area irrigated (thousand acres)				Progress of expenditure (lakhs of rupees)					
	1951-54 (Plan)	1951-54 (Achievement)	1954-55 (Anticipated)	Five years	1951-52 (Actual)	1952-53 (Actual)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)	Five years (Original)	Five years (Revised)
Part B States										
Hyderabad	102	32	211	306	400 2	453 7	544 7	610 7	2479 0	2779 0
Jammu and Kashmir	15	11	35	76	47 6	54 6	59·7	86 3	339 9	481 4
Madhya Bharat	29	29	54	83	32 1	23 6	48 0	87 6	328 0	310 0
Mysore	12	12 (a)	17	30	234 2	278 3	201 5	310 5	716 0	1486 0
Pepsu	—	—	—	—	—	7 3	10 2	12 8	34 0	34·1
Rajasthan	129	73	179	243	56 1	51 3	96 1	267 9	503 6	772 3
Saurashtra	26	46	64	108	70 2	141 7	127 7	213 5	474 6	799 6
Travancore-Cochin	—	12	6	17	86 0	92 5	88 0	135 6	478 0	578 0
Total	313	215	566	863	926 4	1 103 0	1,175 9	1,724 9	5,553 1	7,240 4
Part C States										
Ajmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6	2 1	11 3	36 3
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0	—	10·0
Kutch	—	12 (a)	31	38	2 6	23 5	24 1	27 0	91 0	91 0
Himachal Pradesh	—	38	50	75	—	4 0	12 0	5 0	80 0	80 0
Total	37	40	81	113	2 6	27 5	37 7	38 1	182 3	217 3
GRAND TOTAL	3,307	2,626	4,807	6 316	2,602 1	3,151 4	3,672 1	5,482 6	1,6769 9	2,1356 3

(a) Planned figures (targets) given as figures of actual irrigation have not yet been reported.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing), Ministry of Irrigation and Power:

   (i) *Planning for Electric Power Development in India—A Handbook of Information*

   (ii) *Public Electricity Supply—All India Statistics, 1953.*

2. Planning Commission, Government of India:

   (i) *The First Five Year Plan*

   (ii) *Five Year Plan: Progress Report for 1953-54.*

3. The Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: *Planning for Power and Irrigation*

4. Ministry of Irrigation and Power: *Report, 1953-54.*

CHAPTER XVIII

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

The index of industrial production in 1953 stood at 135 2, a record figure for the post-war years, as will be seen from the table below:

TABLE CXIII

(Base 1946=100)

Year	Annual index of industrial production	Quarterly index of industrial production		
		Quarter	1952-53	1953-54
1947	97 2	I	126 7	135 5
1948	108 4	II	128 2	134 9
1949	105 7	III	133 6	137 5
1950	105 0	IV	132 7	137 3
1951	117 2			
1952	128 9			
1953	135 2			

Industrial production has been showing a continuous rise since 1950. The general index of industrial production reached the peak figure of 144.7 in December 1953, representing a rise of 4.4 per cent over that of December 1952 New production records were set up in cloth and salt, both of which surpassed the Plan targets The engineering and chemical industries also recorded considerable improvement over a wide range of commodities. There was, however, a decline in the output of certain industries like sugar, jute manufacture, coal and steel, while machine-tools and paper and paper boards remained at almost the same level as in 1952. Excessive capacity is still reported in several industries. The overall progress in industrial production during 1953 was due, among other things, to better supplies of certain raw materials, the installation of additional units as in cement, the production of a new range of articles and finally, measures to promote domestic and export offtake The relations between labour management continued to show improvement The total number of man-days lost on account of disputes remained virtually unchanged The measures taken by the Government to step up the tempo of development expenditure in the public sector and to afford all possible assistance for expansion to the private sector also helped to improve the situation.

The production of cement reached the record figure of 3.8 million tons in 1953 against 3.5 million tons in 1952. The output of finished steel declined from 1 1 million tons in 1952 to 1.0 million ton in 1953, mainly due to the slow-down strike in the Indian Iron and Steel Works at

Burnpur and a subsequent lock-out. Coal production declined slightly from 36.2 million tons to 35.8 million tons, mainly because of a fall in the export demand owing to keen competition from South Africa, Australia and China.

The engineering industries began to produce a number of new items such as cylinder liners (dry), free-wheels and chains for cycles, kerosene-operated refrigerators, etc. The production of electric motors and power transformers showed an increase, while that of machine-tools and diesel engines registered a fall. The output of aluminium declined because of power shortage. The disappearance of the shortage in sulphur helped to increase the output of chemicals and allied industries, particularly of ammonium sulphate, soda ash, liquid chlorine, bleaching powder, dye-stuffs and sheet glass.

The output of cloth and yarn during 1953 rose to 4,891 million yards and 1,505 million lb respectively as against 4,598 million yards and 1,450 million lb. in 1952. Consequently, practically all controls on cotton textiles were removed from July 10, 1953. The output of cloth exceeded not only the target of 4,700 million yards but also the previous record of 4,852 million yards in 1944. In view of the considerable accumulation of stocks with the textile mills in the latter part of 1953, the excise duty on super-fine cloth was reduced in October 1953 from 3½ annas to 2 annas per yard and the export duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on medium cloth was abolished. A rebate was also allowed on the import duty paid on cotton utilised for the manufacture of cloth exported Compared with 1952, the decline in the output of jute manufactures by 8.7 per cent in 1953 is accounted for mainly by the slackening of demand from foreign markets The export duty on sacking was reduced from Rs 175 to Rs 80 per ton in February 1953 and the duty on jute specialities was abolished from July 16, 1953 The export duty on hessian was reduced from Rs 275 to Rs 120 per ton in September 1953. According to the Report of the Jute Inquiry Commission, which was presented to Parliament in May 1954, the jute industry, has a surplus capacity, and calls for rationalisation.

Among the, consumer goods industries, salt, woollen manufactures hurricane lanterns, electric fans, sewing machines and bicycles recorded an increase The output of salt rose from 769 lakh maunds in 1952 to 863 lakh maunds in 1953, which was 26 lakh maunds more than the Plan target. The number of bicycles produced rose from 1 96,956 in 1952 to 2,64,168 in 1953

In 1948, there were 13,120 perennial and 2,786 seasonal factory establishments in India. These together accounted for 6 6 per cent of the total national income. According to the *Census of Manufactures*, the total productive captial employed in 29 groups of industries was about Rs 483 crore, Rs. 196 crore being fixed capital and Rs. 287 crore working capital Making allowance for the industries not covered by the census, the total productive capital employed in Indian industries was of the order of Rs. 650 crore. The total labour force employed in the factories was about 25 lakh. In the same year, India attained the eighth place among the foremost industrial nations of the world.

Cotton and Jute Industries

Cotton textiles and jute are two of the country's oldest and most important industries. Although the first cotton mill in India was erected at Calcutta in 1818, it was in Bombay that the industry made a

real beginning in 1854, the capital and enterprise being predominantly Indian The foundations of the jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1835, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. The progress of the two industries over the past fifty years is illustrated in the following table:

TABLE CXII

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Year	Number of mills	Number of spindles (thousands)	Number of looms (thousands)	Production (in million lb)	
				Yarn	Piece-goods
1901	178	4,841	40 5	573	120
1911	233	6,095	85 8	625	267
1921	249	7,278	133 5	694	403
1931	314	9,078	175 2	966	672
1941	396	10,026	200 2	1,577	1,093
1951	445	11,241	201 5	1,304	4,076 (million yards)

TABLE CXIII

GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (crores of rupees)	Number of looms (thousands)	Number of spindles (thousands)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average)	21	2 71	5 5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-4 (average)	36	6 80	16 2	335
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) .	60	12 09	33 5	692
1925-26	90	21 35	50 5	1,064
1930-31	100	23 61	61 8	1,225
1937-38 . . .	105	24 89	52.4	1,108
1951	106	—	—	—

Cotton textiles and jute were the only major industries which had developed substantially before World War I The War gave a further impetus to industrial development. The policy of discriminating protection was adopted in 1922 on the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission This measure did much to help the growth of Indian industries Between 1922 and 1939, the production of cotton piece-goods was more than doubled, that of steel ingots increased 8 times, and of paper 2½ times. The protected sugar industry achieved progress so speedily

TABLE CXIV

INDEX OF PRODUCTION FOR CERTAIN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

(Base · 1946=100)

Industry	Indices (average of months)							Actual production in 1953	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Unit	
1. Cotton cloth	96 2	110 5	99 9	93 8	104 3	117 7	124 9	Million yds.	4,891
2. Cotton yarn	94 8	105 9	99 4	85 9	95 4	106 0	110 1	Million lb.	1,505
3. Jute manufactures(a) ..	96 6	100 2	84 8	76 8	80 4	87 4	79 8	Thousand tons	869
4. Woollen manufactures ..	88 9	74 1	87 8	66 9	65 5	61 4	71 3	Lakh lb.	192 5
5. Coal raisings .. .	103 9	103 2	108 9	110 8	118 8	125 4	124 1	Thousand tons	35,844
6. Steel(b)	97 1	97 1	104 6	111 2	116 0	122 0	116 5	Lakh tons	15
7. Cement	93 9	100 7	136 3	169 5	207 2	229 3	245 1	Thousand tons	3,780
8. Sugar(c)	97 6	116 5	108 5	105 8	120 8	161 9	139 9	Thousand tons	1,291
9. Non-ferrous metals(d) .	96 7	95 5	103 4	106 9	114 4	100 9	90 5	Tons	8,678
10. Dry cells .. .	99 9	140 8	173 0	157 1	162 6	148 0	168 7	Lakhs	1,484
11. Machine tools . .	50 3	60 0	51 8	29 2	51 8	48 6	48 3	Value in thousand rupees	4,408
12. Electric motors ..	82 8	130 7	148 4	178 2	311 1	343 4	354 2	Thousand H P.	163 2
13. Refractories .	112 0	120 8	133 1	150 7	151 7	155 6	145 6	Thousand tons	228

(a) Figures from January 1949 refer to the production by mills belonging to the Indian Jute Mills Association and to one non member mill.
(b) Ingots and castings
(c) Figures relate to the crop year November to October and are for cane sugar only
(d) Aluminium and copper (virgin metal)

INDEX OF PRODUCTION FOR CERTAIN SELECTED INDUSTRIES—(*contd*)

(Base: 1946=100)

Industry	Indices (average of months)							Actual production in 1953	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1952	Unit	
14 Electric fans . ..	144 9	163 0	162 1	175 4	192 5	177 1	187 6	Thousands	208
15 Hurricane lanterns . .	193 6	208 3	367 7	597 2	846 1	749 6	917 5	,,	4,313
16. Storage batteries ..	258 3	405 9	395 2	690 4	784 5	584 1	649 4	,,	176
17. Power transformers ..	82 1	210 3	279 0	440 8	500 3	550 8	790 5	Thousand K V A	308
18. Diesel engines . .	144 8	216 7	438 9	971 7	1,531 9	897 9	785 6	Numbers	3,720
19. Sulphuric acid .	100 0	133 3	165 8	170 8	178 2	160 1	181 8	Thousand tons	109.1
20. Ammonium sulphate ..	94 7	156 8	204 5	210 6	234 7	980 9	1,423 1	,,	320
21 Soda ash .. .	113 5	242 9	149 3	364 9	396 1	369 4	473 9	,,	57
22. Paper and paper boards .	87 8	92 4	97 4	102 7	124 4	129 7	130 6	,,	138 4
23. Matches ..	113 0	129 4	127 8	127 0	140 2	147 6	143 3	Thousand cases(*e*)	590
24. Paints and varnishes ..	100 5	93 0	80 5	72 8	87 2	83 8	83 5	Thousand tons	32
25. Plywood . .	58 3	91 4	81 0	85 4	120 5	154 0	104 1	Thousand sq feet	61,200

(*e*) 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each

between 1932 and 1936 that the country became self-sufficient in sugar. About the same time the cement industry had also begun to grow, and by 1935-36 it was able to meet about 95 per cent of the total needs of the country. The production of matches, glass, vanaspati, soap and several engineering industries also increased during this period. An electrical goods industry, too, was started.

The Second World War created favourable conditions for the maximum utilisation of the existing capacity in Indian industries Several new industries also came into existence Among other things, they produced ferro-alloys, non-ferrous metals, diesel engines, pumps, bicycles, sewing machines, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and super-phosphate The manufacture of machine-tools and simple machinery, cutlery and pharmaceuticals was also commenced. Meanwhile, in the immediate post-war period a new range of industries grew up They were concerned with the manufacture of ball and roller bearings, carding engines, ring frames and locomotives The fertiliser, cement, sheet glass, caustic soda and sulphuric acid industries, too, were expanded.

Till recently, the major emphasis in industrial development in India was on the consumer goods industries; thus the development of basic capital goods industries lagged behind The output of consumer goods, such as cotton textiles, sugar, soap, matches and salt, is, on the whole, sufficient to meet the present domestic demand In the case of capital goods industries and industries manufacturing intermediate products, the available capacity is inadequate even for the present requirements, while the production of iron and steel represents hardly 50 per cent of the country's present demand In the case of aluminium, ferro-alloys, caustic soda and soda ash, fertilisers and petroleum products, the domestic supply is far short of demand Only a small beginning has so far been made in the manufacture of plant and machinery (including textile machinery), synthetic drugs, antibiotics, dyestuffs and chemicals Table CXIV gives indices of production figures for certain important industries in India from 1947 onwards.

Details of certain major industries are given below·

TABLE CXV

Cotton Textiles

Year	Number of mills	Looms (thousands)	Spindles (thousands)	Yarn produced (million lb)	Cloth produced (million yds)	Exports (million yds)
1947-48	408	197	10,266	1,330	3,770	192
1948-49	416	198	10,534	1,475	4,381	341
1949-50	425	200	10,849	1,290	3,779	690
1950-51	445	201	11,241	1,162	3,676	1,210
1951-52	453	204	11,427	1,325	4,297	423
1952-53	453	204	11,427	1,500 (appr.)	4,800 (appr.)	650 (appr.)

Jute Goods

Year (June-July)	Number of mills	Production (thousand tons)	Exports (thousand tons)	Number of persons employed daily (thousands)
1947-48	104	1,035	896	315
1948-49	104	1,040	872	303
1949-50	104	825	754	278
1950-51	104	858	547	284
1951-52	104	945	797	276
1952-53	104	920	730	270

Sugar

Year	Number of mills	Production (thousand tons)	Average recovery of sugar (per cent)
1948-49	136	1,007	9 97
1949-50	139	978	9 89
1950-51	138	1,100	9 99
1951-52	139	1,483(*a*)	9 57
1952-53	136	1,250 (appr.)	9 95

Iron and Steel

Year	Total production (lakh tons)
1948-49	36.20
1949-50	39.73
1950-51	40 08
1951-52	43.09
1952-53	41 00

Cement

Year	Production (lakh tons)	Imports (lakh tons)
1948-49	16 2	1 47
1949-50	22 9	3.40
1950-51	26 9	0 19
1951-52	33.0	0 13
1952-53	36 0	0 13

(*a*) Highest production ever reached.

Coal and Coke

Year	Production (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)
1948-49	280 1	11 2
1949-50	323 4	9 7
1950-51	361 8	36 9
1951-52	350 0	24 0 (appr)

Bicycle

Year	Number of bicycles manufactured (lakhs)	Number of bicycles imported (lakhs)
1948-49	0 46	2 64
1949-50	0 67	2 68
1950-51	1 01	1 65
1951-52	1 20	2 83
1952-53	1 92	2 56

Aluminium

Year	Annual capacity (tons)	Production of ingot (tons)	Imports of the metal in all forms (tons)
1948	..	3,362	
1949	..	3,490	
1950		3,596	
1951	Alumina — 16,000 Ingot = 4,000(*a*) Sheets and circles = 3,500	2,489	8,000 (average)
1952	..	3,941	

Machine Tools

Year	Number of factories	Annual rated capacity	Production
1950-51	14	3,000	1,101
1955-56 (target)	15	4,600	4,600

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations cover less than 0·4 per cent of the cropped area, and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast of India. They provide employment for more than a million families and India earns about Rs 80 crore of foreign exchange from their export, tea alone accounting for Rs. 78 crore. Coffee and rubber, which used to be export commodities, are now largely consumed within

(*a*) Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., 2,500 ; Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., 1,500.

the country. Nearly 12 million lb of rubber were imported during 1950-51. The Development Committee for rubber plantations has formulated a fifteen-year plan for the rehabilitation and development of the industry. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in the following table:

TABLE CXVI

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (million lb)
1947 (a)	842	600
1948	773	567
1949	773	586
1950	777	606
1951	..	.
1952		622
1953	.	608

Coffee

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (thousand tons)
1946-47	216.9	15.4
1947-48	218.8	15.8
1948-49	221.0	21.6
1949-50	224.6	20.1
1950-51	224.6	18.3
1951-52	.	21.0
1952-53	235.0	23.5

Rubber

Year	Acreage (thousand acres)	Production (thousand tons)
1947	129	16.4
1948	119	15.4
1949	124	15.6
1950	138	16.6
1951	149	17.1
1952	..	19.9
1953	173	21.0

(a) For undivided India

Following the severe crisis of 1952, the tea industry made a satisfactory recovery mainly because of a progressive improvement in the demand for tea in world markets, the slight reduction in the export quota and the measures taken by the industry to improve quality In October 1952, India withdrew from the International Tea Market Expansion Board. Thereafter, a Joint Tea Promotion Council was set up in March 1953 in co-operation with the other important tea producing countries and the tea interests in the U S A. Within a short period of its functioning the exports of tea to the U.S A. rose from 94.6 million lb. in 1952 to 104.9 million lb. in 1953. Negotiations for the setting up of similar organisations in Canada, Germany, Ireland and Netherlands are progressing.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The resolution on Industrial Policy adopted by Parliament on April 7, 1948, laid down that (i) certain industries, such as arms and ammunition manufacture, the production and control of atomic energy and ownership and management of railways, were to be the exclusive responsibility of the Central Government, (ii) in the case of certain other industries, such as coal-mining, iron and steel production, aircraft manufacture, ship-building, the fabrication of telephone, telegraph and wireless equipment, and mineral oil production, further development was the responsibility of the State except in so far as the co-operation of private enterprise was felt to be necessary ; and (iii) the rest of the industrial field was to be left to private enterprise, individual and co-operative, subject to Central regulation and control of certain specified industries which were of special importance from the point of view of investment and the technical skill involved. This policy was endorsed by the Planning Commission in its final report. The Planning Commission has accepted "mixed economy" as a suitable basis for the industrial development of the country The State regulation of the private sector of industry was considered essential to planned development

The legislation concerning the State regulation is the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, which came into force on May 8, 1952 This Act provides for the establishment of a Central Advisory Council of Industries, the registration of existing industrial undertakings and the licensing of new units. It empowers the Central Government, under certain circumstances, to institute investigations into the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue directions for remedying its drawbacks Where such directions are not carried out, the Government may take over the management of the industry concerned The Act originally envisaged the regulation and development of 37 industries or groups of industries included in its first schedule and provided for the addition of a few industries, such as silk, artificial silk, dye-stuffs, soap, plywood and ferro-manganese to the first schedule of the Act. The scope of the Act was extended to cover factories with investments of less than one lakh rupees which were originally exempted. The amendment also gives the Government wider powers of management and control It further provides for increasing the period of control beyond five years, if necessary, with the approval of Parliament

The Central Advisory Council of Industries, which was set up under this Act in May 1952, consists of 27 members representing industry, labour, consumers and primary producers. The total number of industrial undertakings registered under the Act up to the end of 1953 was 2,409.

A Licensing Committee, set up under this Act and composed of the representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance, Railways, Production and the Planning Commission, is a convenient instrument for canalising industrial development into desirable directions.

During 1953, this Committee examined 251 applications for licences for setting up new undertakings or substantially expanding the existing ones. Licences were granted to 182 applicants ; further elucidation was asked for in the case of 8 applicants ; while 28 cases were rejected. The reasons for rejection were that (i) the existing capacity in industry was in excess of the country's requirements, (ii) transport was unavailable, (iii) the terms of collaboration with foreign interests were unsuitable, etc. The sub-committee of the Central Advisory Council, which reviews the decisions of the Licensing Committee, recommended, only in one case, a revision of the decision already undertaken on the basis of the Licensing Committee's recommendations. During the year, investigations into the affairs of six sugar factories and four cotton textile mills were ordered under Section 15 of the Act. It was found necessary to appoint authorised controllers in the case of four sugar factories.

During 1953, the Central Advisory Council of Industries advised the Government on such important questions as the problem of finance for the rehabilitation of industry, the question of apprenticeship and training in business management and the role of foreign capital. Three Development Councils have been set up under the Act to deal with (i) internal combustion engines and power-driven pumps, (ii) heavy chemicals (acids and fertilisers), and (iii) bicycles

The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the non-statutory Tariff Board, reviews from time to time the progress of protected industries and examines schemes for protection The industries which were granted protection for the first time during 1952-53 include hydro-quinine, iron and steel, machine-screws, electric brass lamp holders, zip fasteners and ball bearings. During 1953, the Commission held an enquiry into the question of protection or assistance to the automobile industry. The Government has accepted the principal recommendations the Commission submitted in April 1953. Fresh protection was granted to flax goods industry and titanium dioxide, whereas tariff protection was withdrawn in accordance with the Commission's recommendations from the dry battery, pencil, fountain pen ink, ferro-silicon and dumnut, mother of pearl or metal buttons industries. During the year, the Commission also submitted reports on the fair retention prices of steel produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

An Industrial Finance Corporation was established in July 1948 to afford financial assistance, in the form of medium and long-term loans to industrial concerns in India. At the end of 1953-54, outstanding loans and advances of the Corporation amounted to Rs 11·20 crore as against Rs 8·62 crore at the end of 1952-53. The resources of the Corporation were augmented by a further sale of bonds amounting to Rs 2 crore and temporary borrowings from the Reserve Bank to the extent of Rs. 30 lakh The rate of interest on loans and advances was raised during the year from 6 to 6½ per cent owing to the rising cost of borrowing funds, but the rebate of half per cent for the payment of interest and instalment of principals on the due dates continued unchanged. Following criticisms of the working of the Corporation, the Government appointed a committee to enquire into its affairs in December 1952. The report of the committee, submitted to the Government on May 7, 1953, made a number of recommendations about administrative, organisational, procedural and policy matters, which are now at various stages of consideration and implementation. The State Financial Corporations Act of 1951 envisages the establishment

of industrial corporations in the States with a view to financing medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the All-India Industrial Corporation. The Punjab Financial Corporation was set up in February 1953, and five more State financial corporations were established during 1953-54 in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Bombay, Hyderabad and West Bengal. Proposals for the establishment of similar corporations in the other States are under consideration.

In order to supplement the domestic capital resources for rapid industrial development, a free flow of foreign capital is considered necessary, particularly because it will bring capital goods and technical knowledge in its train. The Government's policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948 and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

(1) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest, for example, by ensuring that the major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases ;

(2) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of general industrial policy,

(3) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistently with the foreign exchange position of the country;

(4) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation would be paid.

PUBLIC SECTOR

Under the Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs 94 crore has been earmarked for industrial projects under the Central and State Governments, besides Rs 50 crore for the development of basic industries, including ancillary transport facilities. The total capital investment on industrial expansion in the private sector has been estimated at Rs. 233 crore, exclusive of the estimated expenditure of Rs 150 crore on replacement and modernisation.

A major new industrial undertaking included in the Plan is the iron and steel project which is estimated to cost Rs 80 crore. Of this amount only Rs 30 crore will be spent up to 1955-56. The Government will provide Rs. 15 crore and the remainder is to be contributed by indigenous and foreign capital. The estimated capacity of this project will be about 8,00,000 tons of pig iron and at least 3,50,000 tons of steel. The Government of India recently signed an agreement with the German combine of Krupps-Demag for the erection of this factory. Krupps-Demag will provide technical assistance and train Indian technicians. Another agreement signed with the Government of the U S.S.R. provides for the erection of a million-ton steel plant.

Most of the industrial projects in the public sector relate to the manufacture of capital goods and intermediate products of vital importance from the point of view of the present and future needs of economic development. Compared with previous years, most of the major industrial units in operation in the public sector have recorded higher levels of production during 1953-54, as shown in the following table:

TABLE CXVII

PROGRESS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Factory	Products	Actual production			Target for 1955-56
		1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	
1. Indian Telephone Industries	(1) Telephones (Nos.)	21,628	27,000	40,000	25,000
	(2) Exchange Lines (Nos.) ..	21,000	11,000	15,000	20,000
	(3) Single channel carriers (Nos.) ..		.	30	Nil
2. Sindri Fertiliser Factory .. .	Ammonium sulphate (tons) .	34,800	2,30,000	2,49,000	3,15,000
3. Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory	Locomotives (Nos.) ..	17	33	64	100
4. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd .	(Ships) G R T . .	10 208	15 336	10,260	15,818
5. Passenger Coaches . .	Coaches (Nos.)	542	622	604	4,380(*a*)
6. Mysore Iron and Steel Works	(1) Pig iron (thousand tons)	23.0	36.4	52.6	100.0(*b*)
	(2) Steel finished (thousand tons)	30.5	29.6	32.0	90.00(*b*)
	(3) Cement (thousand tons)	57.0	78.0	68.0	90.00(*b*)
7. Govt. Electric Factory, Bangalore .	Transformers (KVA)	36 534	24,759	34,993	80,000(*b*)
8. U P Govt Precision Instruments Factory	(1) Water meters (Nos.)		2,100	7,000 (estimated)	12,000
	(2) Microscopes (Nos.)			28 students' and 58 research type microscopes(*c*)	500

(*a*) Production during the Plan period, including output in the private sector.
(*b*) Represents target capacity.
(*c*) Production covers 1952-54

Details regarding the progress of expenditure of industrial projects in the public sector are given in the table CXXIII

PRIVATE SECTOR

About 80 per cent of the investment in the private sector will be in respect of capital goods and producer goods industries, mainly iron and steel (Rs. 43 crore), petroleum refineries (Rs 64 crore), cement (Rs. 13 crore), aluminium (Rs. 9 crore), fertilisers, heavy chemicals and power alcohol. In the case of consumer goods industries, the emphasis is largely on increased production through fuller utilisation of the existing capacity. Considerable investment is envisaged in certain new lines, such as rayon, paper, drugs and pharmaceuticals Moderate expansion is also proposed in respect of the cotton and woollen yarn industries.

The Planning Commission has worked out a detailed programme for 42 organised industries in close consultation with the representatives of the industries concerned The expansion programme in certain major lines in the private sector are given in table CXVIII.

TABLE CXVIII

EXPANSION PROGRAMME IN CERTAIN MAJOR LINES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Industry	Unit	1950-51		1955-56	
		Rated capacity	Production	Rated capacity	Production
(1) Agricultural Machinery,					
(a) Pumps, power driven	Numbers	33,460	34,310	69,400	80,000 to 85,000
(b) Diesel engines	Numbers	6,320	5,540	39,725	50,000
(2) Aluminium ..	Tons	4,000	3,677	20,000	12,000
(3) Automobiles (manufacturing only) .	Numbers	30,000	4,077	30,000	30,000
(4) Bicycles	Thousand	120	99	530	530
(5) Cement	Thousand tons	3,194	2,692	5,016	4,515
(6) Electric Transformers	Thousand K V A	370	179	485	450
(7) Fertilisers					
(i) Ammonium sulphate	Tons	78,670	46,304	1,31,270	1,20,000
(ii) Superphosphate	„	1,23,460	55,089	1,92,855	1,64,000
(8) Glass Industry Sheet glass	„	11,700	5,850	52,200	26,000
(9) Heavy Chemicals.					
(i) Caustic soda	Thousand tons	19	11	37	33
(ii) Soda ash .	„	54	45	86	78
(iii) Sulphuric acid .	„	150	99	213	192
(10) Iron and Steel.					
(i) Pig iron	„	1,850	1,572(a)	2,700	1,950
(ii) Steel (main producers) .	„	975	976(a)	1,550	1,280
(11) Paper and Paper Board	„	137	114	198	188
(12) Petroleum Refining ·					
(i) Liquid petroleum products	Million gallons	—	—	—	403
(ii) Bitumen .	Tons	—	—	—	37,500
(13) Power Alcohol	Million gallons	13	5	21	18
(14) Locomotives ..	Numbers	—	—	50	50
(15) Rayon					
(i) Rayon filament	Million lb.	4	1	18	18
(ii) Staple fibre ..	Thousand bales	—	—	28	28

(a) Including the production of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works

The overall requirements of finance for development in the public and private sectors of industry, including working capital and current depreciation, amount to Rs. 707 crore. The manner of financing the development plans is detailed below:

TABLE CXIX

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS AND SOURCES OF FINANCE FOR INDUSTRIES, 1951-56

In crores of rupees

Estimated Requirements		
(i) Investment in the public sector		94
(ii) Investment in the private sector on expansion, modernisation and replacement		383
(iii) Investment in working capital		150
(iv) Current depreciation expenditure not covered by normal income-tax allowances		80
Total		707
Sources of Finance		
(i) Resources of the public sector invested directly		74
(ii) Foreign investment		100
(iii) Resources of domestic private industry		533
(a) Savings of corporate enterprises in the industrial sector	200	
(b) New issues	90	
(c) Assistance from the public sector	5	
(d) Industrial Finance Corporation	20	
(e) Refunds of excess profits tax deposits	60	
(f) Banks and other sources of short-term finance	158	
Total		707

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

In the public sector of industries, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory produced 114 locomotives during 1951-54 as against the five-year target of 268. The hundredth locomotive turned out of the workshop on January 6, 1954, consisted of 100 per cent indigenous components and the occasion was duly celebrated. The construction of the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur in Madras was started in February 1952. The manufacture of coaches is expected to commence in 1955. A school for apprentices was started in March 1954 with the object of training about 600 technicians annually during the first four years. The factory is now estimated to cost Rs. 7·5 crore. Two hundred and forty-nine thousand tons of ammonium sulphate were produced by the Sindri Fertiliser Factory during 1953-54 as against the Plan target of 3,15,000 tons. Following the installation of the second electrical smelter in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the production of pig iron is expected to increase by about 30,000 tons in 1954-55. The construction of two additional berths in the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam was taken in hand during 1953-54. The target for ship-building is likely to be achieved to the extent of 70 per cent. The targets of production originally set for the Indian Telephone Indus-

tries, namely, 25,000 telephones and 20,000 exchange lines per annum have already been exceeded and the revised targets are 60,000 telephones and 40,000 exchange lines. The construction of Hindustan Cables Factory was almost completed and production commenced in certain sections. The construction of the Machine Tool Factory at Jalahali was somewhat behind schedule. It was expected to turn out the first batch of lathes by November 1954.

The following new projects in the public sector are also receiving consideration:

(1) A plant for the manufacture of heavy electrical machinery. The estimated cost of the project will amount to Rs. 2 crore.

(2) The manufacture of bank note paper.

(3) The manufacture of high tension insulators by the Mysore Government at Bangalore This will involve an investment of Rs. 63 lakh.

(4) A plant at Trombay for the recovery of uranium oxide and thorium nitrate from the residual cakes of the Rare Earth Factory at Alwaye in Travancore-Cochin. This is likely to cost Rs. 45 lakh.

(5) A factory for the manufacture of wireless and electronic equipment near Bangalore in collaboration with a foreign firm. This is likely to cost Rs 7 crore.

Table CXXIV shows the targets and the progress made by the 41 industries for which development programmes were formulated by the Planning Commission Most of these industries fall wholly in the private sector, but a few, such as iron and steel, fertilisers, locomotives, passenger coaches, wagons, cement and transformers, are partly in the public sector In the case of the latter group, the output of the public sector alone has been given.

By the end of 1953-54, applications were received and licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, in respect of nearly all the new major units and substantial expansions included in the programmes of industrial development for 1951-56 The only important exceptions are the project for doubling the output of the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd , whose existing annual output is 46,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, and the scheme to raise the output of the Aluminium Corporation of India from 2,000 tons to 5,000 tons of ingots per annum

To judge by the progress made so far and the licences already issued, it seems probable that in most industries the additional capacity envisaged in the Plan will have been achieved by 1955-56 and substantially exceeded in some industries. For instance, in the cement industry, additional capacity of 3·3 million tons as against a target of about 2 million tons is likely to be installed by the end of the Plan period; in cotton textile industry there will be at least 1·05 million new spindles as against 8,50,000 envisaged in the Plan. In the case of rayon filament there is likely to be an additional capacity of 21 6 million pounds instead of the target of 18 million pounds ; and in the case of paper and paper board, 1,45,000 tons instead of 74,000 tons. Similarly, additional capacity, greater than what was contemplated in the Plan, is likely to be achieved in the case of sulphuric

acid, caustic soda, sugar, penicillin, benzene hexachloride, sulpha drugs and spindleage in the woollen industry.

A major new development recommended in the Plan was the manufacture of pulp for the rayon industry. A scheme involving technical collaboration with an Italian firm and some financial assistance from the Government has been put forward by the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association. Details of the project are under formulation and scrutiny.

No proposal for the manufacture of sulphur and sulphuric acid from gypsum, as recommended in the Plan, has come up for sanction, though certain preliminary surveys are reported to have been made by an interested firm. Similarly, no progress has been made in the conversion of sulphuric acid plants for the utilisation of pyrites instead of sulphur, and the schemes for this change-over, as envisaged by some manufacturers like FACT, have been given up after the recent improvement in the price and availability of sulphur.

As regards actual production, a number of important industries falling wholly or mainly within the private sector have, in the last two years, substantially increased their output over that of the preceding year, as shown below:

TABLE CXX

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION IN SOME IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

(Percentage Increase over Preceding Year)

Industry	1952-53	1953-54
Cotton Textiles—		
(a) Yarn	10 6	2 9
(b) Cloth	15 4	2 9
Cement	7 0	14 7
Sheet glass	13 0	84 4
Soda ash	9 2	39 3
Caustic soda	13 3	47 0
Sewing machines	8.5	31 1
Bicycles	73 0	36 3
Ball bearings	96 0	40 0
Rayon filament	32 0	17 0
Transformers	14 3	41 5
Electric motors	3 8	0 63
A C S R conductors (calendar years)	38.4	37 7
Power alcohol	19 2	12 9
Grinding wheels	10 8	1.2
Salt	3 0	6 1
Vanaspati	10 6	—

As against the rising trends of production in the industries listed above, there are some which have registered a decline. Thus the output of sugar, automobiles and radio receivers has fallen since 1951-52; and in the case of jute manufactures and tea-chest plywood, the rising trend in output witnessed in the first two years of the Plan received a setback in 1953-54.

Some new items manufactured for the first time during the year 1953-54 are staple fibre, cement grinding media, steel wool, layer built batteries, free wheels and chains for cycles, rubber conveyor belting, hosiery, knitting needles, milling machines 31½"×9½" (both plain and universal), multi-spindle drilling machines, isonicotinyl hydrazide, aureomycin, synthetic acetic acid and acetone.

Some of the important new industrial units which went into production during 1953-54 are given below:

TABLE CXXI

NEW UNITS

Name	Annual capacity
Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills .	8,000 tons
Jaipur Udyog Ltd (cement factory) .	1,65,000 tons
Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co Ltd (staple fibre)	28,000 bales
Sodepur Glass Works Bhurkanda (sheet glass factory)	21,600 tons
Textile mills (6)	32,608 spindles and 350 looms
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL CAPACITY	
Expansion Schemes :	
Expansion of Shri Digvijay Cement Company .	1,00,000 tons
First stage expansion of Steel Corporation of Bengal	75,000 tons of finished steel
T I. Cycles of India (Factory B) ..	Production of components
Alkali and Chemical Corporation . .	2,500 tons of caustic soda
Textile Mills (28 units)	66,100 spindles (1953)
Sirpur Paper Mills	10,000 tons of paper
Rohtas Industries .. .	7,000 tons of paper and boards

RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION

To deal with the technical problems of industry, a chain of national laboratories has been set up under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Indian Standards Institution, set up in 1947, is a semi-government organisation whose function is to standardise industrial and com-

mercial products. The total number of standards issued by the Institution till the end of 1953 was 428, while over 300 Indian standards were adopted by the various Government departments. The Institution had 777 subscribers in 1952 and 3,602 committee members.

The Patents Advisory Committee grants patents for inventions made at the research and technical institutions of the Central Government. Applications for the issue of 24 patents were received in 1952 against 18 in 1951.

The Directorate of Industrial Statistics brings out a monthly bulletin which gives statistics of production covering 92 selected industries divided into 19 groups. The Research Division of the Directorate initiates studies on industrial statistics.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been a considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains largely a country of small-scale production. Small-scale and cottage industries offer alternative employment to agricultural labourers during their spare time It is estimated that there are about 20 million persons engaged in cottage industries in India The handloom industry alone employs 5 million people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

In order to encourage the development of cottage and small-scale industries an All-India Handicrafts Board and an All-India *Khadi* and Village Industries Board were set up in November 1952 and February 1953 respectively to advise the Government on problems in their own fields A cess of 3 pies per yard on all mill cloth, excepting that produced for export, has been imposed in order to provide finance for the development of the handloom and *khadi* industries The production of *dhotis* by textile mills has also been restricted in order to allow greater scope for the development of the handloom industry In view of the reduced demand for coir products in foreign markets and the resultant distress and unemployment in the coir industry, a statutory Board for that industry is proposed to be set up It will stimulate local demand and popularise coir products abroad. Further, the Board will encourage the industry to adopt improved techniques and processes and undertake marketing research.

The State Governments have also been examining the possibility of developing cottage industries in their own territories. The U P Government has, for instance, taken steps to establish fruit preservation factories at Lucknow and Ramgarh on a co-operative basis. Long-term plans to develop co-operatives for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry have also been evolved. Small-scale spinning units of the *Garbo* and *Tokubo* types as well as the small-scale spinning units evolved by Sri Kale have been introduced in the heart of the cotton-growing areas by the Governments of Bombay and Saurashtra. To promote cottage industries, Central grants were given to the State Governments for various schemes, such as the purchase of a wood seasoning plant, the establishment of a woollen carding and finishing centre and a centre for finishing and testing cycle parts. Grants were also given by the Centre, mostly to non-official organisations, for the purchase of machinery either direct or through the State Governments Grants given direct to the All-India Spinners' Association during 1951-53 totalled Rs. 11 lakh.

The Five Year Plan has an extensive programme for the development of village industries. Its main object is to increase rural employment. The total provision in the Plan for cottage and small-scale industries is Rs. 27 crore. A summary of the programme is given in table CXXV

COMMERCE

The overall position of India's foreign trade during 1952 and 1953 is shown below.

TABLE CXXII

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(In crores of rupees)

		1952	1953
Imports		742 6	566 4
Exports		649 1	532 9
Balance of trade		— 93 5	— 33 5
Indices of India's Foreign Trade (1948-49=100)			
Index of Quantity	Imports	88	64
	Exports	92	94
Index of Values	Imports	136	118
	Exports	128	107
Net Terms of Trade		94	91

Tables No CXXVI and CXXVII give the value of exports to, and imports from, the principal countries with which India had trade transactions Table No CXXVIII gives the quantity and price indices of Indian's foreign trade by groups of commodities since 1949-50 Table No CXXIX gives the figures for the principal commodities imported into, and exported by, India during 1952 and 1953

The fall in the level of trade in 1953 was shared by both exports and imports; the decrease in the deficit was a result of the larger fall in imports than in exports. This was entirely attributable to the reduction in imports of foodgrains. The trade *surplus* on private account was reduced from Rs. 134 crore in 1952 to Rs. 102 crore, while the deficit on account of merchandise transactions of the Government was reduced from Rs. 228 crore in 1952 to Rs 135 crore. In 1953, the terms of trade deteriorated by about 3 per cent as against 24 per cent in 1952. Net receipts on account of invisible transactions, including official donations, remained more or less stable, a fall in private invisible receipts having been mostly made up by the rise in invisibles pertaining to the Government sector

Imports

Aggregate imports were lower in 1953 than those in 1952 by Rs. 176 crore, of which the fall in Government imports alone amounted to Rs. 96 crore. The increased rquirements of raw materials associated with the continued buoyancy in industrial production were largely met from the indigenous sources of supply. In the case of the textile industry, there was a distinct shift in the consumption of Indian cotton. Consequently, the imports of raw cotton in the 1952-53 season were much lower than in the preceding season. Purchases of raw jute from Pakistan also shrank in spite of a fall in the domestic output of raw jute, partly because of a decline in the output of home manufactures. More than half of the fall in imports on private account was accounted for by raw cotton alone, the balance being shared by a variety of commodities, among which chemicals, machinery and vehicles were the more important ones.

It is significant that the fall in imports occurred despite the operation of a more liberal import policy. The policy for January-June 1953 restored the cuts imposed, in the latter half of 1952, on the quotas of twist drills and reamers, power-driven pumps, garage tools, machinery and parts thereof. The policy for the latter half of 1953 followed a broadly similar pattern. Its principal features were the liberalisation of imports of machinery, of industrial raw materials, such as art silk yarn and cotton yarn above 80 counts and of consumer goods like spices, fruits and the the simplification of the licensing procedure. An important development in this field was the Government's decision in September 1953 to permit imports, on private account, of rice from the soft currency sources and of flour, barley and maize from all sources.[1] Permission was granted to private traders to export wheat flour made from Government stocks to be subsequently replaced by private imports of wheat. Other measures of liberalisation included the introduction of free licensing for cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above from the soft currency countries (since extended to the dollar area in February 1954) and the extension up to December 31, 1953, of the validity of import licences already issued for U S cotton. The policy for the first half of 1954, announced towards the close of the year 1953, was much the same as before, some restrictions were, however, imposed on imports of goods which were available from indigenous sources or through the utilisation of the idle engineering capacity existing within the country.

As regards Government imports, the decline was entirely due to reduced purchases of foodgrains which reflected the improvement in the country's food situation. The Government, however, had to import sugar in order to bring down sugar prices.

In judging the fall in imports in 1953, compared with that of 1952, it has to be remembered that 1952 was not in any sense a normal year, as there were unusually heavy imports of food and raw cotton in that year. Secondly, the decline in payments for imports was attributable more to the fall in quantity (over 27 per cent) than to the decline in prices which amounted to about 13 per cent only.

Exports

The fall in exports by Rs 116 crore was less than that in imports, and was entirely due to lower export prices; in fact, there was a rise of two points in the quantity index for 1953. The decline in export earnings during the year, however, was not continuous, the trend of falling

1. Data on the quantity of rice imports on private account are not available.

exports, noticed about the close of the second half of 1952, continued during the first half of 1953, after which there was a reversal of the trend. In the latter half of 1953, there was a sharp rise by Rs. 29 crore, which was much more than could be attributed to the usual seasonal upswing. This improvement may have reflected, in part, the effect of the active export promotion measures adopted by the Government since 1952, such as the removal or liberalisation of the quota restrictions, the adoption of free licensing procedures, etc.

The export duty on hessian, which had been slashed from Rs. 750 per ton to Rs. 275 per ton in May 1952, was further reduced to Rs 120 per ton from September 15,1953 Earlier in February 1953, the duty on sacking had been lowered from Rs 175 per ton to Rs 80 Further, the duty of Rs 80 per ton on jute manufactures (other than cloth and bags) and jute specialities was completely abolished from July 16 Later, on October 25, the 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty on medium cloth was also dropped As for oil and oilseeds, the export duties on linseed oil and linseed were reduced from Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 to Rs 50 and Rs 25 per ton respectively from May 12,1953. Subsequently, on July 8, the levy of Rs. 300 per ton on exports of tobacco-seed oil was completely abolished Also, the period of free licensing was extended for raw cotton and cotton textiles, linseed oil, etc. With a view to fostering new lines of exports, the Sea Customs Act was amended in November 1953, to permit the grant of a rebate on import duty on raw materials and components used in the manufacture of goods subsequently exported. More recently, a special organisation has also been set up for export promotion.

A commodity-wise analysis shows that the chief factor in the decline in export earnings was jute manufactures, which declined by Rs 70 crore to Rs 108 crore. A similar trend was in evidence in cotton textiles, though the fall by Rs 7 crore to Rs 76 crore was much lower Tea, however, provided a notable exception to this general trend Exports of this commodity, as compared with 1952, rose by Rs 16 crore to the record level of Rs 97 crore Some of this increase might be the result of a natural recovery from the low figure of 1952, but there appeared to be other favourable factors at work, such as, buoyancy in the demand from the U K , which was particularly pronounced after the abolition of sugar rationing in that country, the increased substitution of tea for competitive beverages, particularly coffee, and to some extent the voluntary restriction of domestic output.

Net invisible receipts, including official donations, amounted to Rs. 93 crore in 1953 as against Rs 95 crore in the preceding year. Receipts on account of official donations, comprising aid received under (*i*) the Colombo Plan from Australia, the United Kingdom and Canada (*ii*) the Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Agreement and (*iii*) from the Ford Foundation increased from Rs 6 crore to Rs. 18 crore. This was, however, more than offset by the fall in the net receipts from other transactions like private donations, mostly emigrant and maintenance remittances, and miscellaneous services like agency services, film rentals, and technicians' charges and in 'unclassified receipts', perhaps due to the tightening of the restrictions on remittances in countries like Burma and Ceylon

The U.K. and the U S A. continue to be India's principal buyers and suppliers of different commodities During 1953, the shares of the various countries in our imports were · U K. 20 8 against 18 6 per cent in 1952; U.S.A. 16·3 as against 34 per cent in 1952; Canada 3 8 as against

3·7 per cent in 1952; and 59·1 per cent from the remaining countries as against 43·6 per cent in 1952. Of our exports during 1952, the shares of the U. K , the U S.A., Pakistan and Japan were 18·9, 20·5, 7·5 and 4·1 per cent respectively During 1953, their shares were 18·7 26·8, 1·4 and 5·2 per cent. The most significant change occurred in the case of Pakistan, whose share in India's export trade fell to only about 12½ per cent of what she took during 1952.

During 1953-54, trade agreements with Norway, Western Germany and Austria, which had expired or were due to expire, were renewed for further periods. Fresh trade agreements were concluded with Iraq, Poland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Sweden, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the U S S.R and Rumania. Among these, the agreements with the U S S R Egypt and Ceylon deserve special mention. The one with the U.S S R provides for financing of trade between the two countries in rupees, while that with Egypt has made provision for the payment of 40 per cent of Egypt's exports to India in rupees Under the Indo-Ceylonese trade agreement, imports of Jaffna chewing tobacco would be permitted into the ports of Travancore-Cochin at special rates of import duty In return, the Ceylonese Government have agreed to take measures to provide for larger imports of Indian tobacco into Ceylon and to reduce the import duty on all handloom towels and towellings to the lowest rate applicable to similar mill-made products.

TABLE CXXIII

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(In lakhs of rupees)

Projects	1951-56 (Original Plan provision)	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)	1951-56 (Latest estimate)
I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT						
Ministry of Production						
1 Hindustan Steel Ltd	3,000 0		0 5	22 7	1,000 0	3,373 1
2. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd	1,408 0	181 0	291 1	128 6	234 7	1,232.9
3 Hindustan Machine Tools, Jalahalli	963 8	67 9	107 0	0 1	200 0	425 0
4. Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.	903 0	260 2	182 8(a)	113 6 (b)	539 0 (1954-56)	903 0
5 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	206 6(c)	2 1	7 7	52 8	56 0	206 6
6 National Instruments Factory	182 0	7 7	3 4	1 0	32 0	84 1
7 Hindustan Cables Ltd	129 7	2 0	16 4	65 0	40 0	129 7
8. Development of Mandi Mines	100 0 }	4 5	2 9	3 9	9 0	30 2
9. Development of Existing Salt Works	50 0 }					
10. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd, Delhi	39 1(d)	.	0 1	15 0	24 0	43.8
11. Hindustan Housing Factory	11 8	12 6	0 3	(—)0 4	.	13 0
12. Heavy Electrical Equipment Project	700 0(e)		.		50 0	200.0

(a) Rs 82 8 lakhs on the Coke Oven Plant out of depreciation and replacement funds
(b) Rs 109 6 lakh on the Coke Oven Plant
(c) Includes Rs 57 07 lakh from UNICEF and UNTAA
(d) Includes Rs 16 7 lakh from UNICEF and UNTAA
(e) Out of the lump sum provision of Rs 50 crore for basic industries and transport.

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR—(*contd.*)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Projects	1951-56 (Original Plan provision)	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)	1951-56 (Latest estimate)
Ministry of Finance						
1. New Mint, Alipore . ..	43 2	18 0	5 7	13 7	8 2	45.7
2 Silver Refinery, Alipore ..	46 8	0 3	0 5	19 3	62 0	88 0
3. Photogravure Project	4 0	0 5		2 5	.	3 0
Ministry of Railways						
1 Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	473 0	237 0	84 0	18 0	12 0	355 0
2 Integral Coach Factory, Perambur	400 0	4 0	48 0	92 0	265 0	747 0
Ministry of Communications						
1. Indian Telephone Industries ..	130 0	65 0	33 0	82 0	85 0	349 0
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply						
1 Nasik Printing Press ..	102 3		5 4	14 4	32 0	128 0
Ministry of N.R. and S.R.						
1 Indian Rare Earths Ltd	54 0	30 0	10 0 (Rev)	18 0	—	58.0(*f*)
2. Printing Ink Factory .	5 8		2 0	.		2 0
Total .	8,953 1	892 8	801 3	662 2	2,648 9(*g*)	8,407.1

(*f*) Figure denotes estimated investment during 1951-54

(*g*) A part of the investment in respect of the Sindri expansion will be made in 1955-56.

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR—(*contd*)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Projects	1951-56 (Original Plan provision)	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Budget)	1951-56 (Latest estimate)
II. STATE GOVERNMENTS						
1. Mysore Iron and Steel Works	283 0	40 0	27 0	17 0	100 0	283.0(*h*)
2. Mysore Government Porcelain Factory (Manufacture of H T Insulators)	63 0(*i*)				30 0	63.0
3. Mysore Government Electric Factory (Expansion of Transformer Section)	10 0		1 5	2 0	2 4	10.0
4. Mysore Government Soap Factory (Expansion Scheme)	3 0	0 8	0 2	1 0	4 0	6 0(*j*)
5. U P Government Cement Factory	230 5	43 1	55 0	84 8	90 0	292 0
6. U P Government Precision Instruments Factory	50 2	9 5	3 4	4 8	6 8	33 0
7. NEPA Mills Ltd	200 0	50 3	15 9	96 5	82 7	254 9
8. Sirsilk Ltd	200 0	65 6	43 7	1 0	.	110 3
9. Sirpur Paper Mills	60 0	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A.
10. Bihar Government Superphosphate Factory	41 1	0 4	6 7	4 2	41 9	54 6
11. Travancore-Cochin Government Ceramic Factory	15 0	3 2	8 6	5 2	5 0	22 0
Total	1,155 8	212 9	164 0	216 5	3,62 8	1,128 8
GRAND TOTAL	10,108 9	1,105 7	965 3	878 7	3,011 7(*k*)	9,535 9

(*h*) Latest estimates have still to be worked out as the development programmes have been revised

(*i*) Out of 'Adjustments'.

(*j*) Figure denotes estimated investment during 1951-55

(*k*) A part of the investment in respect of the Sindri expansion will fall in 1955-56.

TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS OF

S. No	Industries	Unit	Annual rated capacity		
			Beginning of Plan period 1950-51	1953-54	1955-56 (Target)
	A. Metallurgical:				
1	Iron and steel:				
	(i) Pig iron (main producers only)	Thousand tons	1,878	.	2,835
	(ii) Finished steel (main producers only)	,,	1,015	.	1,650
2	Aluminum	Tons	1,000	4,000	20,000
	B Mechanical Engineering:				
3	Agricultural implements and machinery				
	(i) Power-driven pumps (centrifugal)	Thousands	33	60	69
	(ii) Diesel engines	Nos	6,320	18,165	39,725
4	Automobiles (manufacturing only)	Nos	30,000	10,050	30,000
5	Railway rolling stock				
	(i) Locomotives	Nos	N A	N A	438
	(ii) Wagons	Nos	6,000	N A	30,000
	(iii) Passenger coaches	Nos.	850	N A	4,380
6	Machine tools (graded)	Nos.	3,000	3,000	4,600
7	Cotton textile machinery				
	(i) Carding engines	Nos.	600	600	600
	(ii) Spinning ring frames	Nos	396	396	800
	(iii) Looms	Nos.	3,600	4,320	8,000
8	Ball bearings	Nos.	600	600	1,200
9	Bicycles	Thousands	120	438	530
10	Sewing machines	Thousands	37 5	41·5	92
11	Hurricane lanterns	Thousands	4,260	4,583	4,500
12	Grinding wheels	Tons	360	535	840

CXXIV

PRODUCTION DURING THE PERIOD 1951-52 TO 1953-54

Actual production					Remarks
Beginning of Plan period 1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1955-56 (Target)	
1,572	1,740	1,692	1,651	2 835	Target for capacity and production will be achieved on completion of expansion schemes * Including the output of the secondary producers.
976	1,083*	1,086*	1,081	1,650	
3,677	3,905	3,420	3,846	12,000	.
34	46	25	28	80 to 85	
5,540	7,263	2,909	5,244	50,000	
16,519	23,576	13,294	12,629	30,000	The programme has been revised in the light of the Tariff Commission's Report. The production figures include the output of the assemblers
N A	27	63	86	438	Capacity and production targets are for the Plan period, i e, 1951-56.
1,095	3,707	6,463	6,892	30,000	
479	673	791	786	4,380	
(Rs 31 8 lakhs)	(Rs. 45 2 lakhs)	(Rs 43 5 lakhs)	(Rs 44 9 lakhs)	4,600	
	158	57	272	600	
60	291	255	197	700	
1,894	2,166	1,527	1,340	6,000	
87	250	496	691	1,200	
101	120	210	289	530	
33	48	52	68	92	
3,244	3,968	3,531	4,547	6,000	
231	352	390	395	750 to 800	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS OF

S No	Industries	Unit	Annual rated capacity		
			Beginning of Plan period 1950-51	1953-54	1955-56 (Target)
	C Electrical Engineering :				
13	Dry batteries	Millions	285	222	310
14	Storage batteries	Thousands	146	350	538
15	Cables and wires—A C S R. conductors	Tons	2,500	6,620	5,000
16	Electric fans	Thousands	288	303	360
17	Electric lamps	Thousands	23 000	29,000	32 500
18	Electric motors	Thousand H P	149	200	300
19	Electric transformers	Thousand K V A	370	328	485
20	Radio receivers (organised sector)	Thousands	77	153	380
	D Chemical and Allied Industries :				
21	Fertilisers				
	(i) Ammonium sulphate	Thousand tons	79	427	481
	(ii) Superphosphate	,,	123	211	209
22	Heavy chemicals				
	(i) Sulphuric acid	,,	150	197	221
	(ii) Soda ash	,,	54	61	86
	(iii) Caustic soda	,,	19	38	37
23	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals				
	(i) Benzene hexachloride	Tons		500	500
	(ii) Sulpha drugs	Thousand lb		710	400
	(iii) Calcium lactate	,,		237	112
24	Paints and varnishes :				
	(i) Ready-mixed paints, varnishes, etc	Thousand tons	65	65	70
	(ii) Pigment (titanium dioxide)	Tons	.	1,800	1,800
	(iii) Nitro-cellulose lacquers	Thousand gals	.	400	380
	(iv) Aluminium paste and power	Tons	. .	500	750

PRODUCTION DURING THE PERIOD 1951-52 TO 1953-54—*(contd.)*

Actual production					Remarks
Beginning of Plan period 1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1955-56 (Target)	
137	146	125	153	320	The rated capacity has been re-assessed by the Development Wing during 1953-54
200	212	136	179	400	
1,420	1,720	2,381	3,280	5,000	The production figures relate to the calendar years, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953.
194	215	189	206	320 to 350	
14,000	17,300	20,740	19,800	30,000	
99	151	160	161	320	
179	202	231	327	450	The capacity has been re-assessed by the Development Wing in 1953-54.
49	88	69	58	350	
46 55	95 57	252 50	307 66	450 180	
99 45 11	129 47 15	96 17 17	120 56 25	200 78 33	
	. 90	66 70 59	130 77 70	500 400 112	Production figures relate to calendar years
29	33	32	33	60	
.	152	234		1,800	Capacity figure relates to the year 1953 and the production figures relate to the calendar years 1951, 1952 and 1953.
	92 13	145 296	200 56	300 750	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS OF

S No	Industries	Unit	Annual rated capacity		
			Beginning of Plan period 1950-51	1953-54	1955-56 (Target)
25	Soap	Thousand tons	265	282	280
26	Tanning and foot-wear (leather footwear)	Thousand pairs	..	..	..
27	Paper and paper-board	Thousand tons	137	174	211
28	Cement	„	3,280	4,243	5,306
29	Glass and glass-ware :				
	(i) Sheet glass	„	11,700	41,760	52,200
	(ii) Blown ware and pressed ware	„	202	204	238
	E. Liquid Fuels :				
30	Petroleum products—				
	(i) Liquid petroleum Products (in terms of crude petroleum)	Million tons	0.25	0.25	2.0
	(ii) Bitumen	Thousand tons	..	..	N.A
31	Power alcohol	Million gallons	13	15	21
	F. Textiles :				
32	Cotton—				
	(i) Yarn	Million lb	1,669	1,775*	1,722
	(ii) Cloth (mill-made)	Million yards	4,744	4,922*	4,779
	(iii) Cloth (handloom)	„		..	
33	Jute	Thousand tons	1,200	1,200	1,200
34	Rayon				
	(i) Rayon filament	Million lb	4.0	11.2	22.0
	(ii) Staple fibre	Thousand bales		28.0	28.0
35	Woollen manufactures	Thousand lb	20,150	20,150	20,150
	G. Timber :				
36	Match	Thousand gross boxes	35,300	35,300	38,300
37	Plywood, tea-chests	Million sq ft.	139	144	180 to 190
	H. Food :				
38	Salt	Thousand tons	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
39	Sugar	„	1,540	1,630	1,550
40	Vegetable oils	„	N.A	N.A	N.A.
41	Vanaspati	„	333	347	389

N.A. = Not available.

PRODUCTION DURING THE PERIOD 1951-52 TO 1953-54—(*contd.*)

Actual production					Remarks
Beginning of Plan period 1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1955-56 (Target)	
106	86*	85*	76*	200	* Figures relate to organised factories only.
5,195	5,711	5,043	5,673	..	
114	135	137	137	200	
2,692	3,281	3,510	4,028	4,800	
5,850 86	5,400 94	6,100 80	11,250 78	26,000 138 to 143	
..	..	.	..	403*	* In millions of gallons.
..	..	..	..	37.5	Capacity of the two refineries when in full production will be 734 million gallons of liquid petroleum products and 1,50,000 tons of bitumen per annum.
5	6.5	8	9	18	
1,179 3,718 742	*1,334 4,134 900	1,476 4,770 1,000	1,520 4,906 1,200	1,640 4,700 1,700	* As on January 1, 1954. Production figures are estimated.
892	931	910	864	1,200	
0.75 .	6.6	8.7 .	10.2 0.8	22.0 28.0	
12,000	16,900	16,260	19,600	25,000	
29,100	29,300	32,000	29,300*	35,300	* Estimated.
45	65	71	50	100	
2,647	2,720	2,802	2,973	3,076	
1,120	1,494	1,291	1,001*	1,500	* Production figures relate to the crop year (Nov.-Oct.)
1,195	1,198	1,154	1,398*	1,300	* Provisional estimate.
153	180	199	199	300	* Provisional estimate.

TABLE CXXV

SUMMARY STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION, EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Industry	Total production	Additional production	Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)	Rough estimate of employment
Village oil industry	--	3 16 lakh tons oil (2.6 lakh tons @ 5 tons per improved ghani and 0 56 lakh tons @ 0 85 tons per ghani)	233 1	1,00,000 organisers, *mistries*, oil pressers
Soap-making with neem oil	3,448 tons of soap	3,448 tons of soap	18 1	300 employees and part-time work of seed collection for others
Paddy husking	2 lakh tons	—	10 0	40,000 hand pounders
Palm gur	2,53,252 tons of palm gur	81,852 tons of palm gur (recurring additional annual production after 4 years will be 40,943 tons)	100 0	60 000 agriculturists, tappers, etc
Gur and khandsari	(*a*) 450 lakh md. of improved ordinary gur (*b*) 5 1 lakh mds sanitary gur (*c*) 1 lakh mds cream-coloured jaggery (*d*) 13 6 lakh md. khandsari	Net gain (in rupees) through (1) better extraction 4 crores, (2) improved quality 2 60 crore, (3) better marketing 1 60 crore Total 8 20 crore	100 4	1 200 whole-time workers, 3 800 part time workers, 1,600 local honorary workers, 6,00,000 cane growers in 30,000 village for part of the year
Leather industry	Hides, bones, tallow, indigenous footwear	Increased production of hides, bones, tallow due to greater recovery from dead animals Production of better footwear	160 4	1,200 employees including 900 tannery flayers, etc also about 8 lakh chamars in 72,000 villages
Woollen industry	10 lakh blankets	10 lakh blankets	17 5	900 employees, 4,000 spinners, 200 weavers
Hand-made paper industry	1,100 tons high-grade hand-made paper, valued at Rs 54 lakh	1,400 tons high-grade hand-made paper	18 9	1,000 paper makers
Bee-keeping	—	—	16 3	150 apiarists and fieldmen, bee-keepers forming co-operatives
Cottage match	—	1 8 million gross	20 6	3,000 student workers, 6,000 labourers
		Total .	725 3	

TABLE CXXVI

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND

(1952 and 1953)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Countries	1952	1953
U K .	12,576	14,814
Pakistan . .	4,735	786
Canada .	1,274	1,392
Australia ..	2,345	1,597
Italy . .	1,042	537
Germany (West) .	1,243	1,037
Egypt	655	472
Burma .	2,349	2,045
Japan .	2,520	2,588
U S A	1,1649	9,503
Kenya Colony ..	705	561
Bahrein Islands	142	215
Singapore	1,508	826
Saudi Arabia	290	324
Netherlands .	1,030	642
France	596	534
Other countries .	16,678	14,414
Total	61,337	52,287
Re-exports .	568	576
GRAND TOTAL .	61,905	52,863

TABLE CXXVII

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND

(1952 and 1953)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Countries	1952	1953
U K.	14,897	14,043
Pakistan	2,914	1,943
Canada	2,966	1,892
Australia	1,510	2,656
Italy	1,146	2,090
Germany (West)	2,419	2,879
Egypt	2,011	2,174
Burma	3,108	1,824
Japan	1,941	1,246
U S A	27,266	8,952
Kenya Colony	1,967	1,600
Bahrein Islands	1,726	1,763
Singapore	1,377	1,456
Saudi Arabia	1,573	1,338
Netherlands	1,236	1,128
France	1,303	1,054
Other countries	10,796	8,579
Total	80,156	56,617
Less Transit Trade	32	15
GRAND TOTAL	80,124	56,602

TABLE CXXVIII

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(Base: 1948-49=100)

Period	Export				Import				Net terms of trade (a)
	Food, drink and to-bacco	Raw mate-rials	Manu-factu-red arti-cles	Gene-ral	Food drink and to-bacco	Raw mate-rials	Manu-fact-ured arti-cles	Gene-ral	
				QUANTITY INDEX					
1949-50	108	91	109	105	86	81	108	94	
1950-51	111	80	122	110	62	101	83	83	
1951-52	115	63	89	89	141	107	89	108	
1952-53	107	83	93	94	79	79	67	74	
1953-54	111	47	105	94	46	79	63	64	
				PRICE INDEX(b)					
1949-50	113	106	100	105	96	103	95	98	107
1950-51	130	143	122	129	97	106	113	106	122
1951-52	151	191	185	178	118	173	145	147	121
1952-53	134	120	108	116	132	116	137	128	91
1953-54	139	124	89	107	126	103	126	118	91

(a) Ratio of Export Price Index to Import Price Index.

(b) Export Price Indices inclusive of duty.

TABLE CXXIX

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Items	Unit	1952		1953	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Food and Drink					
(i) Wheat	Value		12,637		5,282
(ii) Rice not in the husk	,,		4,875		1,474
(iii) *Jowar* and *bajra*	,,		2,756		471
Total			20,268		7,227
(iv) Eggs	Thousands	33,933	34	48,085	77
(v) Fruit and vegetables	Value		1,356		1,471
(vi) Milk condensed (preserved)	Thousand cwt	312	350	420	385
(vii) Provisions and oilmen's stores (excl. milk condensed and preserved)	Value		419		460
(viii) Spices	Thousand cwt	906	508	769	537
(ix) Others	Value		891		1,299
Total			23,825		11,456
Cotton (raw)	Thousand tons	205	11,544	108	4,986
Jute (raw)	,,	264	2,350	234	1,440
Machinery and millwork	Value		9,195		8,510
Instruments and appliances	,,		2,175		2,287
Kerosene oil	Thousand gallons	2,70,126	2,153	2,56,673	2,355
Mineral oil other than kerosene oil	,,	6,73,280	5,664	6,15,733	5,561
Metal (excl. ores)	Thousand tons	267	4,496	279	3,882
Chemicals (excl. manures and medicines)	Value		1,654		1,161
Drugs and medicines	,,		1,295		1,199
Motor cars and motor omnibuses	Nos.	10,615	691	9,445	559
Artificial silk yarn	Thousand lb	19,130	707	34,893	1,139
Wool (raw) and tops	,,	10,051	486	14,584	792
Newsprint	Thousand cwt	916	465	1,365	509
Paper (excl. newsprint)	,,	820	619	1,219	606
Dyeing and tanning substances	Value		1,077		1,430
Hardware (excl. cutlery and electroplated ware)	,,		478		412

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND—(*contd*) (1952 and 1953)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Item	Unit	1952		1953	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Seeds	Thousand tons	30	284	38	371
Wood and timber	Value		314	.	225
Staple fibre and yarn	Thousand lb	21,235	452	17,528	252
Cycle and cycle parts	Value	.	387		190
Cotton manufactures (incl twist yarn)	,,		538		[illegible]
Manures	Thousand tons	84	288	130	371
Vegetable non-essential oils	Thousand cwts	7,865	412	10,711	[illegible]
Wool and woollen manufactures (excl raw wool and tops)	Value		262	.	291
Others(*a*)	,,		8,315	.	5,705
Total	,,		80,156		56,617
Less transit trade	,,		32	.	15
NET IMPORT BY SEA, AIR AND LAND			80 124		56,602

(*a*) This includes metal ores, paints, and painters' materials, cutlery, vehicles and aircraft parts (excl motor cars and omnibuses), tobacco, postal articles and other miscellaneous items

TABLE CXXX

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY SEA, AIR AND LAND (1952 and 1953)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	Unit	1952		1953	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Food, Drink and Tobacco					
Tea .	Million lb	413	8,080	502	10,312
Cashew kernel ..	Thousand tons	26	1,212	28	1,188
Other fruits and vegetables	Value	..	703	..	264
Pepper	Thousand cwt	264	1,800	229	1,318
Other spices	Value	..	650	.	385
Tobacco	Million lb	96	1,831	73	1,230
Raw Materials					
Cotton (raw) .	Thousand tons	46	1,512	45	1,100
Lac .	Thousand cwts	658	839	586	682
Mica .	"	307	959	233	848
Linseed	Thousand tons	3	24	.	.
Castor seed	"	5	44	.	.
Groundnut seed .	"	17	201	10	114
Coal .	"	3,063	1,092	2,098	764
Manganese ore	"	1,412	2,163	1,658	2,570
Hides and skins (raw)	"	15	585	13	588
Cotton waste .	Thousand cwt	1,172	913	1,185	901
Wool (raw)	Million lb	39	862	24	653
Processed Articles					
Groundnut oil	Thousand cwt	1,231	975	322	247
Linseed oil	"	673	615	151	109
Castor oil	"	645	709	549	493
Hides and skins (tanned)	Thousand tons	21	1,769	28	2,646
Manufactures					
Cotton piece-goods ..	Million yds.	598	6,431	658	5,639
Cotton manufactures, (others) ..	Value	..	921	..	742
Jute manufactures	Thousand tons	737	16,285	748	11,063
Woollen carpets and rugs	Million lb	7	271	9	365
Coir yarn and manufactures	Thousand cwt	1,220	736	1,476	789
Other items	Value	..	9,125		7,277
Total .			61,337		52,287

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ministry of Commerce and Industry .. *Report*, 1953-54.

2. Reserve Bank of India .. *Report on Currency and Finance* 1953-54

3. Planning Commission . .. *The First Five Year Plan*

4. -do- *Five Year Plan: Progress Report* 1953-54.

5. Central Statistical Organisation, Cabinet Secretariat . *Statistical Abstract, India* 1951-52.

6. Jathar, G.B., and Beri, S.G. .. Indian Economics, Vol. II. (8th edition, 1949).

CHAPTER XIX

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

For a long time scientific research in India was confined to the universities and other non-official research institutions These centres have made significant contributions to the advancement of science through large number of devoted workers. Outstanding among them are. Srinivas Ramanujam, J C Bose, P C. Ray, Birbal Sahni, C.V. Raman, Meghnad Saha, H J Bhabha. S S. Bhatnagar, K S Krishnan, Chandrasekharan, S N Bose, T S Venkataraman and S Kothari.

Learned Societies

With the establishment of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784, began a resurgence of science in India The Survey of India was started in 1800, the Geological Survey in 1851, the Botanical Survey in 1889 and the Zoological Survey in 1916 In 1876, the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was inaugurated Thereafter, many other institutions and learned societies came into being in quick succession These institutions are devoted to the furtherance of knowledge in their respective spheres They also disseminate information through journals and pamphlets Contact among their members is promoted through conferences

The Indian Science Congress Association, inaugurated in 1914, provides a common forum for the scientists of the country During the last 38 years of its career, the Indian Science Congress has rapidly grown in importance Under its auspices, Indian and foreign scientists meet every year to discuss common problems and to exchange ideas

The National Institute of Sciences (1935) has now been recognised by the Government of India as the premier scientific organisation and a link "between scientific academies, societies, institutions and Government scientific departments and services" It occupies a status similar to that of the Royal Society of London or that of the National Academy of Washington It secures and manages funds and endowments for the promotion of science.

State assistance to scientific research is of recent origin. A beginning was made in this direction in 1935 when the Government established the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau with the object of creating a research organisation suitable for the needs of the country An industrial Research Council consisting of representatives of the Central and provincial Governments was set up to advise on measures for the co-ordination and development of industrial research But its activities and scope were seriously hampered on account of limited finances—its annual budget being only Rs. 2 lakh

The Second World War was a period of great stress It demanded the maximum scientific utilisation of the resources available in India In view of the war requirements and of the growing research consciousness in the country, the Government of India set up the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1940. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1941.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was constituted as an autonomous body with the object of establishing, maintaining and managing laboratories and institutions devoted to scientific and industrial research. The Council awards research scholarships and fellowships, and utilises the results of research for the development of industries It also publishes scientific papers and journals to disseminate information on scientific and industrial matters.

Finance

The activities of the Council are financed mainly by the Central Government. The grant for recurring expenditure in 1942 was Rs. 11,00,000. In 1953-54 it rose to Rs. 1,74,00,000 In addition, the Council has received valuable gifts of land and buildings from the State Governments for the establishment of research centres. A fairly large income is derived from the sale of publications and from royalties for the Council's patents and copyrights. The estimated expenditure for 1953-54 amounts to Rs. 2,02,00,000.

Administration

The Council is administered by a Governing Body with the Prime Minister as President and the Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research as Vice-President Non-officials representing science, business and industry as well as the representatives of the Ministry of Finance are included in the Governing Body In technical matters, the Governing Body is advised by a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research consisting of 19 members Nine of these members are eminent scientists, mostly non-officials. Government departments interested in industrial research are also represented. The Board advises the Governing Body on (1) proposals for the initiation of research concerning specific problems; (2) proposals from scientific institutions, including universities, for the study of problems relating to particular sciences and industries, and (3) proposals for the study and survey of indigenous resources as an essential preliminary to systematic investigations.

The Board is assisted by twenty-five research advisory committees (see chart on page 291).

The Department of Scientific Research was created by the Government of India in June 1948 to supervise and co-ordinate research work undertaken by the State and private institutions. Subsequently, the Department became part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research which was established in February 1954

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

Since the attainment of independence, a large number of national laboratories have been established all over the country. These undertake both applied and fundamental research The following table gives detailed information about the 14 national laboratories:

The Council has taken over Sikandar Bagh in Lucknow with a view to developing it as a National Botanical Garden. Provision has also been made in the Five Year Plan for a Mechanical Engineering Laboratory The total expenditure on the construction, services and equipment of the National Laboratories up to October 1953 was Rs 4,29,00,000.

TABLE CXXXI

No.	Name of laboratory	Location	Date of opening	Director
1.	National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	January 3, 1950	G.I Finch, F.R S.
2.	National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	January 21, 1950	K.S Krishnan F.R S.
3	Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora	April 22, 1950	A. Lahiri
4	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	August 25, 1950	Atma Ram
5.	Central Food Technological Institute	Mysore	October 21, 1950	V Subrahmaniam
6.	National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	November 26, 1950	E H Buchnal
7.	Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	February 17, 1951	B Mukherji
8.	Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	July 16, 1952	E. Zipkes
9	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi	January 15, 1953	B B Dey
10.	Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	January 16, 1953	B.M Das
11.	Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	April 13, 1953	K Billig
12.	Central Electronic Engineering Institute	Pilani	Foundation stone laid on Sept 21, 1953	..
13.	National Botanical Garden	Lucknow	April 1953	K N. Kaul
14.	The Central Salt Research Institute	Bhavnagar	April 10, 1954	Mata Prasad

The National Laboratories seek to supplement rather than supplant the work of other research institutions in the country. Besides the National Laboratories, there are in the country several other research institutions for physical and technological sciences. They work independently of the Government as well as of the industries, and are devoted to pure research. A list of these institutions is given below:

(i) Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, 53 University Road, Lucknow.

(ii) Bose Research Institute, 93-Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

(iii) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Sciences, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta

(iv) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(v) Laboratories of the Indian Academy of Science (Raman Institute), Malleswaram, Bangalore.

(vi) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

GOVERNING BODY

President
Vice-President
Principal Executive Officer and Director, Scientific and Industrial Research

Board of Scientific and Industrial Reseach

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

1. Statistics, Standards and Quality Control
2. Physical Research
3. Radio Research
4. Atmospheric Research
5. High Altitude Research
6. Measurement of Geological Time
7. Building Research
8. Road Research
9. I C Engines Research
10. Chemical Research
11. Biochemical Research
12. Pharmaceuticals and Drugs Research
13. Malaria Chemotherapy Research
14. Fuel Research
15. Coke Blending and Coking Research
16. Mining Research
17. Metals Research
18. Glass and Refractories Research
19. Salt Research
20. Vegetable Oils Research
21. Vanaspati Research
22. Essential Oils Research
23. Plastics Research
24. Cellulose Research
25. Leather Research

Board of Engineering Research

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

1. Mechanical Engineering
2. Electrical and Power Engineering
3. Hydraulics Engineering
4. Aeronautical Engineering
5. Civil Engineering

National Laboratories

1. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
   - *Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre*
2. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona
3. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur
4. Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora
   - *Coal Survey Stations*
5. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta
6. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore
7. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
8. Central Road Research Institute, Delhi
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
10. Central Leather Research Institute Madras
11. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
12. Central Salt Research Station, Bhavnagar
13. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani
14. Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Calcutta
15. National Botanical Garden, Lucknow

Secretary and Ex-officio D D S.I R.(ADM)

- Publications
- Engineering
- Planning

D.D S.I.R. (Technical)

- Liaison with industry
- Board

The new building of the Central Laboratory for Scientific and Industrial Research was opened at Uppal (near Hyderabad) on January 2, 1954, by the Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. The Institute lays emphasis on developmental and pilot plant research. It is a regional research laboratory for South India working under a co-ordinated plan in the closest collaboration with the National Laboratories. Its main function is to help and encourage the development of Hyderabad State through organised scientific and industrial research. Facilities for laboratory research are provided to industries with special reference to the State's available resources. It also seeks to supply personnel trained in the latest technique.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research helps in the formation of industrial research associations on the same lines as in Great Britain. Such associations have already been formed by the Ahmedabad textile industry, the silk and art silk mills of Bombay, the jute mills of Calcutta and the Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi. While the industry concerned bears the major part of the cost of research, the Government makes a suitable contribution The Council accords recognition to all such research associations and institutions.

A committee was appointed by the Government of India to report on the working of the national laboratories Sir Alfred Egerton, a well-known scientist from the U K , was the Chairman of the committee and one of its members was Professor Gaston Depodx, the Director of the Central National Institute of Science, Paris. The Committee signed an unanimous report containing 21 general recommendations, apart from specific recommendations for each laboratory

Professor A H Compton, Nobel Laureate, opened the high altitude cosmic rays research laboratory at Gulmarg (Kashmir,) on April 5, 1954 Situated at a height of 9,000 feet, the laboratory is jointly run by the Universities of Kashmir and Aligarh Professor Gill of Aligarh University is the Director.

Subsidised Research

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research encourages fundamental and applied research in the Universities and other research institutions through grants-in-aid The research schemes, which were in progress or were recommended by the Research Committee of the Council for 1953-54, numbered more than 120 Nineteen new projects were sanctioned for the national laboratories for 1954-55 Research schemes which were already in progress at various centres in the country were renewed.

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH FROM APRIL 1954 TO SEPTEMBER 1954

Reviewing the progress of industrial research, the Council's report mentions the following main points·

(i) The establishment of an organisation to design and construct pilot plants to the specifications of the national and other research laboratories and of the National Research Development Corporation, with indigenous resources

(ii) The establishment of a section in the National Metallurgical Laboratory and in the proposed Government steel plant which will be devoted to the development and production

of special alloys and power metals required for research and developmental purposes in the country.

(iii) The setting up of a small committee to examine methods for co-ordinating metallurgical research, now being carried out in the National Metallurgical Laboratory, university laboratories and other research institutions.

(iv) The acceptance of the proposal put forward by the Metals Research Committee for setting up a pilot plant for the production of iron with non-coking coals.

Calendar Reform

At present there are 30 different calendars in vogue in this country. They are the result of India's political and cultural history. It has now been widely recognised that there should be a single calendar for all purposes. Accordingly, the Government of India set up a Calendar Reform Committee early in 1953 under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with Dr. Meghnad Saha as Chairman. Attempts are now being made to prepare an all-India national solar calendar on a scientific basis to which the lunar calendar, which is essential for religious purposes, will be pegged. It has been decided that a locality 82.5 East of Greenwich, on the same latitude as Ujjain, should be selected as the central Indian station for all calculations. The Committee also recommended the establishment of a Central Astronomical Observatory equipped with modern instruments. Principles have been laid down for the compilation of an experimental luni-solar calendar for the next five years.

The Calendar Reform Committee of the Council has recommended certain steps for the completion of an Indian ephemeris and nautical almanac showing in advance the position of all the planets and other important heavenly bodies.

Radio Research

The Radio Research Committee has been conducting fundamental and applied research on radio valves, the scattering and polarisation of radio waves and the absorption of micro-waves. It is also engaged in atmospheric and ionospheric investigations, and the data thus obtained are published in the form of bulletins which are exchanged with publications brought out by foreign organisations engaged in similar work.

The Radio Research Committee, functioning as the national committee in India for the International Scientific Radio Union, worked as the co-ordinating body between the various organisations in India taking observations during the solar eclipse of June 13, 1954. Ionospheric observations during the eclipse were taken both at Calcutta and Ahmedabad. An observation station was set up at Phillodi (Rajasthan) for astronomical, magnetic, ionospheric and atmospheric observations by the Indian Meteorological Department. The data collected are now under analysis.

With a view to working out a planned programme of radio research in India, a sub-committee was set up to carry out a survey of raw materials for the radio industry. This committee has, among other recommendations, prepared a consolidated list of about a dozen raw materials which have been found suitable for development. It has also suggested the setting up of units where the development work could be taken up. A

detailed programme for sponsoring the individual items of manufacture is being drawn up. A short-term practical training course in radar and micro-wave technique has been initiated by the Ministry of Defence for nine civilian scientists

Oceanographic Research

Preliminary oceanographic investigations were conducted on the eastern coast of India in 1953 by Andhra University. These were followed up in 1954, through a scheme sanctioned by the Council, under Prof. C Mahadevan of the same University. He has conducted five cruises on board I N S. *Rohilkhand* in the Bay of Bengal and collected several samples of ocean floor sediments at various distances from the coast The data collected are under analysis.

Biochemical Investigations

Investigations by the Biochemical Research Committee are in progress. The subjects include microbial production of vitamins and fats, trypsin inhibitors in Indian food-stuffs and the nutritional aspect of canned food and palm *gur*.

The investigation relating to iodination of waste proteins was completed under one of the research schemes. It has resulted in the isolation of iodinated proteins from groundnut with thyro-globulin-like activity Feeding trials with iodinated proteins thus prepared have given quantitative increase in the milk yield of dairy cows Since the results of the research have been found to be encouraging, efforts are now being made to reduce the cost of production of iodinated proteins so as to make it available at a moderate price.

Pharmaceuticals and Drugs

The Pharmaceuticals and Drugs Research Institute of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have drawn up recommendations for the development of basic chemicals and drugs, the survey, collection and standardisation of vegetable drugs and the preparation of finished drugs from indigenous plants. They have also proposed the sponsoring of basic research in drugs and pharmacology, and the rigorous enforcement of legislation to check the sale and manufacture of spurious drugs. The setting up of a pilot plant was recommended for the manufacture of anti-malarial drugs The provision of facilities for experimental pilot plant work at the D D T Factory, Delhi and D C.R Lucknow, was also proposed.

Indigenous drugs in the market are being examined in order to assess their value. Experiments on imported medical plants are also being conducted to assess their adaptability to Indian conditions

Pristemarin and Dulcitol

The successful extraction of pristemarin from the root and bark of the wildly growing *pristemera indica* by a simple process has been achieved. This anti-biotic shows considerable anti-bacterial activity against gram positive group of bacteria. It has been accepted as an anti-biotic by the World Health Organisation. An economic method for the extraction of dulcitol from pristemera has also been worked out.

Both the processes have been leased out to a Bombay firm for commercial exploitation.

Optical Glass

The Planning Commission has approved the proposal for setting up an optical glass factory in the country. Some officers of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, have already received training at the National Bureau of Standards, U.S A , in the latest technique of optical glass manufacture. The Glass and Refractories Research Committee of the Council has recommended the establishment of an optical glass plant of 5-ton capacity. The estimated initial cost is Rs. 5 lakh and the recurring cost is expected to be Rs 2 lakh

Leather Research

Research work at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, has resulted in the successful adaptation to Indian conditions of German and American processes for the production of box-hides leather and glazed kid leather from goat skin. Pilot-plant scale trials have proved the feasibility of the two processes and these have been released to industry for commercial trials

Iron Production with Non-coking Coals

The Council has sanctioned a research project for pilot plant investigation of iron production in low-shaft furnaces using non-coking Indian coals The chief object of this project is to replace coking coal—its resources in the country being limited—by non-coking coals in the iron melting industries.

Preparation of Research Chemicals

Research workers in India have been dependant on imported chemicals for special research purposes. This involves inordinate delays and high costs To meet the requirements of these workers, a scheme for the preparation of research chemicals has been initiated by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona The Laboratory also conducts tests to examine the purity of imported chemicals and supplies them at a reasonable cost A comprehensive list of such chemicals has been prepared for the benefit of research workers and information about their availability is being released through the journals of the Council.

Statistical Quality Control

For some time past, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been financing a scheme for training in statistical quality control at the Indian Statistical Institute, Bombay A whole-time Statistical Unit has been set up at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. It will work in collaboration with the Council and the S.Q C. Committee of the Indian Standards Institution Besides working in the Government sector, the Unit is expected to provide help also to the private sector of industry. The Council has made a grant of Rs 20,000 to the Unit

Vigyan Mandir

A *Vigyan Mandir* is a rural scientific centre set up to help solve the day-to-day problems of the villages in the field of agriculture and health. A chain of such centres is proposed to be set up under the auspicies of the C S.I R. in various rural areas of the country. They will issue simple scientific literature on (a) soil and water analysis; (b) plant pathology; (c) pathological examination with regard to human diseases and deficiencies, and (d) plant diseases. As an experimental measure, a *Vigyan Mandir* was established in August 1953 in the village of Kapasera, near Delhi. Since the work done there has been found to be very satisfactory, similar centres are planned to be opened in other States.

Engineering Research

To initiate and co-ordinate different engineering subjects, the Board of Engineering Research was inaugurated in 1950. It is assisted by five expert committees; *viz.*, (1) the Civil Engineering Committee; (2) the Mechanical Engineering Committee; (3) the Electrical and Radio Engineering Committee; (4) the Hydraulic Committee; and (5) the Aeronautical Engineering Committee.

The progress achieved in various branches of engineering was assessed by Mr. V. Cadambe, Head of the Division of Applied Mechanics and Materials, National Physical Laboratory. The survey revealed that while in Civil Engineering, Hydraulics and Irrigation progress has been considerable, in Mechanical Engineering, research and development have been insignificant for want of proper research. The causes of this backwardness have been examined in detail and proposals for improvement have been recommended.

SCIENTIFIC LIAISON

The Government of India have a Scientific Liaison Officer in the U K He keeps the Government posted with the latest scientific developments in the U K and arranges for the training of Indians in European research institutions.

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

New techniques and processes invented in the National Laboratories and other research institutions require enterprising industrialists to utilise them Private enterprise is not always ready to take the risk involved in such undertakings For evaluating the commercial feasibility of new inventions and processes, the Government of India has established a National Research Development Corporation. The Corporation will set up plants to test the utility of new inventions and discoveries

The Corporation is constituted as a State-owned private company under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act A committee has been appointed to undertake all preliminary work for the establishment of the Corporation Funds for the Corporation are provided by the Government in the form of a long-term interest-free loan or one with a low rate of interest.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in August 1948 under the Atomic Energy Act of 1948. It deals with all matters connected with the development and production of atomic energy.

The Board of Research on Atomic Energy and the Cosmic Ray Committee assists the Commission in carrying out its educational and research programmes In order to raise the standard of instruction in Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics, substantial grants are given by the Commission to several educational institutions of the country. The research programme of the Commission is carried out at the universities, the Tata Institute and other institutions. The Commission spends several lakhs of rupees every year to promote cosmic ray research. Among the institutions, which receive assistance from the Commission for this purpose, are the Institute of Nuclear Physics and the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta and the Physical Research Laboratory at Ahmedabad.

The Commission has been responsible for the setting up of the Indian Rare Earths Limited at Alwaye in Travancore-Cochin. This enterprise is borne jointly by the Governments of India and Travancore-Cochin. The factory, set up in April 1952, undertakes the processing of monazite. Besides bringing substantial returns on the capital invested, it will provide India with materials of strategic value. The Commission is now building another factory which will extract uranium from the waste eliminated by the plant at Alwaye. Some of the rare earth salts produced by this plant will be used by the Gas Metal Industry, while the remainder will be kept for future use.

The Department of Atomic Energy was created by the Government of India in 1954 and is under the direct control of the Prime Minister. Dr J H Bhaba, Chairman of the A.E.C. is the Secretary The Department is located in Bombay and will take over all matters connected with atomic research from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research

Nuclear Research

Nuclear research is of recent origin in India Pioneering work in this field was done by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research founded in 1945. In addition to training students, the Institute undertakes research in nuclear physics Like the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Tata Institute depends mainly on the Government of India for financial support. The foundation of the new building for the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was laid by the Prime Minister in January 1954 The nuclear emulsion group of the Institute has made substantial contributions to the development of new and more refined techniques The Institute's School of Mathematics is the largest of its kind in India. The Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta was opened by Madame Joliot Curie in 1950.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

This national centre provides documentation services to the national laboratories, scientific institutions, universities and industrial concerns. In 1952, the Government of India entered into an agreement with UNESCO Under this agreement, UNESCO agreed to provide technical assistance over a three-year period for the organisation of the centre. Among the functions of the documentation centre may be mentioned :

(*i*) The receipt and retention of all scientific periodicals required in India by universities and research institutions.

(*ii*) The supply of photostats and translation of articles required by research workers.

(*iii*) The preparation and maintenance of an index of all scientific journals received.

(*iv*) Answering queries on scientific problems.

(*v*) To supply to the rest of the world information about the scientific work done in India and the neighbouring countries.

The INSDOC is a national repository for reports of the scientific work carried out in the country, whether published or unpublished. It is housed in the National Physical Laboratory and is under the administrative control of the Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. There is an Advisory Committee with the Director of Scientific and

Industrial Research as Chairman. INSDOC has three main sections dealing with abstracting and documentation, translation and photography, respectively.

The centre has compiled a working catalogue of journals available and of research institutions. In this work, it was assisted by the Indian Library Association. Libraries of all scientific institutions in the country have extended loan facilities to INSDOC.

BULLETINS AND MONOGRAPHS

The Publications Division of the Council brings out the following:

Wealth of India

One of the important publications of the Council is the *Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial Products*, popularly known as *Wealth of India* The main object of this publication is to present information and data on the present potential wealth of India The book is in ten volumes, each volume being divided into two parts, one dealing with plant materials, and the other with animal and mineral resources. Six volumes dealing with raw materials and three with industrial products have so far been published The seventh volume dealing with raw materials covering the alphabets F to G is under print.

Periodicals

Two monthly periodicals, the *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research* in English and *Vigyan Pragati* in Hindi are published by the Council.

The Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research was started in 1942 The primary object of the Journal has been to publish the results of researches carried out in the Council's own laboratories and in the universities and research institutes under the grants-in-aid scheme In addition, it publishes research papers on work carried out elsewhere, and serves as an important reference periodical

Vigyan Pragati was started in 1952 and is devoted to the dissemination of research information for small-scale and cottage industries This monthly periodical contains information on.

(1) developments regarding small-scale and cottage industries in various States.

(2) results of researches carried out in the national laboratories of the C S I R , particularly those of interest to subsidiary and small-scale industries ; and

(3) information relating to patents which are of interest to subsidiary and small-scale industries.

Vigyan Pragati has completed the third year of publication. Each issue has sections dealing with (1) general reviews ; (2) research institutions, (3) reviews of scientific and technical publications, (4) notes and news; (5) enquiries, and (6) patents.

Bulletins and Monographs

Publications relating to the activities of the 23 research committees under the Council are brought out from time to time in the form of reports, monographs and bulletins In addition, bulletins on research projects completed in the national laboratories are published.

The following publications were issued in 1954:

Central Leather Research Institute Bulletin No. 1
Survey of Research Problems in Plastics Industry in India
Internal Combustion Engines Industry in India
Cotton seed and its Products
Measurement of Geological Time
Engineering Research in India
Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants (in press)
Symposium of Artificial Rain (in press)

In addition, the following publications which were issued by the Industrial Research Bureau, prior to the creation of the Council, have been revised:

Manufacture and Application of Liquid Gold
Utilisation of Indian Vegetable Oils as Lubricants in Internal Combustion Engines
Indian Vegetable Oils as Fuels for Diesel Engines

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Another important publication brought out by the Council is the *National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel.* On the recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee set up by the Government of India, the register was compiled by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

The following volumes have been published:

Volume I—Engineers—3 parts (11,916 entries)—completed.
Volume II—Medical Personnel—2 parts (8,800 entries)
Volume III—Scientists and Technologists— 2 parts (9,29 entries)

The Council was also asked to take steps to establish an employment bureau to place the available scientific and technical-manpower, in suitable jobs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research *A Review, 1954*
2. *C S I.R. News—*
3. *INSDOC Report, 1953-54*

CHAPTER XX

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The railways are the principal means of transport in the country They carry 80 per cent of the goods and 70 per cent of the passenger traffic The first railway line was opened in 1853 and the railways celebrated their centenary in 1953 The progress made by the railways during the last one hundred years can be studied from the following table:

TABLE CXXXII

PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS (1853-1953)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Mileage	Capital-at-charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1853	20	38	0 90	0 41	0 49
1863 .	2,507	5,300	220	133	87
1873 .	5,697	9,173	723	378	315
1883 .	10,447	14,831	1,639	797	842
1893 . .	18,459	23,318	2,403	1,135	1,273
1903 . ..	26,956	31,111	3,601	1,711	1,890
1913-14 ..	34,656	49,509	6,359	3,293	3,066
1923-24 .	38,039	71,793	10,780	6,845	3,935
1933-34 .	42,953	88,441	9,958	6,954	3,004
1943-44(*a*) .	40,512	85,854	19,932	11,411	8,521
1947-48(*b*) ..	33,985	74,220	18,369	16,394	1,975
1948-49	33,861	77,588	23,412	18,406	5,006
1949-50 .	34,002	81,307	25,832	20,723	5,109
1950-51 .	34,079	83,818	26,462	21,439	5,023
1951-52 ..	34,119	86,155	29,414	22,759	6,655
1952-53 ..	34,275	86,852	27,231(*c*)	21,993(*c*)	5,238(*c*)

(*a*) Burma railways separated in 1937.

(*b*) Following partition of August 15, 1947.

(*c*) Excludes the freight charges for railway stores, fuel, etc, which are treated as free-hauled traffic with effect from April 1, 1952.

TABLE CXXXIII

TRAFFIC (1871-1953)

Year	Passengers carried (thousands)	Passenger earnings (lakh rupees)	Goods carried (thousand tons)	Goods earnings (lakh rupees)
1871 .. .	19,283	202	3,542	420
1881 . ..	54,764	379	13,214	956
1891 .. .	1,22,855	686	26,159	1,561
1901 .	1,94,749	1,007	43,393	2,124
1911 .	3,89,863	1,849	71,268	3,293
1921-22 .	5,69,684	3,429	90,142	4,952
1931-32 .	5,05,836	3,135	74,575	5,873
1941-42(*a*)	6,23,072	3,969	96,997	8,963
1951-52(*b*)	12,32,073	11,142	98,025	15,395
1952-53 ..	11,84,400	10,187	98,360	14,380(*c*)

On the eve of partition, there were 40,524 miles of railways in undivided India out of which 6,958 miles went to Pakistan and 33,566 miles remained in the Indian Union. As a result of partition, the railway system in Assam was cut off from that of the rest of India The 142-mile long metre gauge Assam Rail Link was, therefore, established along a narrow neck of Indian territory, and was inaugurated in December 1949. The Kandla (Gandhidham)-Deesa Rail Link of 170 miles was opened to traffic on October 2, 1952 Kandla on the west coast, which is being developed as a major harbour to offset the loss of Karachi to India, has thus been linked with the hinterland The 27-mile long Mukerian-Pathankot line was constructed between November 1949 and April 1952 at a cost of Rs. 3 77 crore. It has reduced the distance between Delhi and Pathankot by 44 miles.

Before the railways were taken over by the Government in 1944, there was a complicated system of ownership and control Some of the railways were State-owned and State-managed, a few State-owned and company-managed, and others company-owned and company-managed. Some of the princely States had their own lines Obviously, the existence of a large number of big and small units was neither conducive to efficiency nor to economy In 1948, there were 42 railway systems in India consisting of 13 Class I railways, each with annual gross earnings amounting to Rs 50 lakh and above, 10 Class II railways with gross earnings between Rs. 10 and 50 lakh and 19 Class III railways with annual gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakh and less. Of the 42 railways, 32 (varying from 5 miles in the Sangli State to 1,306 miles in the Nizam's State and

(*a*) Burma Railways separated in 1937.

(*b*) Following partition of August 15, 1947.

(*c*) Excludes the freight charges for railway stores, fuel, etc., which are treated as free-hauled traffic with effect from April 1, 1952.

having a total route mileage of 7,559) were owned by the princely States. From April 1, 1950, following the integration of the States into the Union, the railways belonging to the former princely States came under the ownership and control of the Government of India.

With a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration, a scheme for regrouping the entire railway system, except a few privately-owned light railways, was prepared by the Railway Board in 1950 and enforced during 1951 and 1952. Before the regrouping, there were 35 railway systems in India, of which the following 22 were owned by the Government: Assam, Bengal Nagpur ; Bombay, Baroda and Central India ; Bezwada ; Dhone Kurnool , Darjeeling Himalayan ; East Indian ; Eastern Punjab; Great Indian Peninsular, Madras and Southern Mahratta ; Oudh and Tirhut ; South Indian ; Bikaner State ; Kutch State ; Dholpur State ; Jaipur State ; Jodhpur State , Mysore State ; Nizam's State ; Rajasthan ; Saurashtra ; and Scindia State.

As a result of regrouping, the following zonal divisions were created:

TABLE CXXXIV

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Head-quarters	Route mileage	
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, and Mysore Railways	Madras		6,016 97
				B G. 1,754 05	
				M G 4,160 12	
				N G 702 20	
Central	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia, and Dholpur Railways	Bombay		5,427 70
				B G 4,091 23	
				M G 772 49	
				N.G. 563 98	
Western	November 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda and Central India, Saurashtra, Cutch, Rajasthan, and Jaipur Railways	Bombay		5,461 03
				B G. 1,266 34	
				M G. 3,402 18	
				N G. 792 51	
Northern	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railway	Delhi		6,007 33
				B G. 3,881 68	
				M G. 1,997 68	
				N.G. 127 97	
North Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut, and Assam Railways	Gorakhpur		4,766 87
				B G. 2 15	
				M G 4,712 75	
				N G. 51 97	
Eastern	April 14, 1952	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions) and Bengal Nagpur Railways	Calcutta		5,667 24
				B G. 4,725 27	
				M G —	
				N G. 941 97	

B.G.=Broad gauge. M.G.=Metre gauge. N.G.=Narrow gauge.

Table No. CXLIV appended at the end gives a list of the railways in India as on April 16, 1953.

Some salient facts about the railways in 1952-53 are given below:

Total Route Mileage		34,275
Broad gauge (5½′)	15,755	
Metre gauge (3′ 3⅜″)	15,182	
Narrow gauges (2′ 6″ and 2′)	3,337	
Capital-at-charge (Rs., crores)		868.52
Gross earnings (Rs., crores)		272.31(*a*)
Working expenses (Rs., crores)		219.93
Net earnings (Rs., crores)		52.38
Train mileage run (millions)		195
Number of passengers carried (crores)		118.44
Air-conditioned class (crores)	0.0026	
First and Second classes (crores)	1.82	
Intermediate class (crores)	1.84	
Third class (crores)	114.78	
Passenger earnings (crores of rupees)		101.87
Goods carried (lakh tons)		983.6
Goods earnings (crores of rupees)		143.80(*a*)

Coal is the chief source of power supply for the railways In 1951-52, the railways consumed 10·8 million tons of coal costing Rs 34.4 crore. Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to a few lines near Bombay and Madras A Rs. 12-crore scheme to electrify the suburban lines in the vicinity of Calcutta is now being implemented. Rupees 3.3 crore have also been sanctioned for the electrification of the section between Tambaram (Madras) and Villupuram.

In 1925, the railway finances were separated from the general finances and it was decided that the railways should contribute to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. It was decided in December 1949 that during the quinquennium beginning with 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of four per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention for 1955 onwards also prescribes the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorum would be granted during construction and for the five years to follow.

(*a*) Excludes the freight charges for railway store, fuel, etc., which are treated as free-hauled traffic from April 1, 1952.

The following table gives an outline of the railway finances during the last six years:

TABLE CXXXV

(In crores of rupees)

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 (Revised)	1955-56 (Budget)
Gross traffic receipts	236.35	263.01	290.82	270.56	274.29	282.80	292.50
Ordinary working expenses ..	181.53	180.23	194.04	187.96	201.47	202.76	206.59
Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund	11.58	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.00
Payments to worked lines ..	1.80	0.25	0.31	0.21	0.28	0.19	0.21
Total working expenses .	194.91	210.48	224.35	218.17	231.75	230.95	241.80
Net traffic receipts .	41.44	52.53	66.47	52.39	42.54	49.85	50.70
Net miscellaneous expenditure ..	3.67	4.97	4.72	5.21	5.62	8.32	7.49
Net railway revenues	*37.77*	*47.56*	*61.75*	*47.18*	*36.92*	*41.53*	*43.21*
Dividend to general revenues ..	23.18	32.51	33.41	33.99	34.36	34.96	36.07
Net gain or surplus ..	14.59	15.05	28.34	13.19	2.56	6.57	7.14

The major problem of the railways in recent years has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. It was first created by the economic depression of the thirties and later accentuated by the severe strain of the war and partition. By 1948, however, the railways turned the corner and have since been showing steady improvement. The allotment for capital expenditure in the budget steadily rose from Rs. 61 crore in 1949-50 to Rs. 80 crore in 1952-53. Under the Five Year Plan, Rs. 400 crore have been allotted for the rehabilitation and expansion of the railways, of which Rs. 320 crore are to be contributed by the railways themselves. The position of the railway reserve funds has also been very satisfactory. At the end of 1953-54 the reserves were estimated at about Rs. 164 crore.

Railway surpluses in 1952-53 and 1953-54 have been smaller than those in 1951-52. While working expenses have risen continuously since 1951-52, receipts have declined. A shortfall of about Rs. 60 crore in the total resources (i.e., Rs. 320 crore) to be raised by the Railways during the Plan period is likely. It was expected (*vide* Railway Minister's budget expenditure speech for the year 1955-56) that the Railways might exceed the Five Year Plan target of Rs. 400 crore by about Rs. 18 crore, if the deliveries of rolling stock from abroad were according to schedule. During 1951-54, the capital expenditure of railways did not keep pace with the schedule, largely as a result of the short supply of some essential materials including rolling stock from abroad. The provision for capital expenditure during 1954-55 has been stepped up to Rs. 95 crore

in order to make up for the shortfall in the earlier years. Capital expenditure for 1955-56 has been placed at Rs. 127 crore.

The progress of expenditure on the different items in the railway plan is shown below:

TABLE CXXXVI

(In crores of rupees)

Categories of expenditure	Total provision for Plan period	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (Final estimate)	(1951-54)	
					Total expenditure	percentages of the provision
Rolling stock and machinery	207 96	34 36	33 23	42 19	109 78	(52 8)
Track .	64 87	9 72	13 46	9 56	32 74	(50 6)
Bridges . .	5 60	1 00	0 50	0 45	1 95	(34·8)
Other structural and engineering works .. .	43 41	6 68	7 24	9 25	23 17	(53·4)
Collieries and Ports	2 49	0 16	0 10	0 16	0 42	(16·9)
Labour welfare, staff quarters and other welfare works	24 09	3 74	3 11	4 61	11 49	(47 7)
Restoration of dismantled lines	56 6	0 50	3 71	4 18	8 39	(44 3)
New lines including electrification of track and major bridges	28 52	6 76		..	6 76	
Passenger amenities .	15 00	2 15	2 34	2 59	7 38	(49 2)
Miscellaneous items	2 10	5 19	−3 51	—3 73	—1 78	
TOTAL	100 0	70 86	60 18	69 26	200 30	(50 1)

On March 31, 1949, nearly 30 per cent of the locomotives on the Government railways were over age with the result that the expenditure on maintenance and repairs was disproportionately high. On March 31, 1951, 1,050 locomotives, 5,514 coaching vehicles and 21,418 wagons needed replacement, while the normal figures of average annual renewals were 190 locomotives, 650 coaching vehicles and 5,000 wagons. To make good these shortages, the indigenous productive capacity was fully mobilised and orders for rolling stock were also placed abroad.

It was intended originally to obtain 1,038 locomotives during the Plan period, 600 from abroad and 438 from the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The programme has been stepped up and orders have been placed for the Plan period for 2,062 locomotives—727 from India and 1,345 from abroad. During 1951-54, 510 locomotives were received—334 from abroad and 176 from India—out of which TELCO manufactured 62 and Chittaranjan 114 locomotives. The production from Chittaranjan in 1953-54 was 64 and is expected to be raised to 92 in the final year of the Plan. TELCO produced 22 locomotives in 1953-54 and is expected to turn out 50 per annum in the remaining two years of the Plan.

The original target of procuring 5,674 coaches has been slightly stepped up and orders have been placed for 5,786 coaches for the period of the Plan—4,997 from India and 789 from abroad. The actual receipts in the first three years were 2,734—22,70 from India and 464 from abroad. In 1953-54, 980 coaches were received—806 from India and 174 from abroad

The target of procurement of wagons under the Plan was 49,143—30,000 from India and 19,143 from abroad Actually, orders have been placed for the Plan period for 60,428 wagons—41,903 from India and 18,525 from abroad Even with this procurement, the proportion of the over-age units that have to be retained in service will not be appreciably less compared with that at the beginning of the Plan The receipts during 1951-54 were 26,270 wagons—17,062 from indigenous sources and 9,208 from abroad In 1953-54 alone, 10,611 wagons were ordered The indigenous production capacity for wagons has recently increased from an average of about 6,000 to 10,000 per year and is likely to increase further to 12,000 a year by 1955-56

About half the provision for track renewals has been spent in the first three years. Some 1,868 miles of track have been completely renewed. Besides, 441 miles of rail renewals and 916 miles of sleeper renewals have been completed in this period Owing to the inadequate supply of steel, rails and sleepers, the progress of track renewals has been somewhat slow. At present, speed restrictions are still in force over about 2,000 miles of track as compared with over 3,000 miles at the beginning of the Plan period

In the first three years of the Plan period, the following seven new lines were opened · (*i*) Arantangi-Karaikudi , (*ii*) Mukerian-Pathankot (*iii*) Gandhidham-Deesa , (*iv*) Kastagram -Patharpur , (*v*) Pihij-Nadiad , (*vi*) Rail link to Chandigarh ; and (*vii*) Diggi-Toda Rai Singh portion of Sanganer Town-Deoli Extension

The following dismantled lines have been restored (*i*) Timpahar-Rajmahal , (*ii*) Bijnor-Chandpur-Siau , (*iii*) Cambay Bunder Siding , (*iv*) Vasad-Kathana , (*v*) Balamau-Madhoganj portion of the Unnao-Madhoganj-Balamau Section (*vi*) Madura-Bodinayakanur Section , and (*vii*) Bobbili-Salur

Two new lines have since been opened, namely, (*i*) Chunar-Robertsganj-Churk , and (*ii*) Madhepura-Murliganj Four dismantled lines, namely, (*i*) Nagrota-Jogindernagar, (*ii*) Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill, (*iii*) Shoranur-Nilambur, and (*iv*) Madura-Bodinayakanur have been restored Among the new lines on which work is in progress, special mention may be made of the following ,—(*i*) Champa-Korba coal-fields , (*ii*) Quilon-Ernakulam , (*iii*) Khandwa-Hingoli , and (*iv*) Gop-Katkola

Priority has been given to works designed to speed up traffic, for instance, building up of crossing stations, the provision of extra lines or the doubling of track for short distances and the remodelling of marshalling yards More than half the provision of Rs 43 41 crore under this head was spent during 1951-54 Special mention may be made of the following works which were completed or brought near completion · (*i*) Budhni-Barkhera new down line construction , (*ii*) Subsidiary yards and North-South avoiding line at Kharagpur , (*iii*) Development of B G —M G. transhipment facilities at Sakri Gali-Manihari Ghat , (*iv*) Doubling of the line between Kanpur and Ekdil ; (*v*) Doubling of the section between Malihabad and Bareilly , and (*vi*) Doubling between Hardoi and Kabrolia.

Construction work on the rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganga near Mokameh Ghat is in progress. The bridge is intended to facilitate traffic between north and south Bihar and involves an expenditure of Rs. 13 crore. It is intended to construct 200 miles of new railway track annually

Internal production is now able to meet the railway's normal annual requirements of rails, wagons and coaches It has accordingly been decided not to import any more coaches except those already ordered for. When the Government-owned Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Government-assisted Tata Locomotives and Engineering Company Ltd. go into full production, India is expected to attain self-sufficiency in locomotives also The Chittaranjan Works, which started production in 1950, have turned out 200 engines to date and over 70 per cent of the components are now being produced in the country. By 1954, all the components, except some proprietary and special items, were expected to be manufactured internally. The annual production target of the Chittaranjan Works, originally set at 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers, has been stepped up to 200 average-sized locomotives in the course of the next four years The Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, which produce metre gauge locomotives, had turned out 62 engines by March 1954 The production target of the Company is now being increased from 50 to 75 locomotives a year The Integral Coach Building Factory at Perambur (Madras), the construction of which started in January 1952, is expected to turn out in single-shift working 300 to 350 light-weight integral type all-steel coaches annually The manufacture of coaches is expected to commence in 1955 The Government-owned Hindustan Aircraft Limited at Bangalore produced 63 all-steel third class passenger coaches during 1950-51 and another 100 during 1951-52

Improvement in operational efficiency of the railways in recent years is reflected in the following figures:

TABLE CXXXVII

COMPOSITE INDICES OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Broad gauge . ..	100 7	102 3	101·7
Metre gauge ..	92 4	93 6	95 9

TABLE CXXXVIII

PUNCTUALITY RATIO OF PASSENGER TRAINS

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Broad gauge	67 6	71 3	81 4	79 8	78 8	82 1
Metre gauge	69·7	68 4	76 7	71 4	77·7	83 6

Fares and Freight

The fare and freight rates were rationalised in 1948 and increased by 46 and 73 per cent respectively. In view of the steep rise in the general price level and in operational and replacement costs, passenger fares were further increased from April 1, 1951. The following further changes, involving the introduction of telescopic rates of passenger fares, i.e , (rates diminishing with increase in distance travelled) came into force from April 1, 1955:

TABLE CXXXIX

RATES OF PASSENGER FARES

Class	Before April 1955 (Flat rates per mile)	Since April 1955 (Telescopic rates)	
		Distance in miles	*Rates per mile*
Air-conditioned	30 pies	1—300	31 pies
		301 and above	32 ,,
Second(*a*)	16 pies	1—150	18 ,,
		151—300	16 ,,
		301 and above	15 ,,
Intermediate (*b*)			
Mail/Express	10½ pies	1—150 (Mail/Exp.)	11 ,,
		(Ordinary)	9½ ,,
Ordinary	9 pies	151—300 (Mail/Exp)	10½ ,,
		(Ordinary)	9 ,,
		301 and above	
		(Mail/Exp)	9½ ,,
		(Ordinary)	8½ ,,
Third			
Mail/Exp.	6 pies	1—150 (Mail/Exp)	6¼ ,,
		(Ordinary)	5¼ ,,
Ordinary	5 pies	151—300 (Mail/Exp)	6 ,,
		(Ordinary)	5 ,,
		301 and above	
		(Mail/Exp)	5 ,,
		(Ordinary)	4½ ,,

The rationalised freight structure provides for fifteen "class rates" for goods and an equal number of wagon-load scales of rates. The rates reduce with the increase in distance. The telescopic taper of goods rates was further accentuated in April 1955, thereby making long-distance haulage of goods cheaper still. Goods traffic now moves along the shortest route and at the cheapest rate. Export and import traffic is treated at par with internal traffic, and the preference previously given to the former is thus done away with.

The statutory Railway Rates Tribunal, set up in 1949 in place of the non-statutory Rates Advisory Committee, acts as a judicial tribunal for the settlement of disputes in connection with rates.

(*a*) Renamed 'First' from April 1955.
(*b*) Renamed 'Second' from April 1955.

Since independence, the railways have been paying increasing attention to the provision of amenities for third class passengers, who form the bulk of railway travellers in the country. For this purpose, the Financial Convention of 1949 earmarked a sum of Rs. 3 crore annually for the five years beginning with 1950-51. The amenities provided include new model carriages and fittings ; improved lighting in trains ; opening of new stations ; the provision of waiting rooms and halls ; the opening of new booking offices and out-agencies ; electrification of stations ; the raising of platforms ; improved catering arrangements ; and better sanitation in stations and carriages. In order to eliminate overcrowding, 190 new trains were introduced and the coverage of 126 trains was extended between April 1953 and November 1953, thus increasing the daily passenger train mileage by 11,503. By the end of 1952, Janata Expresses, consisting exclusively of third class carriages, were introduced between Delhi and Pathankot ; Delhi and Howrah ; Lucknow and Katihar ; Madras (Central) and Mangalore ; Madras (Egmore) and Tiruchirapalli ; Bombay and Poona ; and Bombay and Madras. Third class sleeping accommodation was introduced in certain trains in 1954 and improved "sleeping" coaches are being built for the purpose.

For investigating and eliminating outmoded and costly practices, and for evolving techniques conducive to efficiency in different fields of railway operation and management, an Efficiency Bureau has been set up at the Centre. A Training College for railway officers and staff was opened at Baroda in January 1952. A Railway Research and Testing Centre, with headquarters at Lucknow, and two sub-centres at Chittaranjan and Lonavala were set up during 1952-53.

The question of promoting labour welfare has been engaging the attention of the Government since August 1947. Generally speaking, relations between the management and labour have been cordial. A permanent three-tier machinery for the settlement of disputes between the two came into existence on all railways in January 1952. The expenditure on labour welfare in 1952-53 was about Rs. 7 crore. Over 20,000 staff quarters, mostly for Class IV and Junior Class III staff were constructed during 1951-54

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was set up in 1905. Reorganised in April 1951, the Board now consists of a Financial Commissioner and 3 members, one of whom is Chairman of the Board and ex-officio Secretary to the Union Railway Ministry. With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, the following committees were created recently: (1) Regional Users' Consultative Committees ; (2) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone, and (3) National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

CENTRAL BOARD OF TRANSPORT

The Central Board of Transport was set up in November 1947 to consider major transport problems and policies. It tries to achieve the maximum co-ordination between all forms of transport and to ensure that the development of transport conforms to the agricultural and industrial plans of the country. The Board consists of the Minister for Transport as chairman, the Ministers for Communications and for Commerce and Industry as vice-chairmen and senior officers of the Ministries of Finance, Defence, Commerce and Industry, Home Affairs, Railways, and Transport as members.

ROADS

In the Government of India Act 1919, roads were made a provincial subject. In 1929, a Central Road Fund was created from the proceeds of a surcharge on petrol tax, and block grants for road-building were made available out of this fund to the provinces. In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the national highways (declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national highways) which have become a Central subject while other roads, namely, State highways and district and village roads, are the responsibility of the State Governments

There were 2,48,914 miles of extra-municipal roads in India on March 31, 1948, out of which about 90,000 miles were surfaced, while the rest were unsurfaced The length of the national highways was about 13,400 miles

TABLE CXL

MILEAGE OF EXTRA-MUNICIPAL ROADS IN INDIA AS ON MARCH 31, 1948

	Metalled				Unmetalled (unsurfaced)	Grand total
	Bituminous	Concrete	Water-bound macadam	Total surfaced		
India excluding former Indian States	9,036	652	54,436	64,124	1,14,659	1,78,783
Former Indian States(a)	1,675	111	24,198	25,984	44,147	70,131
TOTAL	10,711	763	78,634	90,108	1,58,806	2,48,914

Out of 1,78,783 miles of extra-municipal roads in India (excluding the former Indian States), 53,296 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department and Military Engineering Services, and 1,25,487 miles by the local bodies

Excluding urban roads there are at present about 1,18,000 miles of all-weather roads in India India's road system is insufficient for her needs, the all-weather roads being only 9 7 miles per hundred square miles of the area of the country The development of road communication is, therefore, one of the major items of India's Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs 100 crore has been made for it. Of this, Rs 27 crore will be spent on the development of national highways and the rest mainly on State roads The Plan visualises the development of nearly 3,000 miles of new roads and 16,000 to 17,000 miles of village roads through community efforts during the Plan period Special encouragement for the construction of village roads is being given by inviting villagers to contribute one-third of the cost of such roads, by voluntary labour or otherwise, while the remaining two-thirds of the cost being equally shared by the Central and State Governments During 1951-54, Rs. 11 73 crore were spent by the Central Government for the development of the national highways. About 300 miles of new roads and 20 large new bridges were constructed, 2,100 miles of existing roads were improved and work was in progress on 53 large bridges and improvement of 1,425 miles of existing roads. A further sum

(a) As on March 31, 1944.

of Rs. 1.92 crore was spent by the end of 1953-54 out of Rs. 4.24 crore sanctioned by the Central Government for the development of certain selected roads other than national highways, such as the border road to connect Tripura with Assam, the Pathankot-Jammu road, some roads in Sikkim and a portion of the west coast road in Madras and Bombay States In this sector 147 miles of new roads and one bridge had been constructed and work was in progress on another 781 miles of roads and on 8 more bridges

With regard to State highways, district roads, and village roads, new constructions and improvements totalled about 7,200 during the same period (including works which had been in progress before the beginning of the Plan period and works which had not yet been completed but progressed sufficiently for the roads to be opened to traffic). About Rs 47 crore were spent during 1951-54 for the construction of State roads Recently, a special provision of Rs 10 crore has been made (out of the additional expenditure of Rs 180 crore on the Five Year Plan) for inter-State roads and certain other categories of roads

ROAD TRANSPORT

The number of bullock carts in India before the war was estimated at 87 lakhs and the capital invested in them at Rs 261 crore. About a crore of persons and two crore heads of cattle were said to be employed in the bullock cart industry

The total number of motor vehicles in India taxed during the last quarter of 1950-51 was 3,10,143, of which 2,906 were diesel-engined vehicles Their distribution among the different categories is shown below .

Motor cycles	27,105
Private cars	1,47,953
Public service vehicles	45,753
Goods vehicles	85,509
Miscellaneous	3,825
TOTAL	3,10,145

The Constitution empowers the Central Government to legislate on the principles of motor vehicles taxation, whereas the power to levy taxes on motor vehicles vests in the States During 1950-51, Rs 7.77 crore were realised from taxes on motor vehicles and Rs 84 9 lakh from motor vehicles' fees

There are at present 1,59,000 cars and taxis, and 1,23,000 transport vehicles in the country About 20,000 cars and 32,000 transport vehicles would be required annually to replace the vehicles going off the roads and to meet the additional demand due to economic development

The number of motor transport operators in the country is computed at 47,575, of whom more than 46,000 are small operators each owning five vehicles or less With a view to achieving better standards of operation and efficiency, private operators are being encouraged to amalgamate wherever possible into viable units. Under the Road Transport Corporations Act 1950, statutory transport corporations are being formed on a tripartite basis by the State Governments, railways and private operators. The State operated services, mainly providing passenger transport, exist in varying scales in 21 out of the 28 States of India The investment by the Government in public road transport services stands at Rs. 19.85 crore. Further investment by State Governments to the tune of Rs 8.97 crore is envisaged in the Five Year Plan for the purchase of about 2,000 transport

vehicles and the establishment by the bigger units of up-to-date workshops for the maintenance, repair and overhauling of the transport fleet owned by them. Facilities for training operatives are also envisaged. The actual expenditure on the State Governments' road transport schemes during 1951-54 totalled Rs. 5.42 crore.

A special study group consisting of the representatives of the Transport Ministry, the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Railways, Commerce and Industry, Food and Agriculture, Production, and Labour was recently set up to go into the question of expanding road transport to increase the over-all transport capacity in the country with the double object of relieving congestion on the railways and of increasing employment. The study group will, in particular, examine a proposal to demarcate for road traffic 50-mile zones in congested areas round some of the specially selected centres, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi In these zones the railways should not accept certain categories of goods for transport.

All-India conference of the heads of all State road transport undertakings are being held annually since 1952 to discuss common problems and compare notes. In pursuance of the decisions of these conferences, the collection of complete operational statistics of State transport undertakings was recently undertaken.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland waterways were a wholly provincial subject till recently and data about them are not easily available. In the Constitution, the national highways have been incorporated in the Union List, whereas "inland navigation with respect to mechanically propelled vessels" has been included in the Concurrent List.

The Inland Steam Vessels Act 1917 was amended in 1951 in order to enforce the compulsory registration of all inland steam vessels

The total length of the navigable waterways in India is estimated at over 5,500 miles Of these the important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna, the backwaters and the canals of Travancore-Cochin, the Buckingham Canal and the West Coast Canals in Madras and Andhra and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa.

The new multipurpose river valley projects also include schemes for navigation channels. The Damodar Valley Project, for instance, envisages a channel from Calcutta to the Raniganj coal-fields which is under construction ; the Kakrapar Project in Bombay will provide navigable channels from the sea to Kakrapar Dam and 50 miles further inland ; and the Hirakud Project will make the Mahanadi navigable for the last 300 miles down to the sea. In addition, a large number of big and small country boats, and steam and motor vessels ply on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the backwaters and the canals of Travancore-Cochin. It is necessary to maintain adequate depths and a minimum standard of facilities on the existing channels in order to make water transport more efficient. For ensuring co-ordination of the work of the State Governments, inter-State organisations are necessary.

As a result of partition, the river system in the north-east of the sub-continent has come under the control of two sovereign States thereby creating certain special problems between India and Pakistan. To

co-ordinate the development of water transport on the entire system of rivers, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a non-statutory Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952. Following a preliminary request by a U.N. expert, plans are now afoot for launching a pilot project for towing barges on the shallow stretches of the upper Ganga.

SHIPPING

At the end of December 1954 the total tonnage of Indian ships of over 150 g.r.t., after allowing for replacement, was about 4,60,000 g.r.t. The Shipping Policy Committee (1947) had indicated the following objectives for Indian shipping with a view to attaining a tonnage of two million in the near future, thereby securing for Indian shipping (a) 100 per cent of the coastal trade of India ; (b) 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma, Ceylon and other neighbouring countries ; (c) 50 per cent of India's distant trade ; and (d) 30 per cent of the trade formerly carried by Axis vessels in the Orient. India attained a coastal shipping tonnage of 3,31,063 g.r t (including 44,151 g.r.t. chartered foreign tonnage) at the end of 1954. Practically 100 per cent of the coastal trade is now carried in Indian ships. The total freight and passenger earnings of Indian companies on the coastal trade amounted to Rs. 11.93 crore during 1953-54. The total cargo moved round the coast during 1953 amounted to about 25 lakh tons, of which coal and salt account for 12 lakh and 3 lakh tons respectively, the balance representing general cargo.

Indian shipping companies have regular cargo services on the India-U.K.-Continent, India-U.S.A.-Continent, India-East Africa, India-Persian Gulf and India-Australia routes. The total Indian shipping tonnage employed in overseas trade was 1,76,300 g.r.t. at the end of 1953. The freight earnings of the Indian companies on the overseas trade during 1953-54 totalled Rs. 8.59 crore against Rs. 8.25 crore during 1952-53.

A system of licensing of all ships engaged in the coastal trade of India was introduced under the Control of Shipping Act, 1947, with a view to giving effect to the policy of coastal reservation. The life of the Act, which expired on March 31, 1954, was extended for a further period of two years. The Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, which is sponsored by the Government, was set up in 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crore to carry India's trade with Australia, the Far East and the Near East. The Corporation operates on the India-Australia and the Madras-Malaya routes, and has recently entered the India-Far East trade.

The Five Year Plan provides for a sum of Rs. 14.94 crore to be lent out to the Indian shipping companies at a concessional rate of interest for the acquisition of additional tonnage and distributed as follows :

TABLE CXLI

Sector of shipping	Amount of loan (crore rupees)	Approximate tonnage to be acquired (g r.t)
Coastal trade ..	4·0	65,000
Overseas trade ..	6·5	70,000
Eastern Shipping Corporation .	4 44(a)	40,000

(a) This amount to be invested by the Government to enable the Corporation to acquire the said tonnage.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 4.32 crore were advanced to the shipping companies during April-December 1954 and another Rs. 2.20 crore were expected to be advanced till the end of 1954-55

The Plan aims at raising the total tonnage in the coastal and overseas trade from 3,62,150 g.r t to about 6,00,000 g r t by 1955-56 No addition could be made by the shipping companies to the overseas tonnage during 1951-53, owing partly to the sharp fluctuations in the prices of ships and freight rates Later on, the fall in the prices of second-hand ships and the loans advanced by the Government enabled some Indian shipping companies to make additions to their tonnage

A sum of Rs 12 crore was allocated in the Plan for the development and acquisition of the shipyard at Visakhapatnam. The yard has been purchased from the Scindias and entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, in which the Government holds the controlling interest During 1951-53, Indian shipping companies acquired 31 ships with a gross tonnage of 1,07,000 g r t including 6 ships built at the Visakhapatnam Yard. During 1955-56, the yard delivered two standard ships of 8,000 d.w t. each. Orders for the construction of another 16,000 g r t have been placed with the yard

Executive officers and marine engineers in the merchant navy at present are being trained at the training ship "Dufferin" and the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training respectively Post-sea training, however, is given at the Nautical and Engineering College in Bombay The first batch of 46 cadets recruited in 1949 passed out of this institution in 1953 Two training ships, one at Calcutta and the other at Visakhapatnam, train about 1,000 boys annually for employment as merchant navy ratings It is proposed to set up some additional shore establishments so as to increase the number of trainees to 2,000 annually Facilities for the medical examination of seamen exist at the major ports Since 1944 substantial amounts have been contributed by the Central Revenues for the construction and equipment of seamen's clubs and hostels in Indian ports Welfare offices exist in the major ports of India as well as in certain foreign ports Two statutory seamen's employment offices are being opened (in Calcutta and Bombay) to eliminate bribery and corruption in recruitment

Following the recommendations of the Deck Passenger Committee, steps are being taken to provide increased space and amenities, such as hospitals, latrines, water taps and dining rooms, in unberthed ships The Unberthed Passenger (Availability of Space) Order, 1953, was passed in June 1953 and the draft of the Unberthed Passenger Ships Rules was published for comments in July 1953

The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1953, intended to give effect to the provisions of the 1948 Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, was passed by Parliament in March 1953 and came into force on June 15, 1953

PORTS

India has five major ports on her 3,500-mile-long coastal line, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam The port at Visakhapatnam is administered by the Railway Board and Cochin is administered by the Ministry of Transport through an administrative officer. The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by the Ministry of Transport through Port Trusts constituted under the

respective Port Trust Acts under the Indian Ports Act of 1908. The traffic handled by, and the financial results of, some of the major ports during 1952-53 are given below:

TABLE CXLII

	Number of vessels that entered port	Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Surplus in earnings (lakhs of rupees)
Calcutta	1,503	33 19	63 54	36 90
Bombay	2,819	46 75	19 43	72 28
Madras	1 097	18 07	3 15	63 00
Cochin	-	12 25	3 26	5 05

With a view to offsetting the loss of Karachi to India, it was decided in 1948 to develop a sixth major port at Kandla in Kutch at an estimated cost of Rs 12 95 crore The construction of the major port and harbour works is now in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1956 Work is also in progress on the development of five minor ports in Kutch Rupees 29 27 crore are proposed to be spent for the modernisation and expansion of the other major ports during the Plan period. Works to the extent of Rs 3 92 crore have already been executed

The construction of the New Marine Oil Terminal at Bombay Port is in progress It will cost Rs. 7 crore The Government has advanced a loan of Rs 3 crore for this scheme The Port Trusts and Ports (Amendment) Act was passed in 1951 to effect uniformity in port administration, to bring about a greater measure of Central control, and to effect decentralisation of authority in matters of day-to-day administration in the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras A National Harbour Board, consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States and the major port authorities, was constituted in 1950 to advise on matters of general policy relating to port development, with particular reference to the minor ports.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Since 1948, the Government has been paying considerable attention to the development of tourist traffic in the country, which is considered as an important source of foreign exchange and a vital instrument for the promotion of international understanding A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and a number of smaller tourist offices in certain other centres These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. A tourist bureau has also been set up in New York. The total number of enquiries handled by the regional tourist offices during the first ten months of 1952 was 7,328. The broad objective is to ensure reasonable amenities for foreign tourists and organise publicity in foreign countries in order to attract tourists. Guide books, pamphlets, posters and folders are brought out and travel films made for distribution and exhibition abroad. About 20,000 tourists visited India during 1951, 25,448 during 1952 and 28,060 during 1953, of whom nearly one-fourth were from the United States of America In 1954, abut 39,330 tourists arrived in India The income from

tourist traffic totalled Rs. 2.50 crore during 1952 and is now expected to be Rs. 5 crore a year. India joined the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, which has now set up a Regional Travel Commission for Asia and the Far East on the lines similar to that for Europe and Africa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Comparative figures of air transport operations, in so far as scheduled operations are concerned, are given below:

TABLE CXLIII

Year	Hours flown (thousand)	Miles flown (thousand)	Passengers carried (thousand)	Freight carried (thousand lb)	Mails carried (thousand lb)	Capacity ton miles (million)	Revenue load ton miles in (million)
1947	59	9,362	255	5,648	1,405	18 60	14 36
1948	79	12,649	341	11,975	1,583	26 32	19 30
1949	94	15,098	357	22,500	5,032	36 54	23 25
1950	117	18,896	453	80,007	8,356	52 25	34 41
1951	119	19,498	449	87,665	7,182	57 40	39 02
1952	119	19,542	434	86,038	8,277	56 73	37 46
1953	113	19,047	396	83,679	8,763	55 82	36 44

Besides the scheduled operators, five companies operated purely non-scheduled services during 1953. Air-India International also operated non-scheduled flights to carry *Haj* pilgrims between Afghanistan and Jedda and between different places in the Middle-East.

During the year, there was a decline in the number of hours and of miles flown and the amount of freight carried by the non-scheduled services, and there was a smaller number of passengers carried. Approximately 26,457 hours and 4 25 million miles were flown on non-scheduled operations during 1953 as against 36,369 hours and 5.84 million miles during the previous year. The number of passengers and amount of freight were respectively 92,245 and 62.15 million lb as against 88,887 passengers and 125.83 million lb of freight. International air transport services from India to the U K , East Africa, Singapore and Afghanistan were also being run The night airmail services operating between the principal cities of India carried 24,490 passengers (daily average of 67 passengers), 3.18 million lb of mail and 1 01 million lb. of freight.

At the end of June 1951, India had 738 registered aircraft of which 200 held current certificates of air worthiness. There were 78 aerodromes in India maintained by the Civil Aviation Department on January 15, 1954. These included three international aerodromes at Santa Cruz (Bombay), Dum Dum (Calcutta) and Palam (Delhi), and eight major aerodromes at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Begumpat, Bombay (Juhu), Delhi (Safdarjang), Gauhati, Madras (St. Thomas Mt.) and Nagpur. During the year, the aerodromes at Cooch-Bihar and Balurghat were taken over from the Government of West Bengal with a view to providing adequate air traffic control and tele-communication facilities at these aerodromes. Regular

external services to Cairo, Rome, Paris, Geneva, London, Aden, Nairobi, Bangkok, Singapore, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan were being maintained.

In pursuance of the decision to nationalise the air transport industry, with a view to putting it on a sound and economic basis, the Air Corporations Act 1953 was passed and two corporations, namely, the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air-India International, one for the operation of the internal air services (and the services to the adjacent countries like Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan) and the other for operation of long distance international services, were constituted on June 15, 1953. The corporations took over the undertakings of the air transport companies from August 1, 1953. A sum of Rs. 9.5 crore has been provided in the Five Year Plan for implementing the scheme of nationalisation.

India is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the facilities provided in this country for air transport conform to international standards. At the end of 1953-54, the total number of aeronautical communication stations maintained and operated by the Civil Aviation Department was 68.

The Civil Aviation Training Centre opened at Allahabad in 1948 trains pilots, engineers, aerodrome control officers, radio operators and technicians There were 11 subsidised flying clubs and two gliding clubs which trained 237 pilots for different kinds of licences and certificates during 1953-54. The new flying club at Jaipur was subsidised during the year. It has been decided that the Indian Gliding Association at Poona should be taken over by the Government and run as a departmental gliding centre. The Research and Development Section of the Civil Aviation Department carries on investigations on matters relating to the design and construction of aircraft and gliders, standardisation, materials and equipment, the development of aids to navigation, operational research, the investigation of technical problems of air transportation and other technical matters relating to aeronautics. Advantage was taken of the opportunity offered under the various international aid programmes to send officers of the Civil Aviation Department abroad for training in different aspects of civil aviation. A new course for the training of navigators was instituted at the Civil Aviation Centre at Allahabad during 1953.

To enable Air-India International to extend its operations, particularly for services to the East, orders have been placed for five super-constellation aircrafts and two comet mark III aircrafts. The frequency of the service to Nairobi was increased from three services a fortnight to two per week from October 3, 1953. The frequency of the service to the U.K. was increased during the year from three to four a week. There are plans to run a service to Tokyo *via* Bangkok and Manila/Hong Kong and to Djakarta *via* Singapore.

As a result of successful negotiation with Pakistan, Indian Airlines commenced a service to Afghanistan on the route Delhi-Amritsar-Lahore-Kabul-Kandhar from November 7, 1953 Previously the service was operated from Bombay on a circuitous route *via* Karachi-Zahidan-Kandhar-Kabul.

During 1953, there were 24 accidents involving loss of life and serious structural damage to Indian aircraft, of which 6 were fatal taking a toll of 39 lives. Courts of Inquiry were appointed to investigate three of these accidents. The recommendations of the Courts of Inquiry were examined with a view to minimising the recurrence of such accidents.

On January 14, 1954, negotiations began with the U S Government regarding the operation of the U.S. Airlines across India. The Government of India communicated to the U.S. Government notice of termination of the existing bilateral agreements with that country The agreement will terminate a year after the date of receipt of notice by the U S. Government. The Government of India desires that a new agreement should be executed with the U.S.A. which would provide for the operation of the U S services to and across India without affecting the interests of Air-India International. The conclusion of bilateral air agreements with Japan, Burma, Italy, Iraq, Thailand, Iran and Nepal is also under consideration

The Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 22 8 crore on the development of civil aviation, out of which Rs 10 07 crore are for the construction of new aerodromes and improvement of the existing ones and Rs 9 5 crore for the formation of new air corporations, payment of compensation to the existing air companies and the purchase of new aircraft The expenditure on the construction of new aerodromes and the improvement of the existing ones totalled Rs 3 84 crore during 1951-54, and that on the formation of the air corporations and the purchase of new aircraft amounted to Rs 3 05 crore during the same period

TABLE CXLIV

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953

Railway	Gauge	Route mileage	Owned by	Managed by
CLASS I RAILWAYS				
I. **Central**				
(a) Central	5′ 6″	4,091	Government of India	Government of India
	3′ 3⅜″	773	,,	,,
	2′ 6″	117	,,	,,
	2′ 0″	307	,,	,,
(b) Ellichpur-Yeotmal	2′ 6″	118	Branch Line Company (a)	,,
(c) Palgaon-Arvi	2′ 6″	22	,,	,,
II **Eastern**				
Eastern	5′ 6″	4,733	Government of India	,,
	2′ 6″	942	,,	,,
III **North Eastern**				
(a) North Eastern	5′ 6″	2(b)	Government of India	Government of India
	3′ 3⅜″	4,655	,,	,,
	2′ 0″	72	,,	,,
(b) Chapermukh-Silghat	3′ 3⅜″	51	Branch Line Company (c)	,,
(c) Katakhal-Lala Bazar	3′ 3⅜″	23	,,	,,

(a) Under rebate terms

(b) This line is between Haldibari and the Pakistan border for direct communication with Pakistan

(c) This line is guaranteed by the Government of India and receives a subsidy from the Assam Government.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953—(*contd.*)

Railway	Gauge	Route mileage	Owned by	Managed by
IV **Northern**				
Northern	5′ 6″	3,870	Government of India	,,
	3′ 3⅜″	1,997	,,	,,
	2′ 6″	128	,,	,,
(*b*) Rupar Nangal Dam(*a*)	5′ 6″	34	,,	,,
V **Southern**				
(*a*) Southern	5′ 6″	1,729	Government of India	Government of India
	3′ 3⅜″	4,006	,,	,,
	2′ 6″	102	,,	,,
(*b*) Tenali-Repalle	5′ 6″	22	District Board Guntur	,,
(*c*) Cochin Harbour Extension	5′ 6″	1	Cochin Harbour Authority	Government of India
(*d*) Alnavar-Dandeli (Provincial)	3′ 3⅜″	19	Government of Bombay	,,
(*e*) West of India Portuguese	3′ 3⅜″	51	West of India Portugese Railway Company	,,
(*f*) Peralam-Keraikkal	3′ 3⅜″	15	French Government	,,
(*g*) Pondicherry	3′ 3⅜″	8	Pondicherry Railway Company	,,
(*h*) Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur	3′ 3⅜″	38	District Board Tinnevelly	,,
(*i*) Nanjangud Town-Chamarajanagar	3′ 3⅜″	22	District Boards, Mysore and Mandya	,,
VI **Western**				
Western	5′ 6″	1,266	Government of India	,,
	3′ 3⅜″	3,573	,,	,,
	2′ 6″	792	,,	,,
Total Class I Railways		33,582		
CLASS II RAILWAYS				
1 Barsi Light	2′ 6″	203	Unassisted Company	Barsi Light Railway Company
2 Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light	2′ 6″	93	Company subsidised(*b*)	Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway Company
Total Class II Railways		296		

(*a*) Jointly owned by the Governments of India and the Punjab Government
(*b*) Received land only from the Government.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS ON APRIL 16, 1953-(contd)

Railway	Gauge	Route mileage	Owned by	Managed by
CLASS III RAILWAYS				
1. Ahmadpur Katwa	2′ 6″	32	Branch Line Company(a)	Ahmadpur Katwa Railway
2. Arrah Sasaram Light	2′ 6″	65	Company subsidised(b)	Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Company
3 Bankura Damodar River	2′ 6″	60	Branch Line Company(a)	Bankura Damodar River Railway Company
4 Baraset Basirhat Light	2′ 6″	52	Company subsidised(b)	Baraset Barirhat Light Railway Company
5 Bengal Provincial				
(a) Bengal Provincial	2′ 6″	33	Unassisted Company	Bengal Provincial Railway Company
(b) Dasghara-Jamalpurganj	2′ 6″	9	Branch Line Company(a)	,,
6 Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light	2′ 6″	33	District Board, Patna	District Board, Patna
7 Burdwan Katwa	2′ 6″	33	Branch Line Company (a)	Burdwan Katwa Railway Company
8 Dehri Rohtas Light	2′ 6″	24	Company subsidised(b)	Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Company
9 Futwah Islampur	2′ 6″	27	Branch Line Company(a)	Futwah Islampur Light Railway Company
10 Howrah Amta Light	2′ 0″	41	Company subsidised(b)	Howrah Amta Light Railway Company
11 Howrah Sheakhala Light	2′ 0″	20	Company subsidised(b)	Howrah Shaekhala Light Railway Company
12 Jagadhri Light	2′ 0″	3	Unassisted Company	Jagadhri Light Railway Company
13 Kalighat Falta	2′ 6′	26	Branch Line Company(a)	Kalighat Falta Railway Company
Total Class III Railways		461		

(a) Guaranteed by the Government of India.
(b) By the District Board

Note: Class I Railways have annual gross earnings of Rs 50 lakh and more ;
Class II Railways have annual gross earnings of less than Rs 50 lakh but more than Rs 10 lakh ;
Class III Railways have annual gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakh and less.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1.	Ministry of Railways	.. *Indian Railways—One Hundred Years*, 1853 *to* 1953.
2.	-do-	.. *Railway Budget Papers*, 1953-54, 1954-55 *and* 1955-56.
3.	-do-	*Monthly Railway Statistics, March* 1954.
4	-do-	. Indian Railways, 1951-52 and 1952-53.
5	Planning Commission	. *Five Year Plan Progress Reports* 1951-52, 1952-53 *and* 1953-54.
6	Ministry of Transport .	. *Reports*, 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55.
7	Ministry of Communications	*Reports*, 1952-54 and 1954-55
8	Central Statistical Organisation, Cabinet Secretariat	.. *Statistical Abstract, India*, 1950 and 1951-52.

CHAPTER XXI

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is the second largest undertaking of the Government of India, next only to the Railways It functions under the Ministry of Communications and is controlled by a Director-General, who is assisted by a Posts and Telegraphs Board of which he is the chairman The other members of the Board are the Chief Engineer, the Senior Deputy Director-General and the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Communications Division). The Chief Engineer is the technical adviser to the Director-General on telecommunication matters, while the senior Deputy Director-General performs similar functions in regard to postal and R.M.S. matters

The Department is responsible for postal, telegraph, telephone and wireless communications in the country. In addition, it undertakes work connected with the Post Office Savings Bank, National Savings Certificates, Postal Life Insurance and the collection of Broadcast Receiver Licence fees

For purposes of administration, the country has been divided into 13 territorial units, of which 11 are P and T circles, one is a postal circle in Delhi and the thirteenth a postal sub-circle in Hyderabad In addition, there are four telephone districts in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

TABLE CXLV

TERRITORIAL UNITS

Designation of Circle or District Officer	Jurisdiction
1. Postmaster-General, West Bengal Circle	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim
2 Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle	Bihar
3 Postmaster-General, U P Circle	Uttar Pradesh
4. Postmaster-General, Punjab Circle	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Bilaspur, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi (telegraphs only).
5 Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch
6. Postmaster-General, Madras Circle	Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Hyderabad (which is a sub-circle under a Director)
7. Postmaster-General, Central Circle	Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh
8. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Rajasthan Circle	Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Ajmer
9. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Andhra Circle	Andhra

TERRITORIAL UNITS—(*contd.*)

Designation of Circle or District Officer	Jurisdiction
10 Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Assam	Assam, Manipur and Tripura
11. Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Orissa	Orissa
12. Director of Postal Services, Delhi	Delhi (postal only)
13 Director of Postal Services, Hyderabad	Hyderabad State (sub-circle)
14. General Manager, Calcutta Telephone District	Calcutta City
15 General Manager, Bombay Telephone District	Bombay City
16 District Manager, Delhi Telephone District	Delhi and New Delhi areas
17 District Manager, Madras Telephone District	Madras City
Functional Units	
Additional Chief Engineer, P and T, Jabalpur	In charge of telecommunications development (design and research)
General Manager, Workshops	In charge of P and T workshops Calcutta, Jabalpur and Bombay
Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores	In charge of telegraph and telephone stores.

The total number of staff employed in the Department on March 31, 1954, was 2,42,915 as against 2,34,069 during the corresponding period in the previous year, of this 1,80,699 were permanent and 62,216 temporary. This included 1,445 gazetted officers and 52,896 extra-departmental agents There were also 1,446 permanent and 3,187 temporary women employees in the Department in 1954 as against 1,344 and 3,133 respectively during 1953. Thus, there was an increase of 156 or nearly 3 5 per cent in the total number of women employees

The Posts and Telegraphs organisation functions as a commercial department but, unlike the Railways, its finances have not been separated from the general revenues of the Central Government. The working expenses as well as the interest on the capital invested in the service are deducted from the gross receipts. Out of the surplus, an outright contribution is made to the general revenues and the rest is maintained as balance to the credit of the Department. The Department, however, receives a rebate on such accumulated surpluses.

In the budget estimates for 1953-54, the gross receipts of the Department were estimated at Rs. 44.15 crore and the working expenses at Rs. 41.60 crore, thus showing a profit of Rs 2.55 crore. The accumulated surplus of the Department was Rs. 14 94 crore on April 1, 1953 Out of the net surplus of Rs. 2 55 crore, an outright contribution of Rs. 1 27 crore, representing 50 per cent of the surplus to be made over to the general revenues, and the balance of Rs 1.28 crore added to the Departmental surplus, thereby raising the accumulated balance to Rs. 16.22

crore on March 31, 1954. The Department will get a rebate on interest on this balance in the following year at the rate it pays to the general revenues on its capital outlay. A running account of the accumulated surplus shows that it was Rs. 16.21 crore for the year 1953-54 as against Rs. 7.57 crore for the year 1947-48.

The Indian postal system covered about 1,60,000 miles of road before the taking over of the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone network of Jammu and Kashmir State on September 16, 1953. Of this, 24 per cent was covered by rail, 17 per cent by motor vehicles and 5 per cent by other means of transport, such as steamers, mail carts, bullock carts, horses, mules and camels The rest, constituting 54 per cent of the total, is covered by runners and small boats. The process of the integration of the telecommunication system in the country is advancing rapidly. As a first step towards making improvements in the newly acquired area of Jammu and Kashmir State, a floating post office was started in Srinagar for the first time in India. This received widespread appreciation from the people it served as also from some foreign postal administrations.

Postal Stamp Centenary

The Indian Postal Stamp Centenary was celebrated throughout the country in the first half of October 1954. On the first of the month, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Centenary exhibition and the international philatelic show in which 74 countries participated.

Night Mobile Post Office

The night mobile post office scheme was first introduced as an experimental measure in Nagpur. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to Madras, Delhi and Kanpur. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and other postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at mobile post offices nor is Savings Bank business transacted.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service, linking up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur, was introduced in 1948 Under the "All-up Scheme," introduced in 1949, all inland letters, letter cards and post cards are now carried by air as a normal mode of transmission without any surcharge. This scheme has been extended to inland money orders from May 1, 1951. All inland insured mails, wherever available and advantageous, are carried by air. Inward and outward foreign insured articles are not, however, carried by air within the country. Over 5½ million lb. of mails or about 27 per cent of all mails were carried over the inland air mail routes in the year 1951-52. All classes of mails, including packets and pareels for and from Agartala (Tripura State), are carried by air without any surcharge. The system of airlifting, which was extended in 1951 to parcels and registered newspapers between Jammu and Kashmir State and the rest of India on payment of a concessional air surcharge, is still being continued. A direct air parcel service from India to Australia, Egypt, France, Switzerland, the U.K. and the U.S.A. was introduced on January 2, 1953. From the same date air letters for Ceylon could be registered on payment of the usual registration fees.

Table CXLVI gives the volume of business transacted by the Department.

TABLE CXLVI

	1953-54	1952-53
1. Postal articles handled	2,672 millions	2,553 millions
2. Registered articles posted	86 0 millions	86.8 millions
3 Insured articles posted	4 1 millions	4 5 millions
4 Value of insured articles posted	Rs 146 5 crore	Rs. 174 crore
5 Money Orders issued	58 0 millions	56 3 millions
6 Value of Money Orders issued	Rs. 203 crore	Rs. 198 crore
7 Amount collected through V P Post	Rs 32 crore	Rs 35 crore
8 Savings Bank Accounts current at the end of the year	5 1 millions	4 8 millions
9 Balance in Savings Bank Accounts at the end of the year	Rs 232 crore	Rs. 217.7 crore
10 Defence Savings Bank Accounts at the end of the year	1 5 millions	1 5 millions
11 Balance in Defence Savings Bank Accounts at the end of the year	Rs 1 2 crore	Rs. 1 2 crore
12 Amount invested in National Savings Certificate,		
5 years	Rs 37 lakh	Rs. 1 6 crore
7 years	Rs 1 5 crore	Rs 65 lakhs
12 years	Rs 26 5 crore	Rs. 23 7 crore
13 Amount paid to investors on discharge of Cash Certificates during the year	Rs 3 3 crore	Rs. 3.8 crore
14 Amount paid to investors on discharge of Defence Savings Certificates during the year	Rs 75 9 lakh	Rs. 74 lakh
15 Amount paid to investors on discharge of National Savings Certificates,		
5 years	Rs 1 3 crore	Rs 88 lakh
7 years	Rs 50 lakh	Rs 29 lakh
12 years	Rs. 6 3 crore	Rs 7 1 crore
16. Postal Life Insurance Policies at the close of the year	1,17,685	1,08,354
Amount insured	Rs. 27 0 crore	Rs 24 6 crore
17 Amount of Military pensions paid by post offices	Rs 2 2 crore	Rs. 2 4 crore
Telegraphs		
18 Telegrams	29 3 millions	29 millions
19 Signalling operations performed	138 millions	134 millions
Telephones		
20 Telephone exchanges at the close of the year (including P B.Xs. and Company systems)	4,604	4,453
21 Telephones at the close of the year	2,20,000	1,96,000
22. Effective outgoing trunk calls (excluding service calls)	15 1 millions	10.8 millions

In view of the increased volume of work and rush of business on the services, the Government were keen to pursue a new policy for the expansion of postal facilities in rural areas. In April 1953, an officer of the rank of Postmaster-General was deputed to suggest improvements in the organisational set-up for the control and supervision of post offices and arrangements for the delivery of mail in rural areas. Twenty additional postal divisions were created where they were needed most.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has worked out a scheme of decentralisation of post offices in certain regions which would take into account population in certain groups of villages and their distance from the existing post offices This programme is expected to be completed by 1955-56, the number of post offices opened each year being limited by budget provision. In this connection, the following targets have been laid down :

TABLE CXLVII

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES TO BE OPENED BY 1955-56

Circles	Which will be supporting or in respect of which NRC is forthcoming	Which will be required for headquarters of Administrative Circles	By forming groups of villages with population of 2,000 and above	Backward areas	Total
Assam	39	58	48	70	215
Bihar	83	22	861	20	986
Bombay .. .	73	3	499	8	583
Central including Rajasthan	41	129	3,351	44	3,565
Delhi .. .	.		13	.	13
Hyderabad .. .	5	10	1,097		1,112
Madras including Andhra ..	417	3	1,674	95	2,189
Orissa .. .	9	45	36	.	90
Punjab .. .	62		270	32	364
U.P.	92	17	593	141	84[illegible]
West Bengal ..	45	.	127	3	175
	866	287	8,569	413	10,135

Besides the opening of new post offices, the Five Year Plan provides for a postal division in each district. Moreover, 3,223 new post offices were opened on an experimental basis, out of which 2,835 were in rural areas. Out of 15,015 temporary post offices, 434 (including 52 urban) were closed down or transferred ; 2,608 (134 urban and 2,474 rural) were made permanent and 11,953 (876 urban and 11,077 rural) were retained on an

experimental basis. The table below shows the total number of post offices and letter boxes for two years:

TABLE CXLVIII

	On March 31, 1953		On March 31, 1954	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices				
Permanent	5,086	26,563	5,303	28,651
Temporary .	683	10,871	876	11,077
Total	5,769	37,434	6,179	39,728
Letter Boxes				
Urban		25,767		29,898
Rural .		71,641		74,008
Total .		97,408		1,03,906

The expansion of the postal network had kept pace with the growth of population in India during the last thirty years. The following table shows the postal revenue and traffic during the census years and the number of articles and revenue per capita:

TABLE CXLIX

(In thousands)

Year	Population	Revenue	No of articles handled	Average per head of population	
				Revenue	Articles
		Rs		Rs.	
1921	3,10,402	5,82,75	14,10,429	0 19	4 54
1931	3,36,702	7,36,84	11,75,299	0 22	3 49
1941	3,82,191	9,85,25	12,71,924	0 26	3 33
1951	3,56,829	21,03,53	22,70,068	0 59	6 37
1953-54	3,56,829(a)	26,54,00	26,72,168	0 74	7 5

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephones

On March 31, 1954, the country had 585 departmental telephone exchanges with 1,38,827 direct lines and 24,634 extensions In addition, there were 43,231 connections from 3,835 private branch exchanges connect-

(a) 1951 Census

ed to these departmental exchanges by junction lines. There were also 172 private exchanges with 3,622 telephones and 3,571 non-exchange systems with 4,107 telephones. One company in Bihar operates 12 exchanges and 2,100 telephones. In addition, there were 199 small licensed systems with 3,265 telephones. The revenue figures for the telephone systems are given below:

TABLE CL

(*In thousands of rupees*)

	1952-53	1953-54
Telephone rentals and local call fees .	60,301	64,448
Advance rental under O Y T. scheme . .	4,117	7,592
Trunk calls fees . .	38,807	41,118
Recoveries from guarantors ..		43
Royalties from companies ..	84	99
Fees and other receipts . .	1,997	1,754
Interest on Telephone Dividend Fund	484	570
Deduct miscellaneous refunds (—) . .	(—) 1,329	(—) 1,339
TOTAL	1,04,461	1,14,325

" *Own Your Telephone* "

The scheme was introduced in Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bhatinda, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Dhubri, Erode, Guntur, Hyderabad, Indore, Kanpur, Madras, Meerut, Nagpur, Rajkot and Surat in December 1949. Later, Barnala, Dhuri, Kotkapura and Veraval also came under the operation of this scheme Thus, the total number of O Y.T exchanges went up to 22. Gradually, as the telephone position improved at Bhatinda, Dhuri, Erode, Guntur, Indore, Kotkapura, Meerut, Rajkot and Surat, the scheme ceased to operate there Thus on March 31, 1954, this scheme was in operation only at 12 places About 17,555 applicants have subscribed to the 'Own Your Telephone' scheme ever since it started This earned for the Department, deposits amounting to Rs. 4,05,48,500. About 17.960 telephone connections had been provided under this scheme up to the end of January 1955.

The scheme provides for a deposit of Rs 2,500 in Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 2,000 in other places for a telephone connection for 20 years. The maintenance charge is Rs. 2 per month only Some 13,109 people were given telephone connections under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 3,19,87,500 had been realised from them by the end of 1952.

" *Own Your Exchange* "

This scheme was introduced in 1950. Under this scheme, the Department undertakes to open a 50-line exchange if institutions, firms or individuals advance a loan of Rs. 50,000 at 2¾ per cent per annum. This loan is repayable after 20 years. Under this scheme six exchanges, *viz*, those at Badaun in Uttar Pradesh, Malegaon, Kapadwanj and Bulsar in Bombay State, Devenagere in Mysore and Tirupathi in Madras State were opened

prior to March 31, 1953. Two more exchanges were opened at Anand and Ichhalkaranji in Bombay State during the year, bringing the total number of O.Y.T. exchanges to eight by the end of March 1954.

Message Rate System

Under this system, a subscriber pays for every call that he makes plus a fixed monthly rental. The message rate system was introduced in 16 places, namely, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Nagpur, Kanpur, Madras, Indore, Poona, Simla, Alleppey, Kottayam and Quilon on March 31, 1954.

Trunk Calls

The number of trunk calls made during 1952-53 was 11 millions as against 4.4 millions in 1948-49. This phenomenal increase was probably due to the concessional rates introduced from September 1, 1951, for trunk calls over a distance of 362.5 miles. The new rates are as follows:

(1) Annas 4 for every 25 miles or part thereof in place of the old rate of annas 3.2 for every 12.5 miles

(2) Annas 6 for every 50 miles or part thereof beyond 500 miles in place of the old rate of annas 3 2 for every 12.5 miles.

Auto Exchanges

When completed, the automatisation of the Calcutta telephone exchange will, it is estimated, cost Rs. 13.4 crore. Two exchange buildings with a total capacity for 14,000 lines were completed by June 1953. The Bombay telephone system has a capacity for 8,100 lines

The automatic exchange at Tis Hazari, Delhi, had 29,000 lines in operation on January 24,1953, and the installation of another 1,100 lines was in progress.

The telephone systems at Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Poona and Bihar coal-fields are also being improved and expanded.

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct telephone services with Burma, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nairobi and the United Kingdom. Radio Telephone services *via* London are available between India and the following places: Australia, Barbadoes, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gibraltar, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Northern Rhodesia, Norway, Saar, Spain, South Africa, South Ireland, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Uganda, the United States of America, Vatican City and West Germany. Services are also available to the following ships at sea: *Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Acquitania, Osloford, Neur, Caronia, Mauretania* and *America*.

For the smooth working of the telephone system, about 800 telephone operators receive training every year at seven training centres, namely, in Saharanpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Nagpur and Ambala.

TELEGRAPHS

There were 8,213 telegraph offices in the country, of which 97 were departmental telegraph offices, 3,967 were combined post and telegraph offices and 4,149 railway and canal licensed telegraph offices. It is intend-

ed to provide every town with a population of over 5,000 and every sub-divisional headquarter with a telegraph office. The number of telegraph circuits between important stations increased with the installation of the Voice Frequency Telegraph (V.F T) systems between Bombay and Jodhpur, Nagpur, Belgaum, Rajkot and Secunderabad ; between Trivandrum and Coimbatore ; between New Delhi and Jodhpur ; and between Jodhpur and Karachi. Besides, the Frequency Modulation (F.M.) system of working, the voice frequency telegraph equipment was tried between New Delhi and Calcutta. Both these systems are to be extended.

There has been a marked improvement in the working of teleprinters, which is reflected in the proportion of ' urgent ' to ' ordinary ' traffic. It means that the delay in delivery is gradually being eliminated and the confidence of the public in ' ordinary ' telegrams is being restored. The express telegraph traffic came down from 45 per cent in 1948-49 to 29 4 per cent in 1951-52. Various measures are being adopted for the speedy handling, booking and transit of telegrams.

Other Telegraph Facilities

From January 1, 1953, abbreviated telegraphic addresses were allowed to be registered for three months, six months, nine months and one year at the rate of Rs. 8, 12, 16, and 20 respectively, instead of one or a half year as before. Photo-telegram service exists between Bombay and London and between New York and Europe *via* London It has been extended to Belgium, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

De Luxe telegram service to foreign countries, which was suspended after the outbreak of World War II, has been revived and made available for telegrams to Aden, Ascension, Bermuda, Cyprus, Fiji (Suva only), Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast (Accra only), Hong Kong, Malaya (Singapore and Penang only), Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria (Lagos only), North Borneo, Nyasaland, Rodriguez, St Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Freetown only), the United Kingdom and Zanzibar. It is also available for Pakistan on payment of a supplementary charge of four annas for each telegram in addition to the inland rate

Wireless Telegraph Service

Direct circuits exist (*i*) between Bombay at one end and London, Melbourne, Shanghai, Tokyo, New York, Kabul, and Djakarta at the other, and (*ii*) between New Delhi and London and New Delhi and Moscow.

Submarine Cable Telegraph Service

It connects (*i*) Bombay and London *via* Aden, Port Sudan, Alexandria, etc., for the European traffic , (*ii*) Madras with Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, etc , for the Far Eastern traffic ; and (*iii*) Bombay with Zanzibar and Aden for the East and South African traffic.

Inland Wireless

A radio telephone service exists between Calcutta and Agartala. High speed wireless telegraph working has been introduced between Madras and Rangoon.

Wireless Monitoring

Five monitoring stations are at present working at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Jabalpur.

Indian Language Telegraph Service

This service in the Devnagari script was introduced on June 1, 1949. With the introduction of the phonocom system, the number of offices now handling Indian Language telegrams in the Devanagari script has increased to 455. To extend this facility speedily, five Hindi telegraph training centres have been opened at Agra, Calcutta, Jabalpur, Patna and Poona. Hindi Morse working has been introduced in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. This is mostly based on the English Morse Code phonetic system. For example, the English signal for 'K' has been adopted for the Hindi signal 'क' and so on. For the numerals, the English signals have been retained. Since July 1950, greetings telegrams have been accepted in Hindi. Telegrams in any other Indian language, provided they are written in the Devanagari script, are also accepted at all stations where the Hindi Telegraph service exists Telegraphic money orders in Hindi and registering of abbreviated telegraphic addresses in the Devanagari script have also been allowed. The number of telegrams in Indian languages booked during the year was 28,503 as against 18,929 last year.

Hindi Teleprinters

English teleprinters have been modified for the requirements of Hindi at the training centre at Jabalpur. These modified teleprinters were used during the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Nanalnagar (Hyderabad) in January 1953, when about 400 messages were transmitted to New Delhi.

Telegraph Centenary

The centenary celebrations of the Telegraphs Service of India were inaugurated in Delhi by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on November 1, 1953. To solemnise the occasion a telecommunications exhibition was organised by the Department. Inaugurating the exhibition, the President expressed satisfaction over the progress made by the service since its inception in October 1851, when the first telegraph line started functioning between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour—a distance of 21 miles

Five Year Plan

The Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 50 crore for the development of posts, telegraphs and telephones, out of which Rs. 30 crore have so far been spent The main purpose of the plan is the provision of postal facilities in rural areas and the extension of telephone facilities in large cities. The mechanisation of the postal services and the installation of slot machines for the sale of postcards and envelopes are also envisaged. For telecommunications, plans have been drawn up for increasing the capacity of telephone exchanges in big cities, for modernising and expanding the trunk telephone service and also for installing additional telegraph circuits.

CHAPTER XXII

EDUCATION

Since 1921, education has primarily been the concern of the State Governments. At the Centre it was combined with Health and Agriculture till 1945 when trifurcation was effected and education became a separate department. In 1947, it was given the status of a Ministry under a Cabinet Minister. The Constitution of India did not envisage an over-all change in the basic pattern of educational administration. However, it placed a special responsibility on the Union Government for the co-ordination of facilities and the maintenance of standards in respect of university and technical education.

In the Union Ministry of Education the functions of the expert and the administrator have been fused. The Ministry consists of an Educational Adviser and Secretary, an Additional Secretary, a Joint Educational Adviser and ex-officio Joint Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries and four Deputy Educational Advisers who are in charge of different divisions. It also has offices at Washington, London, Bonn, and Nairobi.

Of late, there has been considerable development and the work of the Ministry has been split up into six divisions:

1. Administration and University Education;
2. Hindi and Cultural Relations;
3. Technical and Scientific Education;
4. Scholarships and Information;
5. Basic and Social Education; and
6. Secondary Education.

The Ministry is also responsible for the four central universities, *viz.*, Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi, and Visva-Bharati and a number of other institutions of higher learning. The Archaeological Survey of India, the Anthropological Survey of India, the National Archives and the National Library, Calcutta are also the responsibility of the Ministry as far as administration is concerned. The administration of scholarships and awards in pursuance of the policy to promote cultural relations with other countries, and co-operating with organisations, such as UNESCO, constitute some other important activities of the Ministry.

FIVE YEAR PLAN

A provision of Rs 161 crore has been made in the Five Year Plan for the expansion of educational facilities at the Centre and in the States.

The Plan contemplates that, in addition to meeting special responsibilities in the field of higher and technical education, the Central Government will assist only selected programmes of national importance in the field of elementary, secondary and social education. Special emphasis has been laid on the role of local authorities and voluntary organisations. This is not only to supplement the governmental resources but also to enlist voluntary co-operation in the task of national reconstruction.

In respect of elementary education, the States will be helped in carrying out pilot projects of basic education in an intensive manner in selected areas and in improving the existing primary schools with a view to con-

verting them into basic schools. Programmes to develop and expand basic education include a scheme to set up model basic institutions in selected areas in Part A and B States and in Delhi among Part C States. These will comprise pre-basic and basic schools, a post-basic school, a basic teachers' training school and a post-graduate teachers' training college. Since basic education cannot be introduced throughout the country immediately, the States will be given assistance in introducing crafts in the existing primary schools as a first step. In view of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the Plan envisages the establishment of multipurpose secondary schools in which special stress will be laid on diversified courses including agriculture, crafts, etc.

The Plan has considered the problem of overcrowding in universities and suggested two-fold measures to deal with it. It recommends, on the one hand, that suitable tests should be held through which only such students should be selected for higher education as have a special aptitude for it, and on the other that recruitment to the various public services through competitive tests should not be confined to degree holders The Plan also stresses the importance of social education in the reconstruction of the country and has suggested that the services of village *panchayats*, co-operative societies or trade unions should be utilised in the implementation of the programme of social education Similarly, in the field of professional education, the Plan makes specific recommendations in regard to the development of facilities for research and post-graduate work, the provision of courses for various types of technology as also for business management and industrial relations, the reorientation of existing institutions in order to train students for the National Certificate Courses of the All India Council for Technical Education, the expansion of training facilities at the artisan and craftsman level and the provision of an apprenticeship scheme, the organisation of refresher courses and the establishment of rural training centres to raise the level of village artisans

The Plan has therefore set apart about 7 per cent of the proposed total expenditure for educational expansion Of this amount, Rs 41 5 crore will be spent by the Centre and Rs 119.5 crore by the States. This expenditure excludes the sum to be spent on training, education and research under other heads, such as agriculture, medicine, industries, labour, etc As compared to 1950-51, the total direct expenditure on education during the Plan period represents an increase of about 60 per cent The break-up of the expenditure is as follows:

TABLE CLI

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1951-56

(In crores of rupees)

	Original	Revised
Centre		
1. Pre-university education	20 00	19 46
2. University education	1 20	3 43
3. Technical and vocational education	12.82	16 94
4. Labour and social service by students .. .	1 00	1 00
5. Other schemes	..	0.68
Total ..	35 02	41.51

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1951-56—(*contd.*)

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Original	Revised
States		
1. Administration	1 0	1 0
2. Primary education	72 4	73 0
3. Basic education	1 3	1 9
4. Secondary education	8 3	8 7
5. University education	10 2	10 6
6. Technical and vocational education	10 2	10 9
7. Social education	6 1	6 4
8. Other schemes	6 8	7 0
TOTAL	116 3	119 5

During the first three years of the Plan period approximately Rs 68 3 crore were spent on development activities in the field of education at the Centre and in the States This expenditure represents only about 45 per cent of the original and 43 per cent of the revised provision

PRIMARY AND BASIC EDUCATION

Since 1947, considerable progress has been made in the field of primary education This is borne out by the fact that whereas in the major States of India, there were 1,40,121 primary schools with 1,10,00,964 pupils on March 31, 1948, in the corresponding period in 1953 these figures stood at 1,77,285 and 1,56,65,056, respectively So far as the figures for the entire country are concerned, there were 2,21,082 primary schools with 1 92,96,840 students at the end of the year 1953

Further, to effect qualitative reform in primary education, principles of basic education, embodying a bias towards basic crafts such as agriculture, spinning and weaving, fruit preservation, vegetable gardening, carpentry, leather work, book-craft and domestic crafts including cooking, sewing, house management, etc., have been adopted The assumption is that gardening will lead to agriculture, spinning to weaving and clay modelling to pottery and wood-work, etc The basic school is expected to have at least two acres of land for gardening with necessary facilities for irrigation It is hoped that in the course of a few years, all the primary schools will be replaced by basic schools The Centre is subsidising the States to achieve this transformation, and marked progress has been made In 1950, the total number of junior basic schools, including basic primary schools in Uttar Pradesh, was 31,711 By 1953, the figure had risen to 33,737. The dearth of trained teachers is a great handicap, but it is hoped that the implementation of the recommendations embodied in the Plan will ease the situation to a large extent.

Part A and B States spent Rs 18 7 crore on primary education in 1948. In 1953, the expenditure increased to Rs 34.9 crore For the whole of India the total annual expenditure on primary education was Rs. 43.7 crore on March 31, 1953.

Teachers' Training

The teacher is the pivot of a democratic system of education With the acceptance of the objective of universal, free and compulsory elementary education, the task of securing an adequate supply of suitable teachers has assumed enormous importance. It has been estimated that 28 lakh teachers are needed to implement a programme of universal elementary education At present only about 5,61,000 teachers are available , of these only 58 2 per cent are trained. Efforts have been made since 1947 to remedy this state of affairs In 1948, the enrolment in training schools and colleges was 42,157 ; in 1953 it increased to 78,508 The expenditure during the same period rose from Rs 1.16 crore to Rs 2.09 crore.

To ensure that there are enough trained teachers for new schools, a short-term training course was introduced in the various States in 1947. There are also several private institutes which impart specialised training to school teachers The Sarvodaya Mahavidyalava and the attached Social Education Workers' Training Institute, for example, promise to be the nucleus of a Rural University where training will be given to rural teachers. The training school at Bikram has a pre-basic school and a laboratory for child-study Amongst the important training institutes are Vinava Bhawan, Santiniketan, Sri Mouni Vidyapeeth, Bombay, Vidya Bhavan Teachers' Training College, Udaipur, Nai Talim Sangh, Sevagram, Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore, and Teachers' Training Institute at the Jamia Millia, New Delhi

Special mention may also be made here of the Central Institute of Education at Delhi which was started in December 1947 This institute imparts training to graduate teachers and awards degrees of M Ed and Ph D It has a well-staffed research wing, a visual education and school equipment unit, and an experimental nursery with an attached basic school Since 1952, a child guidance centre has also been functioning at this Institute

SECONDARY EDUCATION

There has been considerable expansion in the field of secondary education during recent years The total number of secondary schools in the major States was 12,693 in 1948 , in 1953 the number rose to 18,497 This progress was especially marked among high schools whose number increased from 3,995 to 7,062, that is, by about 77 per cent. Corresponding figures for the middle schools for the same period were 8,698 and 11,435, respectively The total number of students in the high and middle schools was 59,06,666 and the expenditure incurred was Rs 36 8 crore in 1953

The Secondary Education Commission

The scheme of secondary education occupies a very important place in the educational set-up of India On the one hand, secondary schools provide teachers for primary education, and on the other turn out pupils who go to colleges and universities where the future leaders of the country are trained Conscious of this importance the Central Advisory Board of Education proposed the appointment of a Secondary Education Commission in September 1952 with Dr A L Mudaliar as chairman The Commission was asked to · (a) enquire into and report on the present position of secondary education in India in all its aspects ; and (b) suggest measures for its reorganisation and improvement with particular reference to (i) the aims, organisation and content of secondary education, (ii) its relationship with primary, basic and higher education, (iii) the inter-relationship of secondary schools of different types, and (iv) other allied problems. The

aim was that a sound and reasonably uniform system of secondary education suited to our needs and resources might be provided for the whole country.

The recommendations of the Commission, as submitted in its report of August 1953, are summarised below.

(1) Education at the high school stage should commence after four or five years of primary or junior basic education and should comprise such diverse studies as language, social studies, general science and craft Text books should be selected by a high power committee Opportunities for guidance and counselling in choosing subjects should be made available ,

(2) The regional language should be the medium of instruction, while the national language and a foreign language should also be taught at the middle school stage ;

(3) There should not be less than 200 working days in a year. There should be 35 periods, each of 45 minutes' duration, per week ;

(4) In matters of public examination and promotion, school records should be taken into consideration,

(5) Multipurpose schools should be opened to encourage technical education at an early stage ;

(6) There should be separate grades of training for secondary school teachers and for graduate teachers More stress should be laid on physical education ;

(7) There should be boards of secondary education, boards for teachers' training and State advisory boards. In order that the administration may run efficiently the Central and State Committees should meet and co-ordinate their activities The inspection and directional staff should be highly specialised ;

(8) Every school should have a managing board registered under the Companies Act, with the headmaster as an ex-officio member ,

(9) School buildings should be well-ventilated and should have suitable play grounds attached , and

(10) In the wider interests of the progress of agriculture, industry, trade, commerce and training in citizenship, the Centre should provide ways and means to finance secondary education.

To implement the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the Government of India has prepared the following scheme :

(*i*) The establishment of 500 multipurpose schools with approximately 1,000 new units of diversified courses such as science, technical courses, agriculture, commerce, fine arts and home science ;

(*ii*) Assistance to 300 additional schools for improving facilities for the teaching of science ;

(*iii*) The improvement of 2,000 school libraries (500 multipurpose schools and 1,500 ordinary high schools) ;

(*iv*) The introduction of crafts in 2,000 middle schools ;

(*v*) The training of teachers ; and

(*vi*) The organisation of seminars and the training of career masters.

Central assistance for these schemes is available at 66 per cent of the approved non-recurring and 25 per cent of the approved recurring expenditure.

It has recently been decided that secondary education should be a self-contained and complete stage. Instruction should be provided up to the age of 17, followed by a three-year integrated course leading to the Bachelor's Degree. It is now proposed to appoint an All-India Council to deal more effectively with the major problems of secondary education.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The demand for a large number of secondary schools in the country has naturally increased the pressure on universities. This is evident from the increase in the number of universities and colleges after the partition of the country. There were 21 universities and 414 colleges in India in 1948, in 1953, the number rose to 30 and 679 respectively. The number of students showed a corresponding increase from 1,79,173 to 2,69,918 during the same period. The number of students studying in technical and professional institutions increased from 44,604 in 1948 to 98,567 in 1953.

The universities award the following degrees to students : B A , B Sc , B.Sc (Technical), B.Com , B Sc (Agri), B E , M B B S , B T , L T , B Ed., LL B. Besides, the following post-graduate degrees are also awarded M A , M Litt , M Sc , M Com , M E , M D , M Ed , LL M. Amongst the research degrees given, mention may be made of D Sc , D Litt , LL D., etc. Some universities also provide facilities for advanced studies in subjects like engineering and technology, commerce, education, law, etc , through their departments, boards and post-graduate teaching faculties.

A list of the universities in India is given below :

UNIVERSITIES

	Name	Vice-Chancellor	Character
1.	Agra (1927)	Sri C Mahajan	Affiliating
2	Aligarh (1921)	Dr Zakir Hussain	Teaching and residential
3.	Allahabad (1887)	Sri B N Jha	Teaching and residential
4.	Andhra (1926)	Prof V S Krishna	Teaching and affiliating
5	Annamalai (1929)	Dr C P Ramaswami Aiyar	Teaching and affiliating
6.	Banaras (1916)	Dr C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar	Teaching and affiliating
7	Baroda (1949)	Smt Hansa Mehta	Teaching and residential
8	Bihar (1952)	Sri Syamnandan Sahaya	Affiliating and teaching
9.	Bombay (1857)	Dr. John Mathai	Teaching and federal
10.	Calcutta (1857)	Dr J C Ghosh	Teaching and affiliating
11	Delhi (1922)	Dr. G S Mahajani	Teaching and affiliating
12	Gauhati (1948)	Sri K K. Handiqui	Teaching and affiliating

Note :—Year of foundation is given in brackets.

UNIVERSITIES—(*contd.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)
13. Gujarat (1950)	Sri Harsiddhbhai Divatia	Affiliating
14. Jammu and Kashmir (1948)	Sri Janki Nath Wazir	Affiliating
15. Karnatak (1950)	Sri D.C. Pavate	Teaching and affiliating
16. Lucknow (1921)	Dr Radha Kamal Mukerji	Teaching, unitary and residential
17. Madras (1857)	Sri A. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar	Teaching and affiliating
18. Mysore (1916)	Sri V L. D'Souza	Teaching and affiliating
19. Nagpur (1923)	Pandit K L Dubey	Teaching and affiliating
20. Osmania (1918)	Dr. S Bhagwantam	Teaching and residential
21. Patna (1917)	Dr B Narayana	Teaching and affiliating
22. Poona (1948)	Dr. M R Jayakar	Teaching and affiliating
23. Punjab (1947)	Dewan Anand Kumar	Teaching and affiliating
24. Rajputana (1947)	Sri G C Chatterji	Teaching and affiliating
25 Roorke (1948)	Sri A N Khosla	Teaching and residential
26. Saugar (1946)	Dr R P Tripathi	Teaching and affiliating
27. S.N D T Women's University (1951)	Sri K.M Jhavari	Affiliating
28. Travancore (1937)	Sri A Ramaswami Mudaliar	Teaching and affiliating
29 Utkal (1943)	Dr Parasuram Misra	Affiliating
30. Sri Venkatesvara University (1954)	Sri S Govindarajulu Naidu	Teaching and residential
31. Visva-Bharati (1951)	Dr Prabodh Chandra Bagchi	Teaching and residential

The Inter-University Board

The Inter-University Board acts as an advisory body and provides a forum for the discussion of university problems It helps Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees and diplomas in other countries At a conference of the Education Ministers of Part A and B States and of the Vice-Chancellors of Indian universities held in April 1953, a number of important measures to improve the general standard of university education in the country were decided upon.

The University Education Commission

A Commission with Dr S Radhakrishnan as chairman was appointed by the Government of India in November 1948 to survey the entire field of university education in the country and to suggest improvements. The Commission submitted its report in 1949 This report was generally accepted by the Government of India and a committee was appointed to implement its recommendations. The Commission maintained that universities must provide leadership not only in politics and administration,

but also in the various professions, industry and commerce. They must also meet the increasing demand for every type of higher education, literary and scientific, technical and professional. The Commission laid particular stress on agricultural education and suggested that agricultural colleges should, wherever possible, be located in rural areas in order to enable students to participate directly in rural life and to acquire a first-hand experience of the rural environment. The falling standards of university education were attributed partly to defective teaching in secondary schools and partly to over-emphasis on examinations in universities. The need for reconstructing and strengthening the examination system by incorporating modern scientific methods of educational testing and appraisal and for removing the undue stress on the possession of a university degree in competitive examinations was also stressed by the Commission. For purposes of co-ordinating university education, the establishment of a University Grants Commission was recommended.

University Grants Commission

Accordingly, the Government set up the University Grants Commission on December 28, 1953, with the late Dr. S.S. Bhatnagar as the first Chairman. Till the end of March 1953, it had made a total grant of Rs 72,22,145 to various institutions for general and technical education. During 1954-55 the officers of the Commission visited various universities to acquaint themselves with their problems and needs, and to suggest ways in which grants could be utilised by them.

Technical and Professional Education

Facilities for technical education and training have developed greatly in the post-independence period. In 1947, only 6,600 students received training at the technical institutions, the number increased to 12,700 in 1953. During the same period, the number of students who were awarded diplomas or degrees increased from 2,700 to 6,000. Apart from this expansion, two other aspects of the development in technical education were significant. Firstly, there was considerable expansion of instructorial facilities by way of staff, equipment and building accommodation for the training of a large number of technical students. Secondly, courses in important and specialised branches of engineering and technology were instituted.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research established 14 laboratories and central research institutions. Besides dealing with the problems of research in general, testing and standardisation of new products and the offering of expert advice for further development, these laboratories and institutions provide facilities to and advise scientists, universities, industries and others who are not in a position to carry out, or to complete investigations independently. Also, they play an important part in the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, the Central Government approved a scheme for the development of selected institutions at a cost of Rs 1.62 crore non-recurring and Rs 25.5 lakh recurring. The scheme was later integrated with the Five Year Plan for technical education. Four regional committees—northern, eastern, southern and western—were set up. To co-ordinate the development of technical education in the country, and to consolidate various technical developments, and to indicate the nature and scope of further development, the Technical Man-Power Committee, the Scientific Man-Power Committee and the Overseas Scholarship Committee were appointed.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Overseas Scholarship Committee, three schemes—practical training stipend, research training scholarships, and grants to universities for higher scientific education and research—were brought into operation. Up to 1954, 925 senior and 445 junior stipends were awarded to graduates and diploma-holders in engineering and technology for practical training in approved establishments. To promote research at universities and other educational centres, 465 senior and 433 junior scholarships were sanctioned till 1953-54. The Government also made grants and loans of about Rs. 2·5 crore to various institutions for the provision of equipment and training facilities. In this field, notable developments took place at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Delhi Polytechnic which are directly managed by the Centre.

Also, to strengthen and develop research in science, engineering, and technology, a provision of Rs 4·62 crore was made in the Five Year Plan. Grants totalling Rs 1.2 crore were made to university and non-university institutions up to March 1954, and there is a provision of Rs 1·3 crore for 1954-55 A lump sum provision of Rs 2 crore is being made in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for non-university institutions only

NON-UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS

Besides the universities, there are a number of institutions that offer under-graduate, graduate and post-graduate research and training facilities These are classified as. (1) humanities, (2) scientific research, (3) engineering and technology, (4) agriculture, and (5) medicine.

Humanities

Compilation and Translation Bureau, Hyderabad (Deccan) , U P Historical Society, Lucknow , Indian Archives , Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi, etc

Indology

Cuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, Madras , Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Institute, Tirupathi ; Rama Verma (Research Institute) Archaeological Society, Trichur , Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay , Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona , Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona , Pracyavani (Institute of Oriental Learning), Calcutta , Vishveswaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, etc.

Orientalia

The K R Coma Oriental Institute, Fort, Bombay; the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta , Islamic Research Association, Bombay, etc.

Philosophy

The Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, East Khandesh.

Social Sciences

Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi University, Faculty of Social Work, Baroda ; Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay

Scientific Institutions and Laboratories

They are classified under:

(i) National Laboratories established by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ; and

(ii) other institutions.

National Laboratories

(i) National Physical Laboratory of India, New Delhi,
(ii) National Chemical Laboratory of India, Poona,
(iii) National Metallurgical Laboratory, Tata Nagar, Jamshedpur,
(iv) Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, Bihar,
(v) Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta,
(vi) Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow,
(vii) Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore,
(viii) Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi,
(ix) Building Research Institute, Roorkee,
(x) Central Leather Research Institute, Madras,
(xi) Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Madras,
(xii) Central Electronic Engineering Institute, Pilani (Rajasthan),
(xiii) Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar,
(xiv) National Botanical Garden, Lucknow,

Other Institutions

Research institutes and laboratories other than the national laboratories are located in different parts of the country They offer facilities for higher research and intensive study in the fields of science and industry. Some of these are

(1) Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Simla Hills),
(2) Pasteur Institute Patna,
(3) Malaria Institute, Delhi,
(4) Nutrition Research Laboratory, Coonoor,
(5) Central Tobacco Research-Station, Rajahmundry

Engineering and Technology

(1) Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi,
(2) Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur,
(3) Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur,
(4) Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur,
(5) Government Central Weaving Institute, Banaras,
(6) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,
(7) The Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Madras,
(8) Madras Government Polytechnic,
(9) Government School of Technology, Madras,
(10) Bengal Engineering College, Howrah,
(11) College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal,
(12) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur,
(13) Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad,
(14) Kala Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, etc

Some of the important courses at these institutions are ·

(i) Aeronautical Engineering,
(ii) Automobile Engineering,

(iii) Chemical Engineering,
(iv) Civil Engineering,
(v) Electrical Engineering,
(vi) Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (combined),
(vii) Highway Engineering,
(viii) Internal Combustion Engineering,
(ix) Mechanical Engineering,
(x) Naval Architect,
(xi) Radio Engineering,
(xii) Telecommunications,
(xiii) Mining,
(xiv) Metallurgy,
(xv) Biology,
(xvi) Applied Physics,
(xvii) Chemical Technology,
(xviii) Cinematography and Sound Technology,
(xix) Fisheries Technology and Navigation,
(xx) Leather Technology,
(xxi) Printing Technology,
(xxii) Textile Technology,
(xxiii) Applied Arts and Crafts,
(xxiv) Architecture,
(xxv) Commerce, etc.

Agriculture

(1) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi,
(2) Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Delhi,
(3) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi,
(4) Institute of Plant Industry, Indore,
(5) Indian Central Tobacco Committee, Madras,
(6) Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi, Bihar,
(7) Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehradun,
(8) Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore,
(9) Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore and Bapatla,
(10) Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, etc.

Medicine

Besides the faculties of medicine and medical colleges attached to the various universities, there are institutions, like the Leprosy Institute and the Tuberculosis Association, which offer facilities for training and research in specific fields of study. These institutions receive financial grants from the Government and function as autonomous bodies.

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Varied social, cultural and athletic activities are some of the major non-curricular fields that interest both men and women students of all-India educational institutions. In addition, there are debates, lectures, and outdoor and indoor games, while the University Cadet Corps provides an important sphere of varied activity.

Sports and Games

Inter-university tournaments and games are held every year. A number of university athletes and players represented India at various international games and sports festivals Teams representing the universities played a three-day cricket match against all cricket teams that visited India. Students representing about 26 universities participated in a youth festival organised in New Delhi in October 1954

Students' Welfare

Some of the universities have established students' employment bureaus and students welfare committees Baroda University, for instance, offers jobs to students in libraries and co-operative stores run by the students themselves

Lectures and Debates

All universities and constituent colleges have their own students' unions The unions organise debates, lectures, co-operative stores, social service, free reading rooms, common rooms, indoor games, etc Besides, there are departmental societies and associations Occasional lectures by eminent visitors are arranged under the auspices of these societies.

Information Bureau

Most Indian Universities have students' information bureaus which collect and furnish information in regard to foreign and Indian universities and educational institutions and advise students on such matters.

Military Training

Several universities have organised National Cadet Corps, where adequate training is given to officers and cadets drawn from amongst the students Every year battalions of the N C C are attached to some army unions to get full military training

UNESCO Clubs

The UNESCO Clubs assist the Indian National Commission for UNESCO in giving adequate publicity to the chief objectives of UNESCO. These Clubs receive important items of UNESCO literature for reading-room purposes

Dance, Drama and Music

Students are very enthusiastic about dramatic clubs In Visva Bharati, drama, dance and music are an important feature of extra curricular activities *Mushairas* and *Kavi sammelans* are also organised On occasions such as the Republic Day and the Independence Day, students contribute various pageants based on the most significant and colourful landmarks of India's cultural history

Social Service by Students

Students work as volunteers in relief camps during times of flood, famine and national calamity After the partition they rendered valuable service in refugee relief centres. For this work, the East Punjab University granted degrees in Social Service Students' societies in many parts of the country run adult education schools—mostly night schools. About 126 university students from various States built a portion of the upper link of the India-Tibet route beyond Khadrala.

Olympic Association, Scouts and Allied Bodies

The Hindustan Scouts Association and the Boy Scouts Association have been constituted into the Bharat Scouts and Guides, along with the

Girl Guides Association. The Indian Olympic Association is an active body and has made notable headway

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The concept of social education embodies a five-point programme dealing with the provision of: (1) literacy, (2) a knowledge of the rules of health and hygiene, (3) training for the improvement of the adult's economic status, (4) a sense of citizenship with an adequate consciousness of rights and duties, and (5) healthy forms of recreation suited to the needs of the community and the individual.

The actual responsibility for the execution of these various schemes rests with the State Governments. The Centre acts as only a clearing-house providing guidance, financial assistance and co-ordination. The Central Social Welfare Board has been set up to stimulate and co-ordinate activities of the various bodies working for social welfare and gives grants to deserving organisations. A programme has been drawn up to encourage the development of welfare activities in rural areas.

The International Seminar of South-East Asian Regions on Rural Adult Education for Community Action was sponsored jointly by the Government of India and UNESCO and was held at Mysore in December 1949. The Centre established a Janta College at Delhi and also intensified literacy work in the rural areas of Delhi State. An interesting development in recent years in the field is the evolution of educational caravans. These caravans are units of three to four jeeps fitted with trailers. One serves as a mobile stage, another as a small travelling library, and the third as an exhibition van, while the fourth carries a projector. These go to a centrally situated village and organise a combined exhibition of health and hygiene as well as agricultural and industrial products Physical feats, athletic contests and dramas are also organised to arouse local interest Thereafter, a large number of social education classes are held The object is to impart literacy to 50 per cent adults of 40 years or below by 1956 The Adult Education Department of Jamia Millia, New Delhi, has undertaken to produce suitable social education literature.

In view of the usefulness of audio-visual aids in the field of social education, the Government of India convened a conference of experts which chalked out a programme of development In 1952-53, a training course in audio-visual education was conducted under the direction of UNESCO experts at Delhi and Mysore. The Central Institute of Education has produced a modern cheap film-strip projector which will help in spreading audio-visual education in the countryside. Impressive work is also being done in this field by the Ministry of Labour, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The Constitution of India prescribes that Hindi should be the official language of the Union within 15 years To attain this objective, the Ministry of Education adopted a 15-year programme which is divided into three stages of five years each. In the first stage, the major portion of the work of preparing Hindi technical terms will be completed. An effort will also be made to make Hindi a compulsory subject in the secondary schools of non-Hindi speaking areas. In the following five years, the compilation of Hindi technical terms is expected to be complete and steps will be taken to familiarise people from non-Hindi speaking areas with Hindi. In the third phase Hindi will be introduced as the official language of the

Central Government and as the medium of communication between the Centre and the States, in addition to English.

Technical and scientific terms in Hindi for use up to the secondary stage have been finalised in mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany and the social sciences Provisional lists of Hindi terms in the fields of transport, defence, posts and telegraphs, railways, zoology, medicine and agriculture have also been printed. A concise dictionary in Hindi, a comprehensive dictionary of words in Hindi and other regional languages, and a revised dictionary of the standard Hindi are under preparation. A people's encyclopaedia in Hindi is also being prepared. The Nagri Pracharani Sabha of Banaras has been granted Rs. 25,000 for the publication of cheap editions of the Hindi classics.

The Five Year Plan makes a provision of Rs 5,00,000 for the propagation of Hindi The Government of India has approved a scheme for the propagation of Hindi in the Eastern States of the Union, including Assam, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal The Ministry of Education has started classes for the teaching of Hindi to Government employees. Special grants are being made to organisations, such as the Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi, Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad, the Sansadiya Hindi Parishad and the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha A library of Hindi books is being built up gradually Prizes worth Rs. 31,000 were announced during 1954 for the best books in Hindi. Grants to the extent of Rs 2,75,460 have been sanctioned to various State Governments for schemes for the development of Hindi and a budget provision of Rs 2,09,500 has been made for 1955-56

HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The Ministry of Education has decided to have the history of the Freedom Movement in India written anew The board of editors, constituted for the purpose, are collecting material for the undertaking. They have now prepared a draft of the events of the first phase of the history covering the period up to 1884 The portion which pertains to the struggle of 1857 is expected to be published by 1957.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION

Being a founder member of UNESCO, India set up a permanent National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO The first conference of the permanent Indian National Commission was held in 1954 to which fraternal delegates from Asian and African countries were also invited. The information and literature which the organisation needs from time to time is supplied by UNESCO The publications of the Ministry and other literature is also sent to the Clearing House of UNESCO. The Government of India also co-operated in UNESCO's programme of education and cultural missions and thus obtained the services of experts for its compulsory education projects. The services of an expert were also obtained for microfilming the paintings at Ajanta

In collaboration with UNESCO, the Commission organised useful seminars, such as the Asian Seminar on Rural Education, the Round Table Conference on the Concept of Man and the Philosophy of Education in East and West, and the International Seminar on the Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Techniques to the solution of national and international tensions To promote international understanding the United Nations Students' Association in India organised an Asian Students Convention in 1952. The Government of India has provided a sum of Rs. 17 lakh as its contributions to UNESCO for 1955.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

Modified Overseas Scholarship Scheme

This scheme is now limited to teachers of universities and similar institutions and aims at raising the standard of instruction and research in the country. During 1954-55, a batch of 25 people was selected for scholarships.

Central State Scholarships Scheme

The Central State Scholarships Scheme is restricted to students belonging to centrally administered areas. Of late, the number of scholarships under the scheme has risen from one to five. Three scholarships were awarded in 1954

General Cultural Scholarships Scheme

In pursuance of the policy of promoting cultural contacts with other countries, the Government of India initiated a scheme for awarding about 70 scholarships every year to students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and to indigenous students of certain African and Commonwealth countries. Since 1952-53, the number of annual awards has increased from 70 to 100

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for Post-Matriculation Examinations

For the year 1954-55, the Government of India allotted Rs. 107 lakh for scholarships for 21,075 selected candidates On the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission six students belonging to each of the three groups (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes) were awarded scholarships for study abroad It has been decided to continue the programme of overseas scholarships for a further period of five years with the annual award of 12 scholarships. It is also proposed that about 25,000 scholarships for study in India should be awarded in 1955-56.

Research Scholarships in Humanities

Of the 31 scholars selected in 1953 for research scholarships in the humanities, only 27 availed themselves of the offer For the academic year 1954-55, the Selection Committee recommended 51 candidates of whom 37 have started research The Central Advisory Board of Education also recommended that the State Governments should institute merit scholarships in public schools.

Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme

Under this scheme, 15 scholars were selected for post-graduate studies at West German universities and institutions in 1954-55. Eighty scholarships for practical training in German industries were offered and 53 candidates have already been selected for the awards. As a reciprocal measure, the Government of India offered ten fellowships to German nationals for study in India

Scholarships to Foreign Students for Vocational Training in India

As it was not possible to arrange for the placement of all the scholars during 1954-55, the selection of 15 candidates was provisionally made for 1955-56. A provision of Rs 28,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1955-56

UNESCO Fellowships and Scholarships

In 1954, UNESCO offered three scholarships to the nominees of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. One fellowship each for librarianship and for a writer were also awarded by UNESCO in 1954.

TABLE CLII

RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN STATES (1952-53) (a)

State	Number of institutions	Number of pupils (in thousands)	Expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)
Assam . .	14,100	9,12	2,98
Bihar	30,589	18,44	8,18
Bombay .. .	50,746	43,96	24,51
Madhya Pradesh .	25,205	13,81	5,63
Madras .	45,900	54,04	24,42
Orissa	12,737	6,61	2,42
Punjab	7,106	10,13	6,16
Uttar Pradesh	37,952	38,13	20,22
West Bengal	20,508	23,92	13,70
Hyderabad	11,474	9,32	5,74
Jammu and Kashmir .	1,270	1,16	50
Madhya Bharat	5,721	3,98	2,06
Mysore	13,653	9,03	4,50
PEPSU	2,390	1,97	1,04
Rajasthan .	5,556	4,34	2,71
Saurashtra	3,003	3,00	1,49
Travancore-Cochin .	5,867	16,14	4,24
Ajmer	1,504	72	70
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	2	1
Bhopal ..	456	26	24
Bilaspur	53	7	4
Coorg .	214	29	17
Delhi	1,624	2,54	3,35
Himachal Pradesh	732	49	27
Kutch . . .	333	26	12
Manipur ..	679	55	14
Tripura .. .	729	50	26
Vindhya Pradesh .	2,113	1,09	56
INDIA	3,02,237	2,73,89	1,36,36

(*a*) Figures are provisional.

TABLE CLIII

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR EDUCATION (REVENUE ACCOUNT) *(a)*

State	1953-54		1954-55	
	Education budget (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage of total State budget	Education budget (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage of total State budget
Andhra	Included in Madras		4,88	19.6
Assam	2,28	15.2	3,14	18.8
Bihar	5,43	16.3	7,13	17.9
Bombay	13,30	19.6	15,32	21.2
Madhya Pradesh	4,77	19.4	5,11	16.6
Madras	12,58	15.5	9,70	19.4
Orissa	1,93	13.4	1,99	13.4
Punjab	2,61	11.0	3,42	11.8
Uttar Pradesh	8,97	11.4	10,39	12.8
West Bengal	5,19	12.0	7,12	13.1
Hyderabad	4,81	17.1	5,23	18.0
Jammu and Kashmir	56	12.0	58	11.6
Madhya Bharat	1,89	13.1	2,15	16.4
Mysore	3,81	17.2	3,88	16.0
PEPSU	1,13	16.0	1,33	16.1
Rajasthan	3,06	15.7	3,47	16.1
Saurashtra	1,55	13.6	1,71	13.7
Travancore-Cochin	3,98	18.5	3,92	16.8
Ajmer	61	31.1	79	31.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1.7	3	1.3
Bhopal	35	13.7	55	16.3
Bilaspur	4	16.2	5	13.8
Coorg	27	19.0	25	17.4
Delhi	1,43	33.4	1,64	31.7
Himachal Pradesh	40	13.9	16	14.7
Kutch	12	11.0	13	11.1
Manipur	12	18.4	15	17.6
Tripura	20	16.3	24	18.2
Vindhya Pradesh	84	18.8	87	18.0
TOTAL	82,49	15.6	95,96	16.8

(a) Includes other Departments (Medical, Agriculture, etc.)

TABLE CLIV

STATISTICS OF RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA, (1951-52 and 1952-53)

	Number of institutions		Number of pupils (in thousands)		Direct expenditure (in lakh rupees)	
	1951-52 (a)	1952-53	1951-52 (a)	1952-53	1951-52 (a)	1952-53
Universities	29 (d)	30	34	33	498	599
Boards	9	9	—	—	78	94
Arts and science colleges	572	610	319	386	876	955
Professional colleges	214	233	61	55 }	522	560
Special education colleges	68	77	7	20 }		
Secondary schools	22,647	24,163	5 680	5,964	3,486	3,810
Primary schools	2,15,036	2,21,514	19,000	19 346	4,040	4,356
Pre-primary schools	330	378	23	27	15	15
Vocational schools	2,463	2,562	186	187 }	652	651
Special education schools	47,994	52,661	1,237	1 366 }		
TOTAL	2 89 354	3,02,237	26,577	27,389	10,167 (b)	11,040 (c)

(a) Statistics for this year exclude those for Jammu and Kashmir as the same are not available
(b) Besides this, there was an indirect expenditure of Rs 2,289 lakh.
(c) Besides this there was an indirect expenditure of Rs 2 596 lakh
(d) The number of universities had increased to 31 by 1954

TABLE CLV

STUDENTS ON ROLLS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA
(By Stages)

Stage	1951-52(a)			1952-53		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Collegiate Education						
Intermediate	2,23,000	29,000	2,52,000	2,46,000	33,000	2,79,000
B A, B Sc	86,000	14,000	1,00 000	94,000	15,000	1,09,000
M A, M Sc	14,000	2,000	16,000	17,000	3,000	20,000
Research	1,000	—	1,000	2,000	—	2,000
Professional and special education	99,000	7,000	1,06,000	1,09,000	8,000	1,17,000
Total	4,23,000	52,000	4,75,000	4,68,000	59,000	5,27,000
School Education						
Pre-primary	15,000	13,000	28,000	21,000	15 000	36,000
Primary	1,37,92 000	55,07,000	1,92,99,000	1,39,93,000	56,87,000	1,96,80,000
Secondary	44 39 000	9,05 000	53,44,000	46,21 000	9,62,000	55 83,000
Professional and special education	12,02,000	2,29,000	14,31,000	13,22,000	2,41,000	15,63,000
Total	1,94,48,000	66 54,000	2,61,02,000	1,99,57,000	69,05,000	2,68,62,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,98,71,000	67,06,000	2,65 77,000	2,04,25,000	69,64,000	2,73,89,000

(a) Enrolment figures for this year exclude those for Jammu and Kashmir as the same are not available.

CHAPTER XXIII

PRESS AND FILMS

THE PRESS

For the first time an exhaustive enquiry into every aspect of the working of the Press in India was undertaken by the Press Commission appointed by the Government of India in September 1952. At the very outset the Commission found that the statistics for newspapers and periodicals were grossly inaccurate. The figures available related mostly to the number of newspapers for which declarations under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, had been filed, but many of these had either never come out or had ceased publication shortly afterwards. This explains the discrepancy between the figures for the daily newspapers and periodicals published in *INDIA 1954* and those estimated by the Press Commission.

Daily Newspapers

The Commission stated that there are about 330 newspapers currently published in India with a circulation of just over 25 lakhs. The following table gives the number of daily newspapers published in the major languages of India along with their circulation :

TABLE CLVI

NUMBER AND CIRCULATION OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Language	Number of papers	Circulation (lakhs)
English . ..	41	6 97
Hindi	76	3 79
Assamese	1	0 03
Bengali	7	2 40
Gujarati	23	1 87
Kannada	25	0 72
Malayalam	21	1 96
Marathi	26	1 91
Oriya	3	0 43
Punjabi	9	0 23
Tamil	12	1 68
Telugu	6	0 98
Urdu	70	2 13
English and major Indian languages . .	320	25 10
Minor Indian languages	9	0 15
Chinese	1	0 005
TOTAL ..	330	25.255

The State-wise distribution of the daily newspapers together with the population of each State is given below:

TABLE CLVII

State	Population (in lakhs)	Total number of daily newspapers	English papers	Indian language papers(a)
Assam	90	2	1	1
Bihar	402	9	2	7
Bombay	360	69	8	61
Madhya Pradesh	212	11	2	9
Madras	570	25	4	21
Orissa	140	4	1	3
Punjab	12	21	1	20
Uttar Pradesh	632	49	6	43
West Bengal	248	26	1	22 (b)
Hyderabad	187	17	4	13
Madhya Bharat	80	9		9
Mysore	91	25	2	23
PEPSU	35	2		2
Rajasthan	153	6		6
Saurashtra	41	3		3
Travancore-Cochin	93	19		19
Ajmer	7	6		6
Bhopal	8	3		3
Delhi	17	19	6	13
Kutch	6	3		3
Manipur	6	2		2
TOTAL		330	41	289(b)

The daily newspapers are published mostly from the metropolitan cities and the larger capitals. Of the total, nearly 90 newspapers are published from four cities, *viz.*, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Another 80 newspapers are published from the capitals of Part A, B and C States. Over 110 newspapers are published from towns with a population of over 1,00,000 and less than 50 newspapers from towns of smaller size. The circulation is concentrated in the bigger towns and, a market has still to be developed in the rural areas.

(a) Includes minor Indian languages, such as Sindhi, Manipuri, etc.
(b) Includes one Chinese.

The total proprietary capital invested in the newspaper industry has been estimated at about Rs 7 crore and the loaned capital at about Rs. 5 crore. The annual revenue of the industry comes to about Rs. 11 crore of which about Rs 5 crore are devived from advertisements. The salaries and wages paid in the industry are over Rs. 4 crore, of which about Rs. 85 lakh go to the journalists

Weeklies, Monthlies and other Periodicals

The Press Commission also examined the number of weeklies, monthlies and other periodicals published in India The following statistics in this connection were submitted to the Commission by the State Governments.

TABLE CLVIII

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED (AS ON JANUARY, 1954)

Language	Bi-weeklies and tri-weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Other periodicals
Assamese		12		5	8	20
Bengali	5	11	33	142	14	96
English	10	138	81	38	172	304
Gujarati	1	80	39	167	7	34
Hindi .	7	273	74	299	40	79
Kannada	3	63	4	62	5	7
Malayalam		34	5	47	1	19
Marathi	13	95	27	127	11	33
Oriya		16	8	27	7	33
Punjabi	2	25	1	37	2	3
Tamil	2	79	42	148	7	18
Telugu .	3	72	25	82	4	18
Urdu	5	164	32	125	5	19
Other minor Indian languages	..	27	5	30		105
TOTAL .	51	1,189	379	1,685	283	788

News Agencies

News agencies provide news reports on current events to the newspapers and other subscribers. There are six world news agencies in India. They are : (1) the Reuters of the United Kingdom, (2) Agence France Presse of France; (3) Associated Press of America, (4) United Press of America; (5) International News Service of the United States and;

(6) Tass of the Soviet Union There are other smaller international news agencies like the Central News Agency of China, the Globe (Near and Far East News Agency) and the Arab News Agency. At present there are only two major Indian agencies—the Press Trust of India and the United Press of India The Hindustan Samachar is another small agency.

The Press Information Bureau

Information about the Government's activities is supplied to the press by the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India and the Publicity Directorates in the States The Press Information Bureau sends material to 2,560 Indian newspapers and periodicals in nine languages *viz*, English, Hindi, Urdu, Gujerati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Bengali and Marathi Another four languages, namely, Assamese, Oriya, Malayalam and Punjabi are to be added to this list shortly. Correspondents representing Indian and foreign newspapers, news agencies, feature syndicates and broadcasting systems are also served by the Bureau.

The Bureau supplies news-photographs to 27 English and 38 Indian language newspapers and periodicals, 43 official agencies and 5 foreign news and photo agencies In addition, 49 weeklies and other periodicals receive photographs on subjects of special interest to them In 1954, an ebonoid block service was started and about 200 newspapers and journals were served by this agency. The Bureau has branch offices in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Jullundur, Bangalore and Lucknow, the last two having been opened in 1954. Each office serves the requirements of the Press in the region and provides services in English and in the main regional language or languages

Report of the Press Commission

The main recommendations of the Press Commission, embodied in a preliminary summary, were released by the Government of India on July 26, 1954 The detailed report was released later On December 22, 1954, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament a statement containing the factual position regarding the consideration of certain recommendations of the Press Commission by his Ministry The following is a very brief summary of the main recommendations of the Commission and of the Government of India's tentative decisions on them :

Press Registrar

The Press Commission has recomended the appointment of a Press Registrar who should be responsible for the compilation of facts and figures relating to the newspaper industry. It should be made incumbent on each newspaper and periodical to file certain returns with the Registrar The returns should include details of the capital structure of the paper and the names of staff in responsible positions Periodical returns about employees, consumption of material, changes in ownership and management and circulation should also be submitted. The Registrar should bring out an annual report on the working of the Press The report should, among other things, discuss working conditions in the industry, and the concentration of ownership.

The Government has accepted this recommendation and is examining the question of amendment of the existing Press and Registration of Books Act and the creation of an appropriate machinery for the registration of papers.

Press Council

To ensure a high standard of journalism and to censure persons guilty of unethical conduct, a Press Council principally composed of people connected with the industry should be set up Besides fostering healthy traditions in the press, the Council will protect it from external pressure.

The Press Council will consist of men who command general confidence and respect in the profession It should have 25 members excluding the Chairman who must be Judge of a High Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India At least 13 members of the Council should be working journalists, including working editors, and the remaining should represent newspaper proprietors, universities, literary bodies, etc The professional members should be of at least 10-years' standing.

The underlying principle that the body should consist predominantly of the representatives of the industry undertaking the responsibility for self-regulation has been accepted by the Government The composition and the method of financing of the Council are at present under consideration

Working Journalists

The definition of the word "employee" in the Industrial Disputes Act should be extended to include within its purview working journalists as well as employees on the managerial side. Alternatively a provision may be made in the proposed Newspapers and Periodicals Act making the new industrial relations legislation applicable to newspaper employees This would enable the journalists to better protect their rights

Provisions regarding notice period, bonus, minimum wages, leave, provident fund and gratuity should also be embodied in the same legislation

The journalists should be given a minimum basic wage of Rs 125 per month and dearness allowance They should also be entitled to provident fund, different kinds of leave, and a gratuity on the basis of 15 days' pay for every year of service

The Government has accepted the principle of extending the provisions of the existing Industrial Disputes Act to the working journalists, and a draft Bill on the subject is proposed to be placed before Parliament very soon.

Recommendations in respect of other service conditions are under consideration.

Other Recommendations

Amongst the other recommendations of the Commission, mention may be made of the following.

(*a*) The publication of newspapers and periodicals should be made the responsibility of the Centre.

(*b*) The new Press Act should include a section making the issue of fraudulent advertisements a criminal offence

(*c*) A State Trading Corporation should be set up to import all newsprint. It should take over the entire output of Indian mills also and sell it along with imported newsprint at equated prices.

(*d*) A price page schedule for newspapers should be introduced, and

advertisements should not cover more than 40 per cent of the space in a newspaper. On the basis of the prevailing cost of production, a price of 3 pies per page for both English and Indian language papers of standard size has been suggested.

(*e*) The management of the news agencies, namely, the P T.I. and U P I, should be organised under a Board of Trustees. In addition, the P.T I. should, be managed as a public corporation and its chairman should be appointed by the Chief Justice of India. In both agencies, the Boards of Trustees should have a representative of the employees

(*f*) Accreditation Committees should be set up by the Central and State Governments in consultation with different organisations of pressmen. The existing Press Advisory Committees and Consultative Committees in the States should be abolished

(*g*) The tendency towards concentration in the ownership of newspapers is an unhealthy trend and should be discouraged. The proposed Press Registrar should keep a close watch on this development and should bring it to the notice of the Press Council

(*h*) Whenever possible, every paper should be constituted as a separate unit so that its profits and losses can be definitely ascertained In the case of multiple editions, separate cost accounts should be kept in respect of each.

The Government has expressed its agreement with most of these recommendations and has brought them to the notice of the organisations concerned. Implementation of these recommendations is under the active consideration the Central Government.

Freedom of Press

Article 19 (1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can pass legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to offence." The words "reasonable restriction" make such legislation justiciable

The Press (Objectionable Matter) Act of 1951, which came into force on February 1, 1952, for two years in the first instance and was extended for a similar period on expiry, repealed those provisions of the Provincial or State Acts which provided for pre-censorship or imposed restrictions on the printing, publication or distribution of a newspaper, news-sheet, book or other documents. The Act also abolished pre-censorship of newspapers and provided that no security could be demanded from a newspaper before it started publication. Further, it provided for judicial trial instead of executive action. The respondent has the right of trial by a jury composed of persons with journalistic experience or associated with printing presses and the right of appeal to the High Court

FILMS

The progress of the Indian film industry was insignificant until about 1930 The footage of foreign films exhibited in India at that time was about seven times the Indian output, and films from the U.S.A. accounted for about 80 per cent of the imported footage. The advent of the talkies, however, gave the Indian film industry a new opportunity. Enjoying

the natural advantage of the language, the Indian film industry began to develop rapidly. In 1931, the number of feature films produced in India was about 28, it increased to 83 in 1952; 103 in 1933; 164 in 1934, and 233 in 1935. Thereafter, it was stabilised at about 170 films per year. In 1945, because of the increasing restrictions on the import of raw films, the figure dropped to 99. The end of the war, however, again witnessed a sudden spurt of activity in production, and during the past few years about 240 new films were released annually.

The following table gives a detailed statement of the number of feature films produced in the country in different languages since 1931-54 :

TABLE CLIX

FEATURE FILMS PRODUCED IN INDIAN LANGUAGES (1931-54)

Year	Hindi	Gujarati	Marathi	Bengali	Tamil	Telugu	Kanarese	Punjabi	Malayalam	Others	Total
1931	23			3	1	1		..			28
1932	61	2	8	5	4	2				1	83
1933	75		6	9	7	5	.		..	1	103
1934	121	1	11	10	14	3	2			2	164
1935	154	1	9	19	38	7	1	1		3	233
1936	135	3	6	19	38	12	1	1	.	2	217
1937	102		11	16	37	10	3	.			179
1938	88		14	19	39	10		1	1	.	172
1939	82	1	12	15	35	12		7	.	1	165
1940	86	1	10	16	36	14		7	1		171
1941	79	1	14	18	34	16	2	2	1	3	170
1942	97		13	18	19	8	2	5		1	163
1943	108		5	21	13	6	4			2	159
1944	86		4	14	13	6		2		1	126
1945	73			9	11	5	1				99
1946	155	1	2	15	16	10		1			200
1947	186	11	6	38	29	6	5			7	288
1948	148	28	7	37	32	7	2	1	1	2	265
1949	157	17	15	62	21	7	6	1	1	2	289
1950	115	13	19	42	19	18	1	4	6	4	241
1951	100	6	16	38	26	20	2	4	7	2	221
1952	102	2	17	43	32	25	1	.	11	.	233
1953	97	.	21	50	42	29	7	3	7	4	260
1954	118	.	18	48	37	27	10	3	8	5	274

Present Position

Today India occupies the second place among the film producing countries of the world. It produced 274 feature films in 1954. On an average the U S A. produces about 450 feature films annually, Japan 150, Italy 120, France 110, Germany and the U.K 85 each, China 26 and U S.S R. 15. The footage of foreign exposed films imported in India has shown a downward trend Between 1937 and 1940 India imported 25 million feet of films annually. In recent years the figure has dropped to about 10 million feet per year. The following table gives figures of raw films, exposed films, sound equipment and projection equipment imported since 1945-46

TABLE CLX

IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS AND EQUIPMENT

(*In lakhs*)

Year (April to March)	Raw film		Exposed film		Sound recording equipment and accessories (rupees)	Projection equipment and accessories (rupees)
	Footage	Value (rupees)	Footage	Value (rupees)		
1945-46	808 94	29 05	161 88	45 28	15 37	19 10
1946-47	1,286 23	54 11	151 15	24 60	23 17	46 70
1947-48	1,742 00	79 96	150 88	19 98	81 64	61 51
1948-49	1,564 16	79 96	123 91	31 52	24 53	37 14
1949-50	1,787 50	95 30	146 32	38 18	11 50	61 08
1950-51	2,085 38	125 59	115 37	35 79	9 53	61 94
1951-52	1,981 74	135 55	105 96	29 01	17 56	53 79
1952-53	2,476 41	166 07	129 47	36 69	10 70	25 58
1953-54	2,074 64	156 10	108 40	30 32	7 50	20 85

The Indian Film Industry

There are about 600 producers, 60 studios, 40 laboratories and nearly 600 distributors in the film industry in India The total number of people employed in the industry is estimated at about a lakh. The main producing centres are Bombay, Calcutta and Madras The capital invested in the industry is estimated at about Rs 42 crore and the gross revenue at nearly Rs 25 crore a year. Indian films are exhibited in about 3,500 cinema houses with a seating capacity for 2 millions Of these, about 850 are mobile cinemas About one cinema house out of five is located in cities with a population of more than a lakh, and the rest are to be found in smaller towns. The annual attendance at the cinemas is estimated at 60 crores.

Indian films are exported to a number of foreign countries and they form an important source of revenue to the industry and earn a substantial amount of foreign exchange. The main foreign market is Pakistan. Other important export markets are Malaya, Indo-China, Siam, Burma, East Africa, South Africa, etc. In all these places there are large numbers

of people of Indian origin. Some Indian films are sent to the Middle Eastern countries also

Children's Films.

The Committee recommended that the Films Divisions of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry might take up the production of films for schools The Government has accepted this recommendation and is setting up two units in the Films Division to produce 12 films per year on basic and social education It is also setting up a body, under the Societies' Registration Act, for the production of special films for children. The Government will give grants-in-aid to this society and subsidise the prduction of films

Finance Corporation

The setting up of a Film Finance Corporation was also recommended by the Committee. The Government has not been able to accept this recommendation in view of the more urgent commitments it has under the Five Year Plan

Entertainment Tax

The question of uniform rates of entertainment tax and the method of assessing them are under the consideration of the Government.

Film Awards

The Committee recommended that "departmentalised" awards should be given for best acting, best technical effort, etc The Government has accepted this recommendation in a slightly modified form and has, instituted the following annual awards to encourage the production of films of high aesthetic and technical standard as well as educational and cultural value ·

(*a*) Regional Awards for the best feature films in different linguistic groups,

(*b*) An All-India Award for the best documentary film,

(*c*) An All-India Award for the best feature film, and

(*d*) An All-India Award for the best children's film

In addition to these awards, the Government of India has also decided that certificates of merit be accorded to two feature films, documentaries and children's films No film will receive more than one award

Awards in 1954

Awards for the best films produced in the country in 1953 were given at a special ceremony, held in the National Physical Laboratory Auditorium, New Delhi, on October 10, 1954

The President's Gold Medal for the best feature film was won by *Shyamchi Ai* (Marathi), pruduced by Atre Pictures. *Do Bigha Zamin* (Hindi) of Bimal Roy Productions and *Bhagwan Shri Krishan Chaitanya* (Bengali) by Debaki Bose Productions were awarded Certificates of Merit. Among the documentaries *Mahabalipuram* received the President's Gold Medal and the *Tree of Wealth* and *Holy Himalayas* got Certificates of Merit All these were produced by the Films Division of the Government of India. The children's film, *Khela Ghar* (Bengali) of the Aurora Films, received a Certificate of Merit. None of the entries in

this section was considered to be of a sufficiently high standard to merit the award of the Prime Minister's Gold Medal.

Raw Film Manufacture

Regarding the recommendation for the manufacture of raw films, there is a proposal by a private firm to set up a factory in Mysore in collaboration with a foreign enterprise. If this proposal is not taken up by the private sector during the current Five Year Plan, the Government will re-examine the question of manufacturing raw films in the country.

A scheme for the manufacture of projectors has been approved by the Government.

Other Recommendations

The Government has taken action on a number of other recommendations made by the Committee For instance, cinema houses have been given the right of appeal against the decisions of the licensing authorities.

The ban imposed in 1948 on the construction of new cinema houses has been removed without prejudice to the requirements of projects of higher priority.

Documentaries and Newsreels

Documentaries and newsreels are produced mainly by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India This Division was first set up in February 1943 to produce films for war publicity It was, however, disbanded soon after the end of hostilities in April 1946. With the attainment of independence, the Division was revived in 1948.

The offices of the Films Division are located in Bombay. The head of the organisation is known as the Chief Producer. He is assisted by an Administrative and Publicity Section and a number of technical experts such as Assistant Producers, Directors, Cameramen, Commentary Writers, Sound Recordists, Music Director, Editorial Staff, Script Writers, etc

Production Programme

The Films Division produces, on an average, one newsreel a week and about 42 documentaries a year Up to the end of the year 1954, it had produced 324 newsreels and released 230 documentaries for exhibition. All the films for internal circulation are produced in five languages, *viz*, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and English They are made in 35mm standard size of an average length of 1,000 feet A few copies of the documentaries are also made in 16mm. size for external publicity and for use by the mobile vans of the State Governments, etc. News items are covered by seven cameramen stationed in different parts of the country In addition to items of topical interest, newsreels include subjects of special interest to the rural audience. Special emphasis is laid on schemes relating to food production and development projects in the country. Besides the weekly newsreel, a monthly edition is also produced for exhibition abroad By an arrangement with some foreign newsreel companies, facilities have been made available for the exhibition of important Indian newsreels abroad.

Documentaries are produced on different aspects of India's life, history, culture, art, industry, agriculture, public health, hygiene, current economic and social problems, etc. While the bulk of the documentaries

are produced by the Films Division, private producers are also entrusted with the production of films on selected subjects. Between 1952 and 1954 six such films were produced by private companies In addition, 15 ready-made films were purchased from them during the years 1950-54. Most of the films are produced in black and white, but colour films are also made occasionally. The following table gives the details regarding documentary films released by the Films Division between 1948 and 1954.

TABLE CLXI

DOCUMENTARY FILMS RELEASED BY THE FILMS DIVISION

Year	No of films produced by Films Division	No of ready made films purchased from private producers	No. of films produced by private producers to order	No of films received from other agencies, e g U N and foreign Govts	No of films received from State Govts.	Total No. of films released
1948	3	.	..	.	..	3
1949	24	.	..	4	..	28
1950	36(including one in colour)	2		1	..	39
1951	33	5	..	.		38
1952	31	2	1	5	.	39
1953	35(including two in colour)	3 (including one in colour)	2	1	1	42
1954	33 (including two in colour)	3	3	1	1	41

Distribution of Films to Cinemas

By a condition inserted in their licences, the cinemas in India are required to show a minimum footage of films approved by the Central or State Governments Contracts exist with almost all the cinemas in the country under which they are required to exhibit the films produced by the Films Division on payment of rentals ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 150 per week These work out to one to two per cent of the gross collections of the cinemas.

The work of regular distribution of films to the cinema houses is undertaken by the Distribution Section of the Division and its five branch offices situated at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow and Nagpur. The branch offices arrange for the release of one newsreel and one documentary a week to all cinema houses by rotation. Non-commercial distribution of 16 mm. films to schools, colleges, factories and other institution is also handled by these offices.

Revenue and Expenditure

The following figures give the income and expenditure of the Films Division for the years 1949-50 to 1953-54. The most important single source of income of the Division is from the rentals charged from the cinema houses.

TABLE CLXII

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FILMS DIVISION

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Total income	Total expenditure
1949-50	9 05	29 23
1950-51	22 31	33 54
1951-52	2	33 31
1952-53	34 48	37 76
1953-54	35 28	38 90

External Publicity

Selected documentaries and monthly round-up of the newsreels are sent to the Indian Missions abroad for non-commercial exhibition The number of such Missions on the mailing list of the Division was 47 in 1953-54 Indian documentaries are also used in television circuits in the U K the U S A and France. Arrangements also exist for the distribution of films through commercial channels in a number of countries.

The films produced by the Division are regularly sent for exhibition at international film festivals. They are also shown in international conferences, fairs and exhibitions A number of films have gained international recognition At the Film Festival in Czechoslovakia, in 1949, the documentary, *Tree of Wealth*, was awarded a prize. It was later awarded the "Silver Emblem" at the International Exhibition of Agricultural Films held in Rome in 1953 At the Canadian International Films Festival in 1950 three documentaries, *Private Life of the Silkworm, Jaipur* and *Indian Minerals* won awards of merit. The documentary on Jaipur also won the first prize in the Folklore and Landscape Section of the Documentary Films Festival held at Venice in 1951.

Publicity for Five Year Plan

Additional units have recently been set up in the Films Division in connection with the Five Year Plan These units will produce 32 films a year to meet the requirements of the Planning Commission, the Community Projects Administration, and the Basic and Social Education schemes of the Government of India These films will be produced in 12 regional languages and will be supplied to the State Governments for exhibition through their mobile vans They will also be exhibited in cinema houses and through the field publicity organisation of the Five Year Plan Publicity Section of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted on January 15, 1951, as a single censoring authority for the certification of films for the

whole of India. It replaced the various State Boards then in existence. The object of setting up a single authority was to introduce uniformity in censorship.

The Board consists of seven members including the chairman. The members are appointed by the Government of India. The headquarters of the Board are at Bombay and there are Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The regional offices are assisted by Advisory Panels of non-officials. All feature films are first examined by Examining Committees of the Regional Boards which consist of four members of the Advisory Panel and the Regional Officer or the Assistant Regional Officer of the Boards. Films are then granted Universal Certificates called "U" or Adult Certificates called "A". Films may be certified after deletions or declared uncertified. If a producer is not satisfied with the decision of the Board, he can apply for the consideration of his film by a Revising Committee which consists of the Chairman and all members of the Panel, except those who examined the film at the Examining Committee stage. If the applicant remains dissatisfied with the decision of the Board or the findings of the Revising Committee, he has the right of appeal to the Government of India.

In deciding as to whether a film is or is not suitable for public exhibition and whether it is suitable for unrestricted public exhibition or for adults only the Board is guided by a detailed directive issued by the Government of India. This directive asks the Board to discourage crime, vice, immorality, indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law or disrespect to a foreign country or people.

During the period January 1951 to December 1954, the Board certified 3,072 Indian films. Of these 3,042 were given "U" certificates and 22 "A" certificates. During the same period, the Board certified 8,822 foreign films, of which 8,704 were given "U" certificates and 118 "A" certificates.

The following table gives details of the Indian and Foreign films certified by the Board between 1951 and 1954.

TABLE CLXIII

FILMS CERTIFIED BY THE BOARD

Year	Indian films		Foreign films	
	"U"	"A"	"U"	"A"
1951	1,059	8	2,917	41
1952	638	6	2,421	26
1953	678	2	1,678	25
1954	673	8	1,688	26

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barns, Margarita . *Indian Press*, George Allen and Unwin, (London 1940)

Brucker, H. : *Freedom of Information*, Macmillan, (New York 1949)

Roy, Nikhil Ranjan : *Freedom of the Press in India*, (Calcutta 1950)

Narasimhan, V.K.	·	*Indian Press Year Book, 1954*, (Madras 1954)
Govt of India	.	*Report of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee* (New Delhi, 1948)
— Do —		*Report of the Press Commission, Parts I, II, and III*
His Majesty's Stationery Office, London	:	*Report of the Royal Commission on the Press* (1949)
Govt. of India	:	*Rangachari Report on Films* (1928)
— Do —	:	*Film Enquiry Committee Report* (1951)
UNESCO	:	*Press, Film, Radio* 1947-48, 1949, 1950, 1951.
Roths, Paul	:	*Documentary Films*—(Faber and Faber Ltd, London 1951)
Spothiswood, Raymond	:	*Film and its Technique*
Manvell, Roger	:	*The Film*
Pudovkin	:	*Film Technique and Film Acting*—(Vision, London)
Doraiswamy	:	*Asian Film Directory*, (Bombay 1952)

CHAPTER XXIV

BROADCASTING

Broadcasting in India dates back to 1926, when the Government of India granted a licence to the Indian Broadcasting Company Ltd , to set up two stations at Bombay and Calcutta. The Bombay station was inaugurated on July 23, 1927, and the Calcutta station on August 26 of the same year Financial difficulties, however, soon confronted the Company, and it went into liquidation in March 1930. Since then the Government of India has assumed direct responsibility for broadcasting in this country.

Administrative set-up

The network of broadcasting stations in India is known as All India Radio. It is a wing of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and is under the control of a Director-General who is assisted by Deputy Directors General and Directors of Programmes, Music, Administration, etc , and a Chief Engineer The executive functions are carried out by the 22 regional stations and a number of subordinate offices like those of the Research Engineer, the Maintenance Engineer, the Installation Engineer, the *Indian Listener*, the News Services Division, the Staff Training School, etc

Radio Stations

Today there are 24 broadcasting stations in India covering all the important linguistic areas The total number of medium and short-wave transmitters is 27 and 17 respectively, some stations having more than one transmitter. India occupies the third position among users of broadcasting frequencies in the world The stations are grouped into four regions—North, West, South and East The names of the stations in each region are as follows

North	:	Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur and Jaipur.
West	·	Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Dharwar, Hyderabad, Poona, and Rajkot.
South	:	Madras, Tiruchi, Vijayawada, Trivandrum. Kozhikode and Mysore.
East	:	Calcutta, Cuttack and Gauhati.

In addition to the above, Kashmir State has two stations at Srinagar and Jammu, which have also become part of AIR network

In accordance with AIR's scheme of rationalising the location of stations, two broadcasting centres at Aurangabad and Baroda were closed down in 1953 and 1954 respectively Each station functions under the supervision of a Station Director or an Assistant Station Director with an Engineering Officer to help him in technical matters. The programmes for each station are generally drawn up independently and submitted to the Director-General for approval. Programmes are broadcast for about six to ten hours a day. They are generally split up into three transmissions—morning, afternoon and evening—the timings of each transmission being fixed in accordance with local requirements

Programme Policy

In its broadcasts, AIR gives prominence to instructional and cultural matters besides entertainment. As an instrument of a democratic

Government, it reflects public opinion and takes note of important trends and events It avoids politics of a controversial nature or publicity for political parties including election speeches It does not accept sponsored broadcasts or any matter that amounts to commercial advertising, nor does it include in its programmes any appeals for funds or contributions

Within the framework of the above policy, the different stations of AIR present programmes aimed at educating and entertaining listeners While the National Programmes of music, talks, news and important broadcasts, which aim at a country-wide coverage, are relayed from Delhi, the regional stations attempt to present the culture of their respective regions For the same reason, these stations broadcast most of their programmes in the regional languages.

Programme Composition

As is the case with broadcasting organisations the world over, music represents the bulk of AIR's programmes On an average, 75 hours of Indian music are broadcast per day by AIR's 22 stations A large number of talks and discussions of general interest, covering a variety of subjects, are broadcast by each station These are supplemented by periodical reviews of current affairs, book reviews and talks on social, intellectual and sports activities. On an average the programmes for women and children are broadcast entirely in Indian languages three times a week The following data show the composition and the time taken up by various categories of programmes during 1953

TABLE CLXIV

PROGRAMME COMPOSITION

(Home Services)

	Type of programme	Total duration in hours	Approximate percentage
1	Indian music		
	(a) Classical and light classical (vocal)	13,400	
	(b) Classical and light classical (instrumental and orchestral) .	7,964	52
	(c) Light music, including folk music, etc .	11,811	
	(d) Light music (instrumental and orchestral)	528	
2.	Western music	2,312	
3	Talks, discussions and interviews . .	3,314	5
4	News bulletins .. .	12,183	
5	Radio reports	1,316	22
6	Local announcements, including commercial bulletins .	1,712	
7	Dramas, plays and features . .	1,854	3
8.	Programmes for group listening including schools, rural, industrial, universities and Forces broadcasts . ..	7,386	11
9.	Miscellaneous, such as music lessons, language lessons, women's and children's programmes, etc . ..	4,489	7
	Total	68,329	100

Growth of Listening

The number of radio set owners in India has shown a steady increase since the inauguration of the service in 1927 as is indicated by the following figures :

TABLE CLXV

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC RECEIVER SETS IN INDIA

Year	Number
1927	3,594
1928	6,152
1929	7,775
1930	7,719
1931	8,056
1932	8,557
1933	10,872
1934	16,179
1935	24,839
1936	37,797
1937	50,680
1938	64,480
1939	92,772
1940	1,19,417
1941	1,47,121
1942	1,65,675
1943	1,76,061
1944	1,93,585
1945	2,02,829
1946	2,32,368
1917 (Aug.)	2,56,161
1947 (Dec.)	2,48,274
1948	2,86,046
1949	3,69,728
1950	5,07,324
1951	6,35,026
1952	6,94,560
1953	7,69,505
1954	8,35,246

It will thus be seen that during the first decade the growth of listening in India was a little slow, although the expansion was quite rapid later. The present rate of increase in the number of Broadcast Receiver Licences is about 11,000 each month.

In order to make people more radio conscious, All India Radio, in co-operation with the trade, organised a Radio Month in October 1954 All stations of AIR put out their best programmes during this month, and the Delhi and Madras stations organised *Sangeet Sammelans* of North Indian and Karnatic music on an ambitious scale.

Types of Radio Licences

In addition to Domestic Receiver Licences issued to individuals owning sets at their residences, there are other types of licences issued by the Post and Telegraphs Department as an agent of All India Radio. Amongst these licences the more important are:

(a) Possession and Demonstration Licences, taken out by radio dealers for the custody of sets at their business premises or for demonstration outside

(b) Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licences taken out by those desirous of reproducing broadcast programmes to attract customers.

(c) Community Broadcast Receiver Licences, taken out for the installation of community sets.

In 1954, in addition to 8,35,246 Domestic Receiver Licences, 71,948 other kinds of licences were issued by the Post Offices, thus making a total of 9,07,194 sets for the whole of India Broadcast Receiver Licences are issued at all head and sub-post offices and are valid for a year. They have to be renewed for the subsequent year by January 14, after which a graduated penalty is imposed The licence fees charged for different types of licences are as follows

TABLE CLXVI

	Type of licence	Obtainable from	Fees (in rupees)
1.	Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licence	PMG of the Circle	50
2	Possession Licence for dealers and non-dealers	,,	15
3	Demonstration Licence ..	,,	15
4	Community Broadcast Receiver Licence	,,	10
5	Broadcast Receiver Licence (Domestic)	Post Offices	15
6	Broadcast Receiver Licences for schools .	,,	3
7.	Broadcast Receiver Licences for institutions for the blind	,,	3
8.	Broadcast Receiver Licences for crystal sets	,,	3

Import and Production of Radio Sets in India

Hitherto India has been depending mostly on imported sets. During recent years, however, a number of modern factories have been established for the manufacture of sets. In addition, a large number of sets are assembled on a cottage industry basis. The following tables show the position clearly :

TABLE CLXVII

IMPORTS OF RADIO SETS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Number	Value	Income from customs duty
1939-40	43,684	61 28	21 19
1940-41	38,855	35 32	18 47
1941-42	52,416	41 73	22·18
1942-43	18,939	32 10	32 23
1943-44	5,384	6 53	11 78
1944-45	895	1 51	3 49
1945-46	5,982	7 04	10 56
1946-47	1,07,114	169 58	93 66
1947-48	1,92,172	288 40	1,81 18
1948-49	42,202	76 59	52 39
1949-50	43,355	71 66	63 09
1950-51	16,012	25 44	50 56
1951-52	29,121	52 64	92 90
1952-53	19,286	36 09	68 85
1953-54	13,042	23 45	45·42

TABLE CLXVIII

PRODUCTION OF SETS IN INDIA

Year	Number of sets produced
1947	3,036
1948	24,996
1949	16,836
1950	44,340
1951	61,800
1952	71,800
1953	56,300
1954 (Up to July)	36,500

Community Broadcasts

Since listening facilities are very meagre in the rural areas, AIR operates a scheme of community broadcasts. Under this scheme, community sets are installed for public use in towns and villages by the State Governments or by local bodies. Special programmes for rural listeners and other special groups like industrial workers and students are, however, planned and produced by AIR in consultation with expert advisory committees. At present almost all stations of AIR broadcast rural programmes. The principal object of these programmes is to carry to the listeners information about all aspects of rural life which can be of practical use to them and which can widen their outlook and provide them with healthy entertainment. Folk music, plays, features, news, weather reports, talks on improved methods of agriculture, etc , form the bulk of these programmes. A recent innovation has been the introduction of farm forums. In these forums village people, who regularly listen in to such programmes and participate in the follow-up discussions, discuss the practicability of the suggestions made to improve the broadcasts. By the end of March 1954, 5,925 villages were in possession of community sets.

Community broadcasts are also meant for students. The object of these broadcasts is not to replace regular class-room teaching, but to supplement and extend it Fourteen stations of AIR—Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Vijayawada, Tiruchirapalli, Trivandrum, Lucknow, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Patna, Nagpur, Mysore and Jullundur—now broadcast programmes for schools In some States like Madras and Delhi, listening has been made part of the school curriculum. By the end of 1954, 4,900 primary and secondary schools listened regularly to such broadcasts

The industrial programmes broadcast from Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Lucknow are meant for workers in factories and provide information and entertainment. In March 1954 there were 188 sets in the industrial areas

The Delhi station of AIR and Radio Kashmir broadcast programmes for the Armed Forces.

Five Year Plan for the Development of Broadcasting

A five year plan for the development of broadcasting was drawn up by AIR early in 1952. This plan aims at strengthening and extending the present network of stations, improving the quality and variety of programmes and rationalising the location of stations It was approved by the Planning Commission in June 1952 A few minor changes have since been made. The essential features of the plan have, however, remained unaltered The main technical proposals in the plan are .

Technical Aspect ·

1. The installation of high-power 100 kw S W.[1] transmitters at Bombay, Delhi and Madras, with a view to strengthening zonal stations and enabling them to serve as important links in the national hook-up and also as centres for external broadcasts

2 The installation of six 50 kw. M W [2] transmitters, one each at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Jullundur and

1. Kw S W stands for Kilowatt Short wave.
2. Kw. M W. stands for Kilowatt Medium wave.

Lucknow,[3] with a view to increasing their primary service range and ensuring better reception over larger areas. Bangalore is a new addition. It is to replace the weak 1 kw. transmitter at Mysore.

3. The installation of 20 kw. M.W. transmitters at Ajmer, Cuttack, Patna, Cochin, Indore, Madras, Vijayawada and Delhi. The Indore transmitter will serve the needs of Madhya Bharat State, and the Cochin transmitter the Malayalam-speaking population.

4. The installation of 10 kw M W. transmitters, one each at Nagpur and Gauhati. In addition, another 10 kw S W. transmitter will be installed at Gauhati to serve the tribal areas.

5. The setting up of pilot stations of 1 kw. strength at Rajkot, Poona and Jaipur to serve the people of Saurashtra, South Bombay State and Rajasthan.

6. The shifting of the 5 kw. transmitter from Baroda to Poona.

7. The opening of a 2·5 kw S W. station at Simla to serve Himachal Pradesh, and the provision of auxiliary studios at Patiala and Chandigarh.

8. The construction of studio buildings at Calcutta and Madras, and the extension of Broadcasting House at New Delhi

9. The Provision of additional studio facilities at Trivandrum and Hyderabad.

10. The expansion of the Research Department for research on technical problems for the improvement of the service.

Execution of the Plan

The total expenditure sanctioned for the development plan is Rs. 4 02 crore While a part of the plan remains to be executed, a large number of projects have already been completed Among these, special mention may be made of the following:

1. A 50 kw M W transmitter at Calcutta, the first of the six high power M W transmitters proposed under the plan, went on the air on January 8, 1951

2. Ten kw. M W. installations started functioning at Nagpur and Gauhati on March 12, and May 10, 1953, respectively.

3. A 1 kw M W transmitter along with the studios was set up at Poona on October 2, 1953 It is proposed to replace this transmitter shortly by one of 5 kw. power.

4. A 50 kw M W transmitter went on the air at Bombay on March 20, 1954. This transmitter serves an area of nearly 30,000 sq miles.

5. A 50 kw M W. transmitter was opened at Ahmedabad on June 6, 1954

---

3. It was originally proposed to install the transmitter at Allahabad but later, for administrative considerations, it was decided to locate the transmitter at Lucknow. The building is under construction at Chinhat on the Lucknow-Barabanki Road.

6. A 50 kw M.W. transmitter was inaugurated at Jullundur on August 29, 1954 This transmitter is situated between Jullundur and Ludhiana.

7 New studio buildings were constructed at Madras by March 1954, and the studios at New Delhi extended by July 1954

8. A 1 kw M W transmitter was opened at Rajkot on January 4, 1955

9 A 1 kw M W transmitter was opened at Jaipur on April 9, 1955

10 A 50 kw M W transmitter was opened at Lucknow on April, 13, 1955

The entire development work under the Plan is likely to be completed by March 1956 At the end of this period, AIR will have 55 transmitters at 29 centres, with an aggregate radiated power of 1,160 kw To the existing AIR network will be added new stations at Bangalore, Indore and Simla

The new and old stations will be able to provide a satisfactory medium-wave service for an area of 5,42,000 sq miles, covering roughly one-third of the country and a population of about 18 5 crores

Improvement of Programmes

All possible efforts are being made by AIR to improve the standard of its programmes A number of steps have already been taken to attain this end. A Music Audition Board with a Northern and a Southern Panel was constituted in July 1952 to audition classical and light classical music artistes who would broadcast from AIR A Central Advisory Board for Music, composed of eminent musicians and music lovers, was also constituted in April 1953 to advise the Government on the music policy of AIR Light Music Units were set up at Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Vijayawada early in 1953 A Central Programme Advisory Committee to advise on the general composition and complexion of programmes in the Home Services, and a Central Hindi Advisory Committee to advise on the Hindi programmes of AIR were constituted They held their first sittings in August 1953 A committee was set up in the same year to screen News Readers and Announcers in English and Indian languages at all stations of AIR. A National Programme of Talks in English was also inaugurated

Programme Journals

The programmes planned by the different stations of AIR are announced in advance by the following journals.

Name of Journal	Published from	Language	Periodicity
Indian Listener	Delhi	English	Weekly
Awaz	,	Urdu	Fortnightly
Sarang	,,	Hindi	,,
Betar Jagat	Calcutta	Bengali	,,
Vanoli	Madras	Tamil	,,
Vani	,,	Telugu	,,
Nabhovani	Ahmedabad	Gujarati	,,

External Services

The External Services Division was set up in 1939, and the first broadcast was addressed to listeners in Afghanistan The Division now broadcasts on six short wave transmitters in 16 languages including Afghan, Burmese, Kuoyu-Cantonese, Indonesian, Pushtu, Persian, Arabic, Swahili and French, besides English and the Indian languages. Providing a round-the-clock service from midnight to midnight, each target area of the world from China in the East to the West Indies in the Western Hemisphere is served by the Division. For the people of Indian origin abroad there is a general service in English, Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati For the nationals of other countries there is a regional service in their respective tongues. The staff employed for these services includes nationals of the countries for which the broadcasts are designed.

Out of the total transmission output of 23 hours a day, Hindi covers 4½ hours, Tamil 1¼ hours, Gujarati 1 hour, Chinese 1¼ hours, Burmese 1 hour, Indonesian ¾ hour, Persian 1 hour, Arabic 2 hours, Afghan 1 hour and 10 minutes, Pushto 1 hour, Swahili 2 hours, French 3 hours, and English 2 hours

Twenty-eight news bulletins in 16 languages are broadcast in the External Services

The External Services programmes are given publicity through journals in English Arabic, Persian, Afghan-Persian, Chinese and Burmese These journals are published monthly and are sent free of cost to listeners in the target areas The English journal, *India Calling*, is printed in two editions, "Eastern" and "Western". The Eastern edition is meant for people of Indian origin in East and South-East Asia and for people speaking Chinese, Indonesian and Burmese; while the Western edition contains programmes for people of Indian origin in East and South Africa and Mauritius and for non-Indian listeners of the Middle Eastern countries, in addition to English and French listeners in Europe

News Services Division

The main activity of the News Services Division of AIR is the dissemination of accurate news of happenings in India and abroad for listeners in this country, for people of Indian origin abroad and for listeners in the neighbouring countries This organisation came into being in 1937, centralisation being decided upon to avoid duplication of expert professional staff at a number of centres and for the purpose of effecting savings in overhead expenditure. The organisation developed rapidly in the course of the war The News Services Division not only prepares bulletins for broadcast in English but is also responsible for all news bulletins in Indian languages. The Indian language bulletins are prepared by the translating units from key scripts provided by the editors. Basic scripts for news bulletins broadcast in foreign languages are also prepared in English, but their translation and presentation in the various foreign languages is the responsibility of the Programme Units controlled by the External Services Division The news bulletins are radiated on short-wave transmitters from Delhi and relayed by the different stations of AIR.

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast in English and Hindi four times a day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujaarti and Assamese three times a day; in Kannada, Kashmiri and Dogri, Malayalam, Punjabi and Urdu twice and in Gorkhali once a day.

The News Services Division, which is today one of the largest news organisations in the world, puts out 70 daily news bulletins in 26 Indian and foreign languages.

To give wider coverage to news from the State, regional news bulletins have also been started. The Lucknow station issues a bulletin in Hindi, Nagpur in Hindi and Marathi, Bombay in Marathi and Gujarati, Madras in Tamil and Telugu, and Calcutta in Bengali.

TABLE CLXIX

RADIO STATIONS IN INDIA

(As on October 2, 1954)

S No	Station	Date of opening	Power	Medium wavelength
1.	Ahmedabad	6-6-1954	50 0 kw. M W. (Replaced 1 k w transmitter on 16-4-49)	352 9 m.
2.	Allahabad	1-2-1949	1 0 kw M W.	394 7 m.
3.	Baroda (now merged with Ahmedabad)	16-12-1948	5 0 ,, ,,	..
4	Bombay-1	20-3-1954	50 0 ,, ,, (Replaced 1 5 k w M W. installed on 23-7-1927)	545 5 m.
	Bombay-2	4-2-1938	10 0 kw S W	According to season
	Bombay-3	20-12-1948	0 2 ,, ,,	,,
	Bombay-4	16-2-1949	1 0 k w M W	243 9 m
5	Calcutta-1	26-8-1927	1 5 ,, ,,	370 4 m
	Calcutta-2	16-8-1938	10 0 kw S W.	According to season
	Calcutta-3	3-1-1949	0 25 ,, ,,	,,
	Calcutta-4	8-1-1951	50 0 kw M W	447 8 m.
	Calcutta-5	3-1-1954	0 2 ,, ,,	300 m.
6.	Cuttack	28-1-1948	1 0 ,, ,,	222 2 m.
7	Delhi-1	1-1-1936	10 0 ,, ,,	337 1 m
	Delhi-2	16-12-1937	10 0 kw S W.	According to season
	Delhi-3	1-6-1938	5 0 ,, ,,	,,
	Delhi-4	19-2-1940	10 0 ,, ,,	,,
	Delhi-5	1-5-1944	100 0 ,, ,,	,,
	Delhi-6	1-3-1949	1 0 kw M W	280 4 m.
	Delhi-7	1-6-1944	100 0 kw S W.	According to season
	Delhi-8	16-2-1944	7 5 ,, ,,	,,
	Delhi-9	16-3-1944	7 5 ,, ,,	,,
	Delhi-10	1-5-1945	20 0 ,, ,,	,,
	Delhi-11	1-11-1945	20 0 ,, ,,	,,
8.	Dharwar	8-1-1950	1.0 kw. M W.	405 4 m.
9	Gauhati	10-5-1953	10 0 ,, ,, (Replaced 1 0 k w. M.W transmitter installed on 11-7-1948)	384 6 m.
10.	Hyderabad	1-4-1950	5 0 kw M W.	411 0 m.

RADIO STATIONS IN INDIA—(*contd.*)

S No.	Station	Date of opening	Power	Medium wavelength
11.	Jullundur	29-8-1954	50 0 „ „ (Replaced 1 0 kw M.W transmitter installed on 16-4-1949)	422 5 m.
12.	Kozhikode	14-5-1950	1 0 kw. M.W	517-2 m.
13.	Lucknow	13-4-1955	50 kw M W (Replaced 5.0 kw. M W transmitter installed on 2-4-1938)	294 1 m.
14	Madras-1	4-1-1949	1 0 kw M W. (Replaced 0 25 k w M W transmitter installed on 16-6-1938)	270 3 m.
	Madras-2	16-6-1938	10 0 kw S W.	According to season
	Madras-3	4-1-1949	0 5 „ „	„
	Madras-4	9-6-1950	1 0 kw M W.	211 3 m.
15	Mysore	1-4-1950(*a*)	0 25 kw M W.	309 3 m
		1-4-1950(*a*)	0 35 kw S W.	According to season
16	Nagpur	12-3-1953	10 0 kw M W (Replaced 1 0 kw. M W transmitter installed on 16-7-1948)	508 5 m.
17	Patna	26-1-1948	5 0 kw M W.	265 5 m.
18.	Poona	2-10-1953	1 0 „ „	375 0 m
19.	Tiruchirapalli	16-5-1939	5 0 „ „	389 6 m
20.	Trivandrum	1-4-1950(*a*)	5 0 „ „	454 5 m.
21	Vijayawada	1-12-1948	1 0 „ „	357.1 m
22.	Radio Kashmir(*b*)			
	Jammu	1-12-1947	1 0 kw M W	303 00 m
	Srinagar	1-7-1948	1 0 „ „	201 35 m
			1 0 kw S W	According to season
	Rajkot	4-1-1955	1 0 kw M W	329 7 m.
	Jaipur	9-5-1955	1 0 kw M.W.	267 9 m.

(*a*) The date of taking over by AIR network.

(*b*) Radio Kashmir was integrated into AIR network in July 1954

FREQUENCY-WAVELENGTH-CONVERSION CHART

Each radio station is assigned a particular "frequency" or "wavelength" It is simple enough to change frequency into wavelength or *vice versa* by making use of the following formula·

Frequency (cycles per second) = Speed of radio wave in meters per second or 300,000,000/ wavelength in meters.

Thus if we want to find out the frequency of the Delhi station which operates on 337 1 meters, we get the following result.

$$= \frac{300,000,000}{337\ 1} \text{ or } 890,000 \text{ cycles or } 890 \text{ kilo cycles}$$

The following table gives some ready-made calculations of frequencies expressed in wavelengths

TABLE CLXX

Frequency Kc/s	Wavelength Meters	Frequency Kc/s	Wavelength Meters
3,305	90 77	9,400	31 91
3,325	90 23	9,505	31 56
3,495	85 84	9 565	31 36
3,773	79 53	9,610	31 22
4,800	62 50	9,615	31 20
4,920	60 98	9,642	31 11
4,960	60 48	9,660	31 05
4,963	60 18	9,690	30 96
5,000	60 00	9,700	30 93
5,030	59 64	9,720	30 86
5,305	56 55	9,735	30 82
5,975	50 21	9,900	30 30
5,990	50 08	10,000	30 00
6,000	50 00	10,365	28 94
6,010	49 92	5	28 94
6,045	49 62	11,085 5	27 60
6,065	49 16	11,160	26 88
6,070	49 42	11,640	25 77
6,090	49 26	11,720	25 60
6,110	49 10	11,760	25 51
6,115	49 06	11,750	25 53
6,125	48 98	11,860	25 30
6,145	48 80	11,895	25 22
6,700	44.78	11,930	25 15
6,825	43 99	12,000	25.00
7,105	42 22	12,480	24 04
7,150	41 96	13,600	22 06
7,215	41 58	14,880	20 16
7,250	41 38	15,140	19.82
7,262 5	41 30	15,150	19 80
7,310	41 04	15,285	19 63
7,325	40 96	15,450	19 42
7,440	40 32	16,800	17 86
7,500	40 00	17,666	16 98
7,671	39 11	17,784	16 87
8,005	37 48	17,835	16.82
8,900	33 71	18,680	16.06
9,060	33 11	19,980	15.02
9,368	32 02	21,590	13 90

TABLE CLXXI

COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL RECEIVERS INSTALLED IN STATES

(AS ON MARCH 31, 1954)

Name of State	Community sets					School broad-cast receiver sets	Grand total
	Rural	Urban	Industrial	Others	Total		
1. Andhra	1,045	106		12	1,163	364	1,527
2. Assam ..	85	8	.		93	14	107
3 Bihar	322				322	275	597
4 Bombay	634	148	64		846	350	1,196
5 Delhi	155			.	155	30	185
6 Hyderabad	140	40	3	.	183	50	233
7 Jammu and Kashmir	263	103	5	10	381	3	384
8 Madras	1,299	167	.	67	1,533	763	2,296
9 Mysore[a]	382	41	21	8	452		452[b]
10 Madhya Pradesh	581	26			607	5	612
11 Orissa	214	63	17		294	88	382
12 Punjab	283	42			325	193	518
13 Uttar Pradesh	188	59	32		279	321	600
14. West Bengal .	214	215	21	.	480	175	655
15 Travancore-Cochin	90	.	25	.	115	85	200
	5,925	1,018	188	97	7,228	2,716	9,944

([a]) As on December 31, 1953

([b]) Figures for school receivers not included.

TABLE CLXXII

NEWS BULLETINS BROADCAST BY ALL INDIA RADIO IN THE HOME SERVICE

(As on March 31, 1954)

Total number of bulletins	44
Number of Indian languages covered	16
English	1

Language	Time of broadcast	Duration (in minutes)	Total duration (in minutes)
1. Assamese	(1) 0700 hrs	15	40
	(2) 1300 „	10	
	(3) 1900 „	15	
2 Bengali	(4) 0730 „	15	40
	(5) 1250 „	10	
	(6) 1930 „	15	
3 English	(7) 0800 „	15	45
	(8) 1330 „	10	
	(9) 1800 „	5	
	(10) 2100 „	15	
4 Gujarati	(11) 0845 „	15	40
	(12) 1300 „	10	
	(13) 2015 „	15	
5 Gorkhali	(14) 1930 „	11	11
6. Hindi	(15) 0815 „	15	45
„	(16) 1340 „	10	
„	(17) 1805 „	5	
„	(18) 2115 „	15	
„ (for troops)	(19) 1850 „	5	5
7 Kannada	(20) 0715 „	15	30
	(21) 1915 „	15	
8 Kashmiri	(22) 0930 „	10	20
	(23) 1815 „	10	
9 Dogri	(24) 0910 „	10	20
	(25) 1830 „	10	
10 Malayalam	(26) 0730 „	15	30
	(27) 1930 „	15	
11 Marathi	(28) 0830 „	15	40
	(29) 1250 „	10	
	(30) 2000 „	15	
12 Oriya	(31) 0715 „	15	40
	(32) 1310 „	10	
	(33) 1915 „	15	
13 Punjabi	(34) 0830 „	15	30
	(35) 2015 „	15	
14 Tamil	(36) 0715 „	15	40
	(37) 1400 „	10	
	(38) 1915 „	15	
15 Telugu	(39) 0700 „	15	40
	(40) 1350 „	10	
	(41) 1900 „	15	
16. Urdu	(42) 0900 „	15	30
	(43) 2000 „	15	
17. Konkani (from Bombay)	(44) 20 45 hrs to 21 15 hrs (Composite programme including news etc)		

TABLE CLXXIII

NEWS BULLETINS BROADCAST BY ALL INDIA RADIO FOR OVERSEAS LISTENERS

Number of foreign languages covered . 11
Number of Indian languages .. 3
Number of bulletins 29

		Time for broadcasts	Duration (in minutes)	Total duration (in minutes)
1	General Service			
	(a) For Indians in East and South-East Asia			
	English .. .	0600 hrs	10	20
		1905 ,,	10	
	Hindi	0620 ,,	10	20
		1430 ,,	10	
	Tamil	0610 ,,	10	20
		1730 ,,	10	
	(b) For Indians in East, South-East Africa and Mauritius			
	English .. .	0940 ,,	10	20
		2115 ,,	10	
	Hindi . ..	1030 ,,	10	20
		2130 ,,	10	
	Gujarati .. .	0930 ,,	10	20
		2200 ,,	10	
2	Burmese Service			
	(For Burmese listeners mainly in Burma and surrounding areas in South-East Asia)			
	Burmese . .	0615 ,,	10	20
		1645 ,,	10	
3	Chinese Service			
	(For Chinese listeners in China and in South-East Asia)			
	Kuoyu . ..	1500 ,,	10	20
	Cantonese ..	1545 ,,	10	
4	Indonesian Service			
	Indonesian . . .	1730 ,,	10	10
5	Persian Service			
	(For Iranian Listeners in Persia and the Persian Gulf)			
	Persian .	2315 ,,	10	10
6	Arabic Service			
	Arabic	1015 ,,	10	50
		2315 ,,	10	
		0025 ,,	5	
	(Dictation speed) . .	2215 ,,	25	
7	Afghan Service			
	(For Afghan listeners in Afghanistan and the Tribal Area)			
	Afghan			
	Persian	2205 ,,	10	10
8	Pushtu Service			
	(For the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, the Tribal Area and Pushtu Listeners in Afghanistan)			
	Pushtu . ..	0845 ,,	10	20
		1920 ,,	10	
9.	European Service			
	English	1305 ,,	10	10
	French	0120 ,,	10	10
10.	In addition, there is a service in Pothoari for listeners in Western Pakistan ·			
	Pothoari	0915 ,,	15	30
		2015 ,,	15	
	TOTAL ..		5 hrs. and	10 mts.

TABLE CLXXIV

TIMINGS AND DURATION OF PROGRAMME BROADCAST BY ALL INDIA RADIO FOR OVERSEAS LISTENERS

(All times relate to Indian Standard Time)

		Time for broadcasts	Duration of broad-cast (in minutes)	Total duration (in minutes)
1	General Service			
	(a) For Indians in East and South-East Asia			
	English	0600 hrs 1905 ,,	10 10	20
	Hindi . . .	0620 ,, 1530 ,,	10 10	20
	Tamil	0610 ,, 1615 ,,	10 10	20
	(b) For Indians in East, South-East Africa and Mauritius			
	English .	0940 ,, 2115 ,,	10 10	20
	Hindi .	1030 ,, 2125 ,,	10 10	20
	Gujarati	0930 ,, 2200 ,,	10 10	20
	Swahili	1515 ,,	11	11
2	Burmese Service			
	(For Burmese listeners mainly in Burma and surrounding areas in South-East Asia)			
	Burmese	0615 ,, 1645 ,,	10 10	20
3	Chinese Service			
	(For Chinese listeners in China and in South-East Asia)			
	Kuoyu	1800 ,,	10	20
	Cantonese .	1730 ,,	10	
4	Indonesian Service			
	Indonesian	1730 ,,	10	10
5	Persian Service			
	(For Iranian listeners in Persia and the Persian Gulf)			
	Persian	2315 ,	10	10
6	Arabic Service			
	Arabic .	1035 , 2310 ,, 2220 ,,	10 10 20	40
7	Afghan Service			
	(For Afghan listeners in Afghanistan and the Tribal area)			
	Afghan Persian .	2215 ,,	10	10
8	Pushtu Service			
	(For the North-East Frontier Province of Pakistan, the Tribal Area and Pushtu listeners in Afghanistan)			
	Pushtu	0900 ,, 1915 ,,	15 10	25
9	European Service			
	English .	1305 ,,	10	20
	French . .	0120 ,,	10	
10	Pothoari Service			
	(For listeners in West Punjab districts adjoining Jammu and Kashmir State)			
	Pothoari . .	0915 ,, 1845 ,,	15 15	30
	TOTAL .		5 hours 16	minutes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1 Govt. of India · *Broadcasting in India* (1939)

2. ,, *AIR Development Plan*

3 UNESCO · *Press, Film, Radio*, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951

4 ,, *Broadcasting to Schools* (1949)

5. ,, . *Radio in Fundamental Education* (1950)

6 The Publications Division *Aspects of Broadcasting* (1953)

7 ,, *Good Listening* (1954)

8 Bokhari and Rao *You and Your Radio*, (1942)

9 Siepmann, C A *Radio, Television and Society* (Oxford 1950)

10 His Majesty's Stationery Office, London *Broadcasting Committee Memoranda* (1951)

11 ,, *Broadcasting Committee Report* (Lord Beveridge, 1951)

CHAPTER XXV

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

India's culture, which is as rich as it is ancient, has seen many vicissitudes without losing its identity and continuity The artists who once adorned the imperial court of Delhi sought the patronage of local chiefs and princes on the decline of Mughal authority. During the uncongenial atmosphere of alien rule, the continuity of the country's cultural tradition was maintained in the princely States under the auspices of their rulers Now that the princes and the former landed interests are no longer able to sustain them, the Central Government has now assumed direct patronage of art and culture. While it is trying to encourage artists and men of letters in every way, it is at the same time fostering art consciousness among the people. Indian painters, sculptors and musicians are now addressing themselves to a wider public

On the suggestion of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Government of India decided to set up a National Cultural Trust to promote art and culture through the agency of three national academies, namely, an Academy of Letters for Indian languages, literature, philosophy and history, an Academy of Arts (including graphic, plastic and applied) and Architecture, and an Academy of Dance, Drama and Music

In pursuance of the decision, representatives of visual arts, men of letters and representatives of dance, drama and music were invited to separate conferences with the representatives of the Government of India. The respective conferences made positive recommendations in the shape of resolutions and the Government was able to establish the three academies during 1953 and 1954.

SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

The *Sangeet Natak Akadami* (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music), constituted by a resolution of the Ministry of Education, was inaugurated in January 1953 The chief objective of the *Akadami* is to foster and develop Indian dance, drama (including films) and music and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country. Also the *Akadami* will co-ordinate the activities of regional organisations, promote research, set up training institutions, sponsor festivals and cultural exchanges in the field of dance, drama and music

Organisational Set-up

The *Akadami* functions through a General Council, an Executive Board, a Finance Committee and other standing or *ad hoc* committees which the General Council or the Executive Board may appoint The General Council consists of a chairman, a treasurer, five nominees of the Central Government, 16 representatives of the organisations connected with dance, drama and music, two representatives each of the *Sahitya* and *Lalit Kala Akadamis*, two representatives each of the Academies of Hindustani and Karnatak music, and eight eminent artists in the field of dance, drama and music elected in their individual capacity by the General Council. The chairman and vice-chairman of the *Akadami* are Sri P.V Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court and Srimati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya respectively.

Present Programme

The main task that the *Sangeet Natak Akadami* has set itself for the present is the establishment of regional academies in the States. These have already been formed and are actively working in Assam, Bhopal, Bihar, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Madras, Orissa, Saurashtra and Rajasthan The *Akadami* has built up an impressive library of books, rare records of vocal and instrumental music, musical instruments and documentary films. It has accorded recognition to about 56 institutions and given generous grants to various organisations.

The *Akadami's* programme of work includes the institution of awards for dance, drama and folk-dance, the administration of the President's awards for music; the sponsoring of an annual National Drama Festival, the organisation of film seminars, the filming and recording of eminent musicians and the collection of *rag and tal* paintings

National Drama Festival

An important programme sponsored by the *Akadami* and organised by the *Delhi Natya Sangh* was the National Drama Festival, the first of its kind in India in recent times. It was inaugurated by the President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, on November 22, 1954, at New Delhi During the festival, which lasted well over a month, 21 plays in 14 Indian languages including Sanskrit, and a Greek play in English were staged These were selected out of 102 plays which had, in the first instance, been staged during regional drama festivals at 18 different centres. The Theatre Centre (India) availed itself of the occasion to organise a symposium in which subjects like "the place of music and dance in drama" and "the problem of the verse drama" were discussed by a number of distinguished artists and critics.

The plays were divided into three categories, traditional, folk and modern. In the first category, the Marathi play *Bhau Bandki*, produced by the Bombay *Marathi Sahitya Sangh*, was ranked first. Among the folk plays, *Sonit Kumari* in Assamese produced by the Assam *Sangeet Natak Akadami* of Shillong and the Manipuri play *Haorang Leisang Saphabai* by the Manipur Dramatic Union, Imphal, were found to be the best. Rabindranath Tagore's *Raktakarabi* produced by *Bohurupee* of Calcutta was placed first among the modern plays

National Music Festival

The *Sangeet Natak Akadami* also sponsored the National Festival of Music which was inaugurated by Dr B V Keskar at the Diwan-i-Aam in Red Fort at Delhi on March 26,1954. The Festival was organised by the *Bharatiya Kala Kendra*, a non-official arts organisation. The Festival included 43 programmes by over 60 eminent artists. Folk music was presented by a number of parties from the States.

SAHITYA AKADAMI

The *Sahitya Akadami* (National Academy of Letters) was inaugurated on March 12, 1954. It is a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all Indian languages, and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country.

Organisation

The supreme authority of the *Akadami* vests in the General Council which consists of 72 members, including a chairman, a treasurer, five

nominees of the Government of India, one nominee each of Part A, B and C States, representatives of the 14 languages of India enumerated in the Constitution; 14 representatives of the universities of India, eight nominees of the Government of India chosen for their eminence in the field of letters, and two representatives each of the *Sangeet Natak Akadami* and the *Lalit Kala Akadami*. Subject to the policy directives of the General Council, the executive authority of the *Akadami* vests in an Executive Board of fourteen, with Sri Jawaharlal Nehru as chairman, and Dr. S Radhakrishnan as vice-chairman

In order to collect preliminary data, the *Akadami* requested the States to recommend the names of authentic literary organisations as well as of eminent men of letters and scholars in their respective areas.

Current Programme

The main idea behind the current programme of the *Akadami* is gradually to make people conscious of the unity of Indian literature, though written in many languages One of the first tasks that the *Akadami* has, therefore, set itself is the publication of a National Bibliography of Indian Literature The proposed bibliography will include all books of significance or literary merit published in the twentieth century in the 14 major languages specified in the Constitution as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors "Literature", for the purpose of this bibliography has been liberally defined so as to include all important books

The publication of a bibliography of all the books published in India since January 1954, a *Who's Who* of Indian literature, edited texts of all the works of Kalidasa, anthologies covering poetry, drama and short stories in the Indian languages, and the preparation of a standard work in English and Hindi on the history and development of modern Indian literatures are among the other activities of the *Akadami*.

Translations

The writers and scholars in each language have been invited to recommend the best works, both ancient and modern, in their language, which they consider suitable for translation into other Indian languages The *Akadami* is also collecting information about bi-lingual writers who can translate directly from one Indian language into another

The Government of India has announced prizes of Rs 5,000/- for the most outstanding books[1] published since independence in each of the 14 languages The books are chosen by the *Sahitya Akadami* in consultation with the appropriate Advisory Boards

LALIT KALA AKADAMI

The *Lalit Kala Akadami* (National Academy of Art) was set up by a resolution of the Ministry of Education in October 1953 and inaugurated in August 1954 Its primary function is to encourage and promote study and research in the fields of painting, sculpture, architecture, and applied arts It will also co-ordinate the activities of the regional or State academies, promote co-operation among art associations, encourage exchange of ideas between various schools of art, publish literature on art, and foster national and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and art objects

---

1 A list of books selected for the awards is given in the appendix.

Organisation

Like the other *Akadamis*, the *Lalitkala Akadami* also functions through a General Council, an Executive Board, a Finance Committee and other standing committee or committees which may be considered essential to carry out the work of the *Akadami*. The General Council consists of a chairman, a treasurer, the Director, National Museum of India, the Curator of the National Gallery of Modern Art, five nominees of the Government of India, one nominee each of the Part A, B and C States, 15 representatives of art associations recognised by the *Akadami*, and nine eminent artists from the different regions of India to be elected in their individual capacity by the General Council. The Executive Board, which consists of the chairman and the vice-chairman of the General Council, a treasurer, three nominees of the Government of India on the General Council, and nine members to be elected by the General Council, is headed by Sri D P Roy Chowdhury, the Principal of the Government School of Art, Madras.

Publications

The *Akadami* has begun its publication programme by bringing out a portfolio of contemporary paintings including the works of Abanindranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Sarda Ukil, Jamini Roy and Amrita Sher Gil. It has also published a set of 12 picture postcards in colour, mostly of Rajasthani paintings and an album of Mughal miniatures.

Among its forthcoming publications are an album of Pahari paintings on the Krishna legend, an album of Udaipur paintings and a brochure on Gujarati paintings. The first issue of the *Akadami's* official journal called *Lalit Kala* is expected to be out by July 1955.

The copying of the frescoes at Badami in the Bijapur District of Bombay is already in progress under the direction of an expert. The size of the copies is the same as the original.

Folk Arts and Crafts Survey

An important programme of the *Akadami* is a detailed country-wide survey of the surviving folk arts and crafts and the working conditions of the craftsmen. A beginning has already been made with a survey in West Bengal. It is proposed to cover the Punjab in the next survey.

Exhibitions

The first Art Exhibition sponsored by the *Akadami* inaugurated in New Delhi on January 13, 1955, was that of Canadian paintings. Organised by the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta, this was also shown in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Another exhibition, that of Hungarian folk arts, was opened by the Governor of Bengal on February 14, 1955, in Calcutta. This will be on view in Bombay and Delhi also.

The first National Exhibition of Art to be organised by the *Akadami* was inaugurated by the President of India on March 22, 1955, in Delhi. Selected items from this exhibition are to be subsequently shown in other important art centres of the country. The *Akadami* has instituted awards for the best exhibits, the highest being a gold plaque and a cash prize of Rs. 2,000. There are a number of other awards, that is, two of Rs 1,000 each, two of Rs 500 each, and four of Rs 250 each, for other deserving competitors.

Grant of Recognition

The *Akadami* proposes to grant recognition and affiliation to important societies and associations doing valuable work in the field of art. It is also trying to establish regional academies in the States.

CULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR YOUNG WORKERS

In 1953, the Government of India initiated scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 250 per month, for young workers who had already received their basic training and shown outstanding promise in different fields of cultural activity such as fine arts, music, dance, drama and films. The awards are open to Indian nationals between 18 and 35 years of age with sufficient general education and of outstanding promise in their chosen fields. The selection is made by the Ministry of Education through a Selection Committee The selected scholars work at a recognised institution or under an approved expert Each scholarship is normally tenable for two years, though in exceptional cases the period may be extended by another year.

About 2,000 applications were received for the first awards under the scheme Forty-nine of the selected scholars had thus started their studies early in 1955

ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY AUTHORS

In order to assist distinguished men of letters who may find themselves in straitened circumstances, a sum of Rs 1,50,000 was set aside by the Government of India for the year 1954-55. So far, assistance ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 150 per month and lump sum grants ranging from Rs 250 to Rs 1,000 have been given to 80 people. The provision for the year 1955-56 has been increased to Rs. 2 lakh

OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Among the other cultural activities during the year were the inauguration of the National Gallery of Modern Art , the establishment of the first Mountaineering Institute, the organisation of the Youth Festival, the Republic Day cultural pageant and folk dances, the children's film festival and a number of other festivals for children

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art inaugurated by Dr Radhakrishnan at Jaipur House, New Delhi, on March 29, 1954, satisfies a long-felt need The work of collecting modern paintings for the Gallery was first started when the Government of India acquired 30 paintings of Amrita Sher Gil in 1948-49 at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Paintings of other Indian artists were acquired subsequently and the Gallery now possesses works of nearly 30 artists, including Rabindranath Tagore, A R. Chugtai and Nandalal Bose

To mark the inauguration of the Gallery, an exhibition of contemporary Indian sculpture was organised by the Ministry of Education on this occasion. In order to enable visitors to compare contemporary sculpture with that of the past, a parallel exhibition of photographs depicting the growth of India's sculpture from the time of Mohenjodaro and Harappa to the end of the eighteenth century was also arranged.

Mountaineering Institute

The laying of the foundation stone of India's first Institute of Mountaineering on November 4, 1954, on Birch Hill, Darjeeling, by Jawaharlal

Nehru denotes increasing interest of the people in the Himalayas which cover 1,500 miles of India's northern boundary and have played an important role in India's economy. The decision to establish the Institute in Tenzing's home town was announced by Dr B.C Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, about a year ago. The Institute commemorates the conquest of Mt. Everest on May 29, 1953, and marks the fulfilment of the long-cherished dream of Sri Tenzing Norkay, the great Indian mountaineer. The principal aim of the Institute is to foster leadership, comradeship and discipline among young Indian mountaineers.

Youth Festival

In pursuance of the recommendations of the U.N. Seminar on Youth Welfare, the Inter-University Youth Festival, the first of its kind in India, was inaugurated in New Delhi by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Union Minister for Education, on November 1, 1954. Over seven hundred men and women students from 26 universities participated in the festival, the central purpose of which was to inculcate in the student community discipline, unity and *joie de vivre*

The festival, which lasted about a week, enabled the young people from different parts of the country to meet one another and familiarise themselves with the culture of different parts of India. This was achieved by a series of performances, including competitions in drama, classical music, dance, elocution and sports. An exhibition of arts and crafts was organised by the students participating in the festival at the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society's hall in New Delhi. Besides paintings, a variety of handicrafts, such as painted pottery, embroidery, leather-work and sculpture were on view in the exhibition.

Republic Day Celebrations

Republic Day celebrations in Delhi on January 26, 1955, were an occasion for many cultural events The march past by the various units of the Armed Forces was followed by a cultural pageant. While varied cottage industries formed the main theme of the cultural tableaux, India's unity in diversity was the keynote of the folk dances that followed them Nearly every State was represented in the tableux.

Historical Scenes

The Madras tableau, revived old memories, as it represented the peace mission of Avvai, the celebrated Tamil poetess, who visited the courts of ancient Tamil Nad kings exhorting them to unite instead of wasting their energies in internal strife

The West Bengal tableau had a famous historical scene in which Chand Saudagar, a great merchant prince of the 7th century A.D., was shown loading his famous ship, *Madhukara*, and its fleet of smaller boats with the products of Bengal for trading expedition, to the coastal cities of India and Ceylon.

The tableau from Kashmir depicted the handicrafts and the scenic beauty of the State In the carrier, shaped like a *Shikara* set against a colourful background of mountains and forests, sat Kashmiries, Dogras and Ladakhis, dressed in their traditional costumes and singing to the accompaniment of folk instruments. On either side of the boat, craftsmen from Kashmir were busy fashioning articles of great beauty.

Industrial progress was the theme of Bombay's tableau. It appeared

to be complementary to other tableaux which represented India's cottage industries

A newcomer to the cultural pageant was Pondicherry, now part of India It was represented by a boat and a lighthouse, the former symbolising fishing which is an important occupation of the people of Pondicherry Girls, variously dressed in Indian and European clothes and singing French songs in chorus, represented the happy synthesis of French and Indian cultures that has been achieved in this place

Folk Dance Festival

As a prelude to the Folk Dance Festival at the National Stadium on January 27 and 28, a concert of folk music was held by All India Radio under its National Programme on January 26, 1955 The 1½-hour programme consisted of thirteen items presented by troupes from Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Sikkim, Manipur, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra Troupes from the North-East Frontier Agency, and Goa representing Western India also participated in the programme

On January 27, 20,000 people watched the first performance of this year's Folk Dance Festival at the National Stadium in New Delhi The *Ruf* of Kashmir, the *Nat Puja* of Assam, the *Lion Dance* of Bombay, the *Banjara Dance* of Madhya Bharat, the *Jadur* of Orissa, the *Thabal Chongba* of Manipur, the *Athanga Nritya* of Saurashtra, the *Shap Doh* and the *Chabrung* of Sikkim, the *Thiruvathirakali* of Travancore Cochin, the *Ahir Dance* of Bundelkhand, and the *Siddi Dance* of the African bodyguard of Hyderabad were among the highlights of the first day's performance

The performance on the following day included six new features The Assamese troupe performed a dance of the Boro tribe and the aborigines of Vindhya Pradesh took the audience back to the strange life of the jungle. The *Lugri* and the *Barda* dances were performed by the troupes from Bihar

Trophy for Madhya Pradesh

The *Sangeet Natak Akadami's* running trophy for the Republic Day folk dances was presented by the Vice-President, Dr Radhakrishnan, to the Madhya Pradesh team on February 2, 1955 Each of the 34 dancers in the team was awarded a silver medal The folk dancers of Saurashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Bihar were also awarded cups

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Children's Film Festival

Increasing attention is now being given to the cultural needs of children The third Children's Film Festival organised by the Cultural Film Society of Delhi was inaugurated in New Delhi by Sri M C Shah, Union Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure, on December 29, 1954 As many as 31 children's film from six foreign countries were exhibited at the festival The countries, which participated in the festival besides India, were Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Germany, the U K the U S S R and the U S A.

In his inaugural address, Sri M C Shah disclosed that the Films Division of the Central Government would set up a unit for the production of cartoon films which were immensely popular with children The films were to be based on Indian folk-lore and draw upon such works as *Panchtantra, Hitopadesh* and the *Jataka* stories

Having considered the difficulties of commercial undertakings in producing children's films entirely on their own, the following seven grants were announced by the Government for those engaged in producing children's films : (i) the entire cost for the first feature film, (ii) 75 per cent of the cost for the second feature film and two short films, and (iii) 50 per cent of the cost for the third feature film and two further shorts

Film Society

The Government's scheme for the production and distribution of children's films envisages full participation and co-operation among the public, film producers, educationists and societies engaged in child welfare activities. To carry out this scheme, the Government has decided to form a registered Film Society which will derive its finances both from Government grants and donations and subscriptions from members. The Society will entrust private enterprise with the production of films, select suitable foreign films which can be adapted for Indian children, and arrange for their distribution and exhibition

International Children's Art Exhibition

The International Children's Art Exhibition organised by the *Shankar's Weekly* and opened by the President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, on November 27, 1954, in New Delhi, enabled the children of a large number of countries to exhibit their works Some 24,000 entries were received from children belonging to 56 countries There were 13 more countries and 5,000 more drawings compared with those of the previous year About 2,500 sketches were selected for exhibition, and prizes were awarded to 200 of them

The awards included the President's gold medal for the best entry and two first prizes by the Prime Minister for the eleven age groups ranging from below five to 15-16 One hundred additional prizes were awarded for children's writings The best piece of writing received the Vice-President's gold medal.

Children's Stamp Designing Competition

Children from 42 countries participated in the International Children's Postage Stamp Designing Competition held in New Delhi on the occasion of the Postal Stamp Centenary celebrations in October 1954. Some 4,000 entries were received, and 53 out of these secured prizes which included a gold medal and a gold clock presented by the Director-General of the Swiss Posts and Telegraphs The best exhibit in the series was that of Debeshwar Dayal of Delhi who was in the age-group 10-13

The Children's Day

November 14, the birthday of Prime Minister Nehru, was celebrated as a "Children's Day" all over India More than 50,000 school-going boys and girls thronged the National Stadium at New Delhi and about 6,000 took part in a pageant organised by the Directorate of Education of Delhi State Simultaneously, a children's festival was organised by the New Delhi Municipal Committee at the Children's Park near the India Gate Children from the various embassies, including twenty from the Pakistan High Commission, danced round the miniature globe installed in the park. Similar functions were held all over India.

INDIA AND UNESCO

A delegation with Dr S Radhakrishnan as leader represented the Government of India at the eighth General Conference of UNESCO in

Montevideo in November-December 1954. The delegation made a notable contribution to the work of the Conference, particularly in the discussions relating to the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy, race relations, and peaceful co-operation among nations with diverse ideologies. India's invitation for holding the ninth session of the General Conference of UNESCO at New Delhi was accepted.

The Union Ministry of Education and the Indian National Commission for UNESCO collaborated with UNESCO and supplied the organisation with information and literature. They also co-operated with UNESCO in its programme of educational and cultural experiments in fundamental and adult education, the popularisation of the objectives and purposes of the United Nations and its specialised agencies, and the UNESCO Gift Coupons Scheme. Under this Scheme, coupons worth $2,28,013 for books, $3,04,627 for scientific material, and $27,999 for films have so far been distributed to educational and scientific institutions in the country. The scheme has enabled the recipients of the coupons to obtain scientific and technical publications, as well as equipment and films from hard currency areas without having to spend dollars.

UNESCO Fellowships

Necessary facilities for study and research in Indian universities and learned institutions were made available to scholars from Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Peru and the U.S.S.R. under the UNESCO fellowship schemes. Indian nationals have also received fellowships under the UNESCO Exchange of Persons Programme.

Translations and Art Series

The translation of Indian classics into European languages was an important project jointly undertaken by the Government of India and UNESCO in 1953. Funds for this purpose have been provided by the Government, and the preliminaries completed. The Indian National Commission for UNESCO has already recommended a list of Indian classics for translation into English and French. Work on the two classics is already in hand.

The Government of India also helped UNESCO to bring out an album of Ajanta paintings, the first publication in their "World Art Series".

UNESCO Exhibitions

It is proposed to take the UNESCO exhibitions on "Education and Peace", "Man Against the Jungle", "Horizons of Cinema", "Japanese Art Woodcuts" and the second "Colour Reproductions of Paintings prior to 1860", to every part of the country. UNESCO exhibitions on "Travelling Reference Libraries" and "Reproductions of Chinese Paintings and Stone Engravings" are also shortly expected in India.

CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Cultural exchange programmes are mostly sponsored by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations. Established in 1950, it seeks to revive and strengthen cultural bonds between India and other countries.

In 1954-55, delegations of Indian artists and university students and teachers visited the U S S R. Another delegation participated in the World Fellowship of Buddhists. An educational-cum-recreational summer camp was organised by the Council for foreign students at Kodaikanal. The camp was attended by students of 16 foreign countries

who are now studying in India. Mr. E.M. Mtepuka, a well-known journalist from Central Africa was invited to India by the Council to study Indian journalism. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Chairman, West Bengal Legislative Council, undertook a cultural tour of West Africa. Two other lecturers were sent to Trinidad and the British West Indies to teach Hindi to the Indian communities there.

Delegations from Abroad

Among the cultural delegations that came to India in 1954-55, those from Afghanistan, the U S S R and the People's Republic of China toured the country extensively and strengthened the cultural ties between India and their respective countries

The 8-member Cultural Delegation from Afghanistan consisted of Dr Ali Ahmad Khan Popal, Deputy Minister of Education as leader and some leading figures in the fields of literature, education, science and journalism in that country. During its two months' stay in the country, the delegation visited a number of historical and cultural centres such as, Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Bombay.

Soviet Cultural Delegation

The 31-member Soviet Cultural Delegation, led by M Bespalov, Russia's Deputy Minister of Culture, arrived in New Delhi on January 25, 1954, the eve of Republic Day celebrations in the capital During its one week's stay in the capital, the delegation witnessed the Republic Day parade and pageantry on the 26th and gave performances of classical ballet, folk-dances and recitals on the piano and the violin The delegation visited Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Bombay, before leaving for Rome on March 3.

Chinese Cultural Delegation

A Chinese Cultural Delegation which had Mr Cheng Chen-to, Vice-Minister for Cultural Affairs, as leader and 67 noted authors, poets, actors, musicians, dancers and opera singers, as members, arrived in New Delhi on December 6, 1954, at the invitation of the Government of India. The artists in the delegation gave four performances in Delhi which were largely attended. During their six week's stay in India, the members of the delegation visited several places including Agra, Ajanta Caves, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and gave dance and music recitals.

Scholarships to Foreign Students

Educational facilities are also offered by the Government of India to students from the neighbouring countries A scheme for the award of 70 scholarships every year to students of Indian origin abroad and to students from Asian, African and other Commonwealth countries was initiated in 1949-50. The number of such countries rose to 34 in August 1954, while the number of awards increased to one hundred The term of each scholarship depends on the length of the course.

Specialisation in Foreign Languages

With a view to strengthening cultural contacts between India and other countries, the Government has recently instituted a scheme to award 30 scholarships every year to Indian nationals for specialisation in some of the major languages of Asia and Europe The scheme will also train Indian teachers employed at universities and other institutions where

foreign languages are taught. The languages for which the scholarships will be awarded are. Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish.

Cultural Activities in States

The foregoing paragraphs describe mainly the cultural activities sponsored by the Central Ministry of Education In addition, there are other activities sponsored by the Central Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which disseminates culture through the media of films and broadcasting Finally, numerous cultural and educational bodies in the country and the Departments of Education and Social Welfare in the States are also engaged in promoting cultural development

Elsewhere in this volume is a list of the important associations and societies devoted to art and culture Though the list is by no means complete or exhaustive, it gives an idea of the volume of work that is being done in the sphere of art and culture.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Indian Culture and Civilisation

1 Garratt, G T and others — *The Legacy of India*, Oxford, 1937
2 Kabir, Humayun — *Our Heritage*, Bombay, 1946
3 Majumdar, R C and others — *History and Culture of the Indian People*, 3 vols (7 more volumes to follow) Bombay
4. Marshall, J, and others — *Mohenjadaro and the Indus Civilisation*, 3 vols, London 1937
5. Mookerji, Radha Kumud — *Hindu Civilisation*, Bombay, 1950
6 Mukerjee, D P — *Modern Indian Culture*, Bombay 1947
7. Ramakrishna Mission — *The Cultural Heritage of India*, 3 vols, Calcutta, 1937
8 Rawlinson, H G — *India A Short Cultural History*, London, 1937
9 Renou, Louis — *The Civilisation of Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1954
10 Sarkar, J N — *India Through the Ages*, Calcutta, 1951
11 Sen, Gertrude Emerson — *Cultural Unity of India*, Delhi, 1954
12 Chand, Tara — *Influence of Islam on Indian Culture*
13 Wheeler, R E M — *The Indus Civilization*, Cambridge, 1950

Art and Architecture

1 Basham, A L — *The Wonder That Was India*; London, 1954
2 Brij Bhushan, Jamila — *Indian Jewellery, Ornaments and Decorative Designs*
3 Brown, Percy — *Indian Architecture* 2 vols, Bombay, 1949
4 Coomaraswami, A — *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, London, 1926
5 Fergusson, J — *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, London, 1910
6 Havell, E B — *Indian Painting and Sculpture*
7 Kar, C — *Classical Indian Sculpture*, London, 1950
8 Mehta, N C. — *Studies in Indian Painting*, Bombay, 1926
9. Rowland, B — *The Art and Architecture of India*, London, 1953

Literature

1. Chandrasekharan, K and Subramania, V.H. : *Sanskrit Literature*, Bombay, 1950
2. Keay, F.E : *Hindi Literature*
3. Keith, A B. · *A History of Sanskrit Literature*, Oxford, 1948
4. Kumarappa, Bharatan : *The Indian Literatures of Today*, Bombay, 1947
5. Thomas, P : *Epics, Myths and Legends of India*

Dance, Drama and Music

1. Bowers, Faubion : *The Dance in India*
2. Coomaraswami, A : *The Dance of Shiva*, Bombay, 1952
3. Gopal, Ram and Chanji, Dada · *Indian Dancing*, Bombay, 1951
4. Ambrose, Kay : *Classical Dances and Costumes of India*
5. Banerji, Projesh : *The Folk Dance of India*
6. Anand, Mulkraj : *The Indian Theatre*
7. Mahadeva Swamy, M C : *The Dramatic Stage*
8. Bannerjee, B N. *Bengali Stage*
9. Danielou, Allain : *Northern Indian Music*
10. Roy Choudhary, B K : *Hindustani Music*
11. Gangoly, O C. : *Ragas and Raginis*
12. Sambamoorthy, P : *South Indian Music*, 3 Vols
13. Popley · *The Music of India*
14. Ratanjankar, S N. : *Folk Songs and Music*

CHAPTER XXVI

HEALTH

Matters connected with health are mainly the concern of the States. The Central Ministry of Health, however, exercises co-ordinating functions in this field. The sole executive power in regard to subjects in the Union List and powers in relation to subjects in the Concurrent List also vest in the Central Goverment. It supplies the States with vital information on medical subjects and for this purpose maintains close liaison with foreign countries and international health organisations like WHO, UNICEF, Rockefeller Foundation and Red Cross Further, it administers quarantine in ports, enforces standards in the quality of imported drugs, supervises and controls health institutions and promotes research through organisations like the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Ministry of Health has helped the State Governments in the development of the medical, pharmaceutical, dental and nursing professions. It provides statistical information to the State Governments In addition, it has to build up and maintain a Central Health Service for the purpose of (*a*) ensuring high standards of administration at the Centre, (*b*) collaborating with the States in order to maintain comparable standards in their administration and (*c*) making available to the Centre and the States the services of highly qualified personnel for teaching, research, and medical institutions

The Central Ministry of Health comprises the main Ministry and the Directorate General of Health Services which functions as an attached office The latter is responsible, through its various subsidiary organisations, for the initiation and execution of health schemes and other allied matters

There are health organisations operating in all important sea and air ports. Their main function is to prevent the spread of contagious diseases There is a Drugs Controller and four Assistant Drugs Controllers whose duty it is to ensure that the drugs imported in the country conform to the required standards The Indian Council of Medical Research formulates and organises, either directly or through the research institutions, schemes relating to research on health problems Anti-malaria operations and similar work are under the charge of the Malaria Institute of India Some other institutions are engaged in the manufacture of sera, and vaccines There is also an Adviser on tuberculosis and another on maternity and child welfare attached to the Directorate General of Health Services

FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Five Year Plan has earmarked Rs 99 55[1] crore for medical and public health schemes out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 17·87 crore on the All-India Medical Institute and the National Malaria Control

1. The revised amount in the Plan on this account is about Rs 103 crore out of which about Rs 20 crore will be spent by the Centre and Rs. 83 crore by the States.

Programme. The following table shows the allocation of this amount for the Plan period:

TABLE CLXXV

(In crores of rupees)

	Medical	Public health	Total
Central Government	5 65	12 22	17 87
Part A States	33 94	29 56	63 50
Part B States	5 80	6 57	12 38
Jammu and Kashmir	0 46	0 82	1 28
Part C States	2 22	2 28	4 50

Out of Rs. 42 41 crore which the State Governments are required to spend on medical schemes (Rs 35·69 crore on revenue account and Rs 6·72 crore on capital account), Rs 33 crore will be spent on the schemes that are already in progress. The remainder will be reserved for new schemes Out of the sum of Rs 39 23 crore, which has been set aside for State public health schemes, Rs 17 crore will be spent on schemes already in progress and the balance on new schemes The following table compares the average annual expenditure on medical and public health schemes envisaged during the Plan period with that incurred on similar schemes in the year 1950-51.

TABLE CLXXVI

(In lakhs of rupees)

States	Medical			Public health		
	Development expenditure in 1950-51	Average annual expenditure contemplated in the Plan	Percentage of increase	Development expenditure in 1950-51	Average annual expenditure contemplated in the Plan	Percentage of increase
Part A States	525 31	678 76	29 2	316 57	591 2	86 9
Part B States .	78 66	116 14	47 9	51 48	131 4	55 4
Part C States .	1 48	44 52	2,908 0	1 12	45 6	3,970.0

Medical

The Centre and the States (with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir) will spend Rs 47·62 crore on their medical schemes during the Plan period.

The following table shows the distribution of this amount and compares the annual average expenditure during the Plan period with that incurred in the year 1950-51.

TABLE CLXXVII

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Expenditure in 1950-51	Amount to be spent during the Plan period	Annual average during Plan period
Administration	3 2	62 2	12 4
Education and training	235 2	1,891 7	378 3
Hospitals and dispensaries	331 3	2,186 7	497 4
Other schemes	43 3	322 1	64 5
	613 0	4,762 7	952 5

The Central and the State Governments have gone ahead with the development schemes assigned to them under the Five Year Plan The following table throws some light on the progress made by the States in the execution of their development schemes

TABLE CLXXVIII

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1950-51 (Actuals)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five-year total
Administration	3 4	3 5	3 5	5 5	22,2
Education and training	291 7	270 4	167 3	217 7	1,345 8
Hospitals and dispensaries	241 6	378 7	436 7	525 0	1,172 4
Other schemes	18 2	32 5	42 1	55 2	431 3

Fifty per cent of the total expenditure contemplated under the Five Year Plan will be on hospitals and dispensaries The increase envisaged in the number of hospitals and dispensaries and in the number of beds during the Plan period is shown in the following table:

TABLE CLXXIX

	1950-51	1951-52 (Achieved)	1952-53 (Achieved)	1953-54 (Anticipated)	1951-56
Hospitals	1,915	158	155	165	258
Beds	1,16,731	7,343	6,609	4,684	16,324
Dispensaries	6,589	231	395	202	1,574
Beds	7,072	1,587	2 899	393	9,620
Health units	433	101	55	50	314

Public Health

The Centre and the States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) propose to spend over Rs 50 63 crore on public health schemes The following table shows the distribution of this amount and the increase in the average annual expenditure as compared with the expenditure in 1950-51

TABLE CLXXX

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Expenditure in 1950-51	To be spent during Plan period	Annual average during Plan period
Administration	15 6	210 8	42 2
Education	1 0	130 7	26 1
Water-supply and drainage	270 5	2,334 4	466 9
Anti-malaria schemes	45 4	1,715 2	343 0
Other schemes	35 5	672 5	134 5

The following table indicates the distribution of expenditure on public health programmes in the States during the Plan period

TABLE CLXXXI

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1950-51 (Actuals)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Budget)	Five-year total
Administration	15 0	30 4	21 3	22 0	224 5
Education	1 4	1 2	3 7	3 8	41 8
Water-supply and drainage	264 2	354 9	407 5	412 2	2,407 9
Anti-malaria schemes	47 2	61 7	81 6	125 0	727 1
Other schemes	35 9	55 7	71 6	117 7	548 3

In addition to the revised estimate of Rs 103 crore which amount is to be spent by the Central and State Governments, local authorities in the States are executing medical and public health programmes with the assistance of international agencies like WHO and UNICEF.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

There has, for some time, been much public discussion about the place of the indigenous systems of medicine (Ayurvedic and Unani) as well as Homoeopathy in the country Their efficacy in the treatment of various diseases and the possibility and necessity of utilising the services of the thousands of practitioners of these systems, have been the subject of much investigation These and allied problems were

discussed in all their aspects by the National Planning Committee, the Planning Commission, and by various special committees such as the Chopra Committee, the Yodh Committee, the Pandit Committee, the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee and by successive Health Ministers' Conferences and the Central Health Council As a result, certain principles of State policy with reference to these systems of medicine have been formulated and are in various stages of implementation.

The Government of India has decided to recognise only the modern system of medicine because it is international in scope and has attained the highest stage of scientific development. This has been done in order to avoid the confusion which would inevitably result if a number of systems were to be recognised at the same time. It is, however, the well settled policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and Homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate from them contributions of approved value in the present system of medicine

There are more than 40[1] colleges and schools for the teaching of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the country. However, the methods of teaching, the courses of study and the standards of examinations differ from institution to institution The Central Health Council, which also examined the problem, recommended a five-year degree course during its second session at Rajkot in February 1954. It also recommended that admissions to this course should be restricted to candidates who had passed their intermediate examination with science and had, in addition, a working knowledge of Sanskrit, in the case of admission to the Ayurvedic course, and of Persian or Arabic in the case of admission to the course of Unani medicine It further provided that anatomy, physiology and surgery should be included in the curriculum A sum of Rs 95·23 lakh has been provided in the Five Year Plan for promoting training in these and in the Homoeopathic system of medicine. A centre for post-graduate study of the Ayurveda will be started shortly at Jamnagar The institution will be run under the auspices of the Central Government in co-operation with the Government of Saurashtra and the Gulab Kunwarba Ayurvedic Society

Equally important is the question of research in the indigenous systems of medicine It is a well-known fact that, during the period of their decline, much accretion of doubtful value took place in these systems. Much sifting is needed to restore them to their original vitality and vigour. Carefully worked out research schemes would naturally be of immense value in this task Some time ago the Union Ministry of Health requested the State Governments to submit schemes for promoting research in these systems Several such schemes have been received It is proposed to set up a committee to examine these schemes and do the needful. There is a provision of Rs 37·5 lakh in the Five Year Plan which is to be spent on research in the indigenous and Homoeopathic systems of medicine

Research in the indigenous systems of medicine is conducted at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, and the Drugs Research Laboratory, Jammu (Kashmir) An Ayurvedic Research Institute, under the Thakurdatta Sharma Dharmarth Trust, has been functioning at Dehra Dun since July 31, 1953. A Board has also been set up in Bombay to promote research in Ayurvedic

[1] *Indian Medical Directory* and *Who's who* (1955 edition)

medicine on scientific lines. There is a proposal to open another research institute at Jhansi under the auspices of the Jhansi Ayurvedic College.

A Central Institute for Research for the indigenous systems of medicine was set up in pursuance of the recommendations of the Pandit Committee. It started functioning at Jamnagar in collaboration with the Gulab Kunwarba Ayurvedic Institute from August 24, 1953 Out of the sum of Rs 37·5 lakh provided in the Five Year Plan for research in the indigenous systems of medicine, Rs 15,32,500 are to be spent on this institute. During 1953-54, the institute received Rs. 3,17,500 as grants-in-aid. A further provision of Rs. 5 lakh has been included in the budget for 1954-55.

There were attempts to regulate practice in the indigenous systems of medicine as early as the second decade of the present century By now State Boards have been set up in almost all the States for this purpose The Government of India has prepared a draft legislation which prohibits unregistered practitioners from practising these systems However, the legislation provides that practitioners of long standing reputation shall be eligible for registration even though they do not fulfil the minimum qualifications The draft legislation was considered by the Executive Committee of the Central Health Council in August 1954 which decided to circulate it to the States along with certain modifications Whether or not medicines of a toxic nature should be sold on the prescription of the practitioners in these systems is a question which is still under consideration

Homoeopathy

The Homoeopathic system of medicine has a large number of advocates in this country because of its cheapness and its reputation for being non-toxic In 1948, the Government appointed a Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee The report of the Committee was considered by the Third Health Ministers' Conference in 1950 The matter was also considered by the Planning Commission which made certain recommendations in this connection In 1952, an *ad hoc* Committee was appointed to make suggestions as to how the recommendations of the Planning Commission could be given effect to The Committee made recommendations for training and research in Homoeopathy, for the manufacture and standardisation of drugs, for regulation of the practice in Homoeopathy, the absorption of Homoeopaths in the State health services and the establishment of a Central Council of Homoeopathy

The Central Health Council has recommended a degree course of four and a half years' duration with an apprenticeship of six months thereafter. It has also recommended that the existing teaching institutions should be upgraded and new ones opened where necessary Restriction on the practice of Homoeopathy and on the sale of toxic drugs on the prescription of unauthorised practitioners are proposed in the draft legislation which is now being finalised. Some States have already set up boards for the regulation of practice in Homoeopathy.

There were eight[1] colleges of Homoeopathic medicine in this country. The need for promoting research in Homoeopathy has been emphasised by all the Committees and Commissions which have gone into the question. Steps are also being taken to further the cause of research in Homoeopathy.

1 Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee Report, 1949, pp. 30-32.

Contributory Health Service

Till recently, the employees of the Central Government were governed by the Secretary of State Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1938, and the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 This scheme, in spite of being very costly, did not provide satisfactory service to the Government servants concerned. A Contributory Health Service Scheme was therefore put into operation from July 1, 1954 This scheme provides for the free medical care and treatment of Government servants and their families at dispensaries and State hospitals, and at home Under this scheme, Government servants have to make contributions varying from As -/8/- to Rs 12 - per month, according to their salaries, to a central pool At present, the scheme, which is still in an experimental stage, is confined to Delhi which has the largest concentration of Central Government employees If the experiment proves successful it will be extended to other places also.

The Ministers, Deputy Ministers and civilian employees of the Ministry of Defence are also covered by the scheme All persons under the scheme including class IV employees are entitled to the same treatment The scheme is estimated to cover nearly 2·5 lakh men, women and children. There is a provision of Rs 14,15,000 on this account in the budget for 1954-55.

Under the scheme, 16 dispensaries with 44 medical officers have so far been opened A lady doctor is attached to each dispensary Services of specialists for diseases of eye, ear, nose, throat, etc , have been provided A Central Medical Store for supplying rare and costly medicines has also been set up

The doctors appointed under the Scheme are debarred from private practice but are given a suitable non-practising allowance It is also expected of them that after their dispensary hours they would pay periodic visits to the areas within their jurisdiction to acquaint themselves with public health problems

Health Schemes for Backward and Rural Areas

Nearly 83 per cent of India's population lives in villages where health and medical facilities are far from satisfactory After independence much attention has been given to the problems of rural areas The Community Development Projects and the National Extension Services started under the Five Year Plan are doing useful work in this direction The amount spent over health services in rural areas is, however, not enough, taking into consideration the magnitude of the problem. The Union Ministry of Health has consequently worked out a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 50 lakh for starting 85 rural health centres in certain selected National Extension Service Blocks There is a provision of Rs 5 lakh in the budget for 1954-55, for the purpose The balance of Rs. 45 lakh will be spent during 1955-56 There is another scheme for starting maternity and child health services in the rural areas, especially in Part B and Part C States A sum of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed to be spent on this scheme There is a provision of Rs. 7 lakh for this purpose in the budget for 1954-55 The Central Government has prepared a scheme for setting up mobile health units in the Part C States of Kutch, Manipur and Tripura There is a provision of Rs 5 lakh for this in the budget for 1954-55 A number of similar mobile health units are being operated by governmental and semi-governmental agencies, like the NEFA, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

During the 1951 census, a special count was undertaken to ascertain the number of persons engaged in medical and health services in the country. The following table sums up the results arrived at by the the survey:

TABLE CLXXXII

Group	Number
Registered medical practitioners	91,930
Vaids, hakims and other unregistered practitioners . .	96,147
Compounders	38,407
Nurses	31,517
Midwives	23,938
Vaccinators	5,928
Dentists . ..	3,283
All other persons employed in hospitals or other private establishments rendering medical or other health services (including scavengers or other sanitary staff)	72,970
Total . ..	3,64,120

The number of doctors and other medical health personnel is, however, so small that this cannot meet even the modest requirements of the country. Taking the figure of available doctors in 1943-44 as 47,500, the Health Survey and Development Committee (1946) was of the view that India would need 1,85,000 more doctors by 1971. The Government of India has, therefore, taken every possible step to extend the existing training facilities

At present, there are 33 medical colleges, 2 medical schools, 6 dental colleges and 5 other institutions that give training in the Allopathic system of medicine. The list of these institutions is as follows.

Medical Colleges

1. The Madras Medical College, Madras
2. The Stanley Medical College, Madras
3. The Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam
4. The Christian Medical College, Vellore
5. The Guntur Medical College, Guntur
6. The Grant Medical College, Bombay
7. The Seth G S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay
8. The Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay
9. The B.J. Medical College, Poona
10. The B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad

11. The Baroda Medical College, Baroda
12. The Medical College, Calcutta
13. The R.G. Kar Medical College, Belgachia, Calcutta
14. The Nilratan Sarkar Medical College, Calcutta
15. The National Medical Institute, Calcutta
16. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Lucknow
17. The Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra
18. The Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna
19. The Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga
20. The Medical College, Amritsar
21. The Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
22. The Medical College, Nagpur
23. The Sriram Chandra Bhang Medical College, Cuttack
24. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi
25. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore
26. The Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior
27. The Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur
28. The Medical College, Mysore
29. The Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad (Deccan)
30. The Medical College, Trivandrum
31. The Christian Medical College, Ludhiana
32. The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal
33. The Medical College, Patiala (PEPSU)

Medical Schools

1. The Arya Medical School, Ludhiana
2. The University Medical School, Bangalore

Dental Colleges

1. The Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay
2. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Hospital and Dental College, Bombay
3. The Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta
4. The Dental College , Amritsar
5. King George's Medical College (Dental Wing), Lucknow
6. The Madras Medical College, Dental Wing, Madras

Other Allied Colleges

1. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta
2. The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi
3. The College of Nursing, New Delhi
4. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta
5. Sri Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi

The Planning Commission has recommended that there should be provision for 4,000 admissions to the medical colleges in the country at the

end of the Five Year Plan period. The following table shows the number of admissions in the different medical institutions during 1951:

TABLE CLXXXIII

Institution		Number of students		
		Men	Women	Total
Medical colleges (30)	..	2,056	514 (a)	2,570(a)
Medical schools (2)	..	137	24	161
Dental colleges (4)	..	77	8	85

Eleven medical schools have been raised to the status of colleges. The following departments have also been upgraded:

1. The Physiology Department of the Medical College, Patna
2. The Cancer Research Centre at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay
3. The Industrial Hygiene Department of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta
4. The V D Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras
5. The Anatomy Department of the Medical College, Madras
6. The Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras
7. The Tuberculosis Department of Delhi University.

Grants were also given during 1953-54 for upgrading the Thoracic Surgery Department of the Christian Medical College, Vellore, the Neuro-Surgery Unit of the KEM Hospital, Bombay, the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, and the Women's Christian College, Ludhiana A provision of Rs. 6·6 lakh has been made in the budget for 1954-55 on this account.

All-India Medical Institute

All the preliminaries for the opening of the All-India Medical Institute have been completed. In this connection, the Safdarjung Hospital was taken over by the Central Government in March 1954 The development of land and the construction of staff quarters are under way. The Institute will comprise a Medical College, a Dental College, a Nursing College, a Post-graduate Teaching Centre, a 650-bed hospital and rural and urban organisations to provide centres for field work.

The Institute is estimated to cost Rs. 401·53 lakh, out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 164·25 lakh during the Plan period. There was a provision of Rs 35 lakh in the budget for 1953-54 for this purpose. Another provision of Rs. 88·67 lakh has been made in the budget for 1954-55.

(a) The number of admissions in the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi, was 40, in 1950.

SPECIALISED TRAINING

Practically all the existing hospitals in the country provide training in nursing. The Nursing Colleges at Delhi and Vellore offer courses that correspond to the B.Sc, standard. Meanwhile, the Indian Nursing Council has approved a simpler and shorter course for the training of auxiliary nurses. The Government of India has also approved a scheme prepared by the Andhra Mahila Sabha Trust Board for the establishment of training schools for auxiliary nurses and midwives A non-recurring grant of Rs 80,000 was given to the Sabha Board during 1951-52 and a recurring grant of Rs 15,000 was provided in the budgets for 1952-53 and 1953-54

Training in public health is also part of the curriculum at the College of Nursing in New Delhi. There are also training centres for health visitors at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Bombay, Nagpur, Hyderabad, etc The Planning Commission has recommended that training facilities available to midwives should be expanded Indigenous *dais* have also been trained in certain States The Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Department of Maternity and Child Health at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, has been developed into a national training centre with certain international obligations The malaria course for medical officers at the Malaria Institute of India has been extended from 6 to 12 weeks The Government of India has decided to start a short diploma course in nutrition The course will cover those aspects of agriculture, farming, dairying, animal husbandry, pisciculture, etc, that relate to nutrition Certain institutions in the country offer training to health personnel dealing with tuberculosis

The Government of India has awarded scholarships to students for overseas training Since 1948, travelling scholarships are being given to senior teachers and research workers Under the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme of the Colombo Plan, Australia and Canada gave 37 and 10 scholarships respectively to Indian students for higher medical training in their institutions Fellowships are also awarded to students by WHO and UNICEF for higher medical training in foreign countries.

Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers

Several development schemes have not been progressing according to schedule owing to the shortage of trained medical personnel All possible steps are being taken to meet this problem. The existing training facilities have thus been expanded and new institutions opened. It must, however, be admitted that even if all the available resources are pooled it would take 37 years to achieve the target in certain cases

The Central Council of Health, at its first meeting held in 1953, studied this question. On the recommendation of the Council, the Union Ministry of Health prepared a scheme which was later circulated among the States. The scheme was considered by the Central Health Council at its second annual meeting held at Rajkot in February 1954. It has received the approval of the States and the Central Health Council.

The scheme envisages a two-year course in elementary curative and preventive medicines, minor surgery, sanitation and hygiene, laboratory techniques, health, education and, in the case of women workers, midwifery. The auxiliary workers trained under the scheme would not be allowed to set up independent practice but work as aides to the doctors. They would be required to give an undertaking to serve the

Government for at least five years. During the training period they would be given free lodging and a stipend to cover expenses.

Nutrition Research

Research on nutrition is being conducted at the Nutrition Research Laboratory at Coonoor. The Nutrition Research Units at Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore and at other research institutes in the country are also engaged in similar research. The work of the Nutrition Research Laboratory at Coonoor covers a wide field. It started with the investigation of diseases associated with nutritional deficiencies, such as beriberi and goitre. The laboratory has now extended its work to such subjects as nutrition, in its agricultural aspects, the determination of food values in various articles of food commonly used in the country, dietary surveys and the study of the ill-effects of certain foods on the body. The foundation-stone of the permanent building for the Nutrition Research Laboratory was laid at Hyderabad on March 31, 1953.

Research work in haematology was first started in India in the early thirties. The Indian Council of Medical Research has since introduced a large number of research schemes in haematology and recently created a special unit for haematological research.

Virus Research Centre

The Virus Research Centre was formally opened on February 4, 1953, at Poona It will undertake investigation into virus diseases peculiar to India and train workers in the general field of virus research. It is a joint venture of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Indian Council of Medical Research has taken an active interest in the promotion of virus research, and the Rabies Research Centre at Kasauli has been functioning for some time.

Influenza Centre

The various aspects of influenza have been investigated since 1950 at the Influenza Centre, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The Centre has so far isolated 11 strains of influenza virus and investigated outbreaks of the disease at Madras, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Bombay, etc. It is also conducting research on rabies, cholera and anti-snake venom drugs Moreover, it is enquiring into the incidence of fever in India, and making a comparative study of the serological method of diagnosing venereal diseases. There is a proposal to establish a pilot plant for the production of anti-influenza virus.

T.B. Research Projects

A T.B. research project, with special reference to B.C.G , has been started with the aid of WHO. Tuberculosis research is being carried out at the Union Mission T.B Sanatorium, Madnapalle (Madras) A proposal to carry out a scheme of epidemiological research in T B. with the aid of WHO and the Indian Council of Medical Research has been sanctioned.

Leprosy

On the recommendation of the Health Survey and Development Committee, provision has been made in the Five Year Plan for the establish-

ment of a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput (Madras). It has been proposed that the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet should be taken over by this Institute.

Cancer

Research on cancer was started at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, in 1946. On the recommendation of the Upgrading Committee, this research unit has acquired the status of a national centre for cancer research. The Government of India has given it large sums in recurring and non-recurring grants.

Laboratories

The B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory at the K.E M Hospital at Guindy in Madras (1948), the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta (1947), the Serological Laboratory at Calcutta (1914), and the Central Research Institute at Kasuali (1906), provide facilities for research in their respective fields. The B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory is manufacturing enough vaccine to meet the country's requirements. Recently, WHO and UNICEF placed orders with this laboratory to meet the B C.G requirements of the South-East Asian countries. The Central Research Institute at Kasauli provides the country's entire supply of T.A.B , cholera, anti-rabic and anti-venom serums and vaccines.

Central Council of Health

The Central Council of Health was constituted by an order of the President, dated August 9, 1952, under Article 263 of the Constitution. Its purpose is to promote concerted action and to encourage co-operative efforts on the part of the Centre and the States The Union Health Minister is the Chairman of the Council and the Health Ministers of the States are Vice-Chairmen. The Council held its second annual meeting at Rajkot from February 8 to February 10, 1954.

Among the more important recommendations of the Council is one which deals with the appointment of three committees—an Executive Committee of the Council, a committee for the control of leprosy and a committee for reviewing conditions of the nursing profession. The Committee also recommended the Central scheme for the training of auxiliary medical workers. It placed on record its appreciation of the work done by the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Committee requested all the States to take full advantage of the facilities provided for training in maternal and child health at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. The Council welcomed the Central plan for the establishment of a Central Health Education Bureau and recommended the creation of similar organisations in the States. The Council made several recommendations regarding the training and practice of indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopathy. The Council also recorded its appreciation of the action taken by the Central Government in making grants up to a total of Rs. 50 lakh to the State Governments for implementing the National Malaria Control Programme.

Drug Control

The Drugs Act of 1940 and the Drugs Rules of 1945 came into force on April 1, 1947, in all Part A States and the Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi. The Act and the Rules have now been extended to all Part B

States. Under this Act, the Union Government has been empowered to ensure that only those drugs which come up to certain approved standards are imported. The State Governments are vested with powers to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of locally produced drugs. The Union Ministry of Health proposes to make the provisions of the Act more stringent.

A Controller and four Assistant Controllers have been appointed under the Director-General of Health Services to discharge the functions prescribed under the Drugs Act. The Drugs Technical Advisory Board and the Drugs Consultative Committee have also been constituted for the purpose of advising the Union and State Governments on technical matters and for securing uniformity in administration.

Medical Depots and Factories

Depots are maintained at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal to ensure an adequate supply of approved types of medicine for civil and military authorities. Of these four, the first two depots have factories attached to them. These manufacture a large quantity of drugs, both from imported and indigenous raw materials.

Penicillin and D.D.T.

The Central Government's scheme to set up a pencillin factory at Poona is making good progress. WHO has undertaken to train Indian personnel and to supply technical assistance to the extent of $ 8,50,000 towards the plant and machinery. All the preliminaries regarding the D.D.T. factory at Delhi are now complete and it is expected to go into production shortly. The Haffkine Institute at Bombay has been manufacturing sulpha drugs which rank among the best in the world market.

Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee

The Committee was set up by the Government of India in March 1953 to enquire into the existing working of the Pharmaceutical Industry and to recommend measures for its organisation on sound lines. The Committee submitted its report in June 1954. It recommended measures for enlarging the scope of the pharmaceutical industry to include the manufacture of basic chemicals, the improvement in the supply of raw materials, more effective control on the quality of the products made in the country or imported in order to eradicate the menace of spurious and sub-standard drugs and, lastly, the development of the pharmaceutical industry and trade on healthy and ethical lines.

The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954

This Act which received the assent of the President on May 1, 1954, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements or matter relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases, and diseases and conditions peculiar to women. The powers, jurisdiction and procedure of the courts have been laid down in the Act. The Act provides that, in addition to fine, offenders can be sentenced to imprisonment up to a period of 6 months for the first offence and up to one year for subsequent offences.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

In 1947, the Vaccination Act was enforced in all Part A and B States, except certain towns and rural areas. In the Part A States and the

Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi, there were only 82 towns, 204 rural circles and 621 villages where primary vaccination was not compulsory and 589 towns, 815 rural circles and 621 villages where re-vaccination was not compulsory. In the Part A States and Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi, 2,12,49,020 people were vaccinated in the year 1947. The number of anti-cholera and anti-plague inoculations was 2,18,58,094 and 62,95,157, respectively.

National Malaria Control Programme

Anti-malaria measures are in operation in this country since the thirties of the present century. However, only a fraction of the 200 million people exposed to malaria were covered by that scheme. Every year the disease took a heavy toll of life, and adversely affected the agricultural production of the country. A concerted comprehensive measure was required to control the disease. Accordingly, the Union Ministry of Health prepared a scheme for the purpose. The Planning Commission has given high priority to this scheme in the Five Year Plan

The scheme came into operation in 1953. During the first year of its operation, 90 control units were created and allotted to certain States according to their need. Up to the end of March 1954, 63 million people had been protected from malaria and 10 63 lakh cases treated with anti-malaria drugs. In 1954-55, 125 units were operating in 28 States. The distribution of these units is as follows. Bombay 19 (plus 4 for 1955) ; West Bengal 18 (plus 2 for 1955) ; Bihar 14 (plus 7 for 1955) , Madhya Pradesh 12 (plus 4 for 1955); Punjab 7 (plus 3 for 1955) ; Hyderabad 6 (plus 4 for 1955) ; Mysore, Assam, Orissa, U P. 5 each ; Madhya Bharat 4, Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh and Madras 3 each ; Delhi, PEPSU, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin and Rajasthan 2 each ; Bhopal, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir 1 each , Tripura and Ajmer 3/4th unit each ; Himachal Pradesh and Kutch 1/2 unit each ; Coorg 1/3 unit and Bilaspur 1/4 unit An estimated saving of Rs. 54 lakh is expected from a modification of this scheme. Out of the amount thus saved it is proposed to form 11 additional units which will offer protection over the three-year period to a population of 136 million

The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 15 crore out of which Rs 10 crore would be spent by the Centre and the balance by the States The Central Government has agreed, on the recommendation of the Central Health Council, to make a further grant of Rs. 50 lakh, which are equivalent to the amount of the customs duty payable to the States on the supplies received under this scheme, The States are under an obligation not to reduce their current expenditure on the control of malaria. Under the Indo-U.S Agreement concluded in 1952, and renewed in December 1954, the Government of the United States of America, as a part of their technical assistance scheme, has undertaken to supply D.D.T. and certain essential equipment.

International organisations like the Rockefeller Foundation, WHO, UNICEF, FAO and Technical Co-operation Administration of the United States of America have been giving valuable co-operation in the fight against malaria. Malaria teams, comprising personnel from WHO and the State Governments, are working in the Tarai region of the Himalayas and the Malnad area of Mysore.

The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, also carries out systematic research and epidemiological investigations in malarial diseases. It undertakes anti-malaria measures, too, and trains personnel in practical malaria work.

Filariasis

A survey on the control of filariasis is contemplated in all the 13 States, where it is known to be a problem. For this purpose, a total provision of Rs. 109·87 lakh has been made in the Five Year Plan as the Central Government's share of the expenditure including the T.C.A.'s contribution. While the scheme is in operation, 13 control units and 27 survey units will be in operation in the 13 States concerned. These units have not yet begun to operate but are expected to begin functioning shortly.

Tuberculosis

It is estimated that nearly 25 lakh people suffer from this disease and about 5 lakhs die of it annually in India. In 1947, 3,71,045 persons died of respiratory diseases and 47,639 from pulmonary tuberculosis in Part A States and Part C States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi. It has been calculated that about 900 to 1,000 million man-days are lost owing to the incidence of these diseases. The economic loss is therefore incalculable. The following measures have been taken to combat and control tuberculosis.

B.C.G.

The experience of over 20 years has shown the efficacy of the B.C.G vaccination in controlling tuberculosis The Government of India has entered into an agreement with UNICEF and WHO in order to carry out a country-wide B C G programme. The B C G. vaccination programme was launched in 1948 and is being carried out on a mass scale since April 1951.

In this country, there are 170 million people below the age of 25 with susceptibility to tuberculosis infection The present target is to extend protection to all of them during the next five years. On an average, two million people are being tested and nearly 1/3rd are being vaccinated every month. Over 700 technicians supervised by over 150 doctors are engaged in this work. By the end of September 1954, about 40 million people had been tested and over 13 million vaccinated.

Domiciliary Services

In the control and prevention of tuberculosis, the part played by domiciliary services is very important Some institutions in the country are engaged in training the personnel for the purpose The three training and demonstrative centres at Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum give training to medical students, post-graduate workers, nurses, health visitors and technicians. There are 41 T B institutions which provide facilities for the training of doctors and nurses. The Tuberculosis Association of India trains a small number of health visitors every year

The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi affords facilities for post-graduate training and research in the fundamental problems of cardio-respiratory diseases, physiopathology and chest diseases. The Institute proposes to have sections for work in pathology, bacteriology, bio-chemistry and cardio-respiratory physiology A museum, an animal house, a library, lecture halls, students' laboratories and research laboratories are also projected.

Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.

The need for an adequate number of sanatoria, hospitals and clinics requires no emphasis. The Planning Commission has stressed the

necessity of increasing the number of such institutions and beds therein. The following table brings out the progress needed in this direction:

TABLE CLXXXIV

	1950-1951		1955-1956	
	Number of institutions	Number of beds	Number of institutions	Number of beds
Sanatoria ..	37	4,161	46	5,656
Hospitals ..	48	3,077	50	4,814
Clinics ..	127	2,323	180	2,562

Up to June 1954, there was an addition of 16 sanatoria, 25 hospitals, 54 clinics and 24 wards with a strength of 4,840 beds The number of beds now available in the various institutions is 15,211. According to the latest figures, 873 doctors, 741 nurses, 93 health visitors, 4 social workers, 52 X-Ray technicians and 68 laboratory technicians are employed in T.B. institutions.

After-care Colonies

The need for after-care colonies for T B patients and for a fund to help poor patients is equally great. T B. patients, even when cured, have a certain stigma attached to them and find it difficult to return to their jobs. There is also a possibility of relapse if they undertake strenuous work. There are 15 colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured There is a move to set up an after-care colony in West Bengal and a fund with a target of Rs 10 lakh is being collected for this purpose. A fund has also been created at the Centre to help poor patients. The administration of the fund has been entrusted to the Central Tuberculosis Association.

T B Seals Sale Campaign

The 5th Tuberculosis Seals Sale Campaign organised by the Tuberculosis Association of India commenced on October 2, 1954. It continued for four months till Republic Day, January 26, 1955.

The collections made by the Campaign are distributed in the States for the establishment of isolation wards for advanced tuberculosis cases, the formation of care committees for existing rehabilitation centres and after-care colonies, the establishment of clinics, financing the training of special workers and health visitors, the provision of necessary equipment in the clinics and hospitals and the grant of fellowships to investigate the extent of tuberculosis among children.

The Campaign was first started in 1950-51 as an annual feature. Collections for the first four Campaigns amounted to Rs. 32 lakh.

It is highly important to pool the experience of people connected in any way with tuberculosis work. For this purpose, the Central Tuberculosis Association holds an annual conference. The 11th Tuberculosis Workers Conference was held at Nagpur in February 1954.

The Government of India has a T.B. Adviser and it is likely that all the major States will also have Advisers very shortly. The Central and the State Governments advance grants to various organisations and institutions engaged in anti-tuberculosis work.

Venereal Diseases

The incidence of venereal diseases is high in the States of Bombay, West Bengal and Madras. Five to seven per cent of the population in these States suffer from syphilis. The extent of the problem in rural areas is not clearly known, but the hill tracts, extending from Kashmir to Assam (especially Kashmir, Kulu, Himachal Pradesh and Assam) appear to have a high incidence of syphilis. West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh have full time V.D control officers on the staff of their Directorates of Health Services. The services of a Medical Consultant for Madras State have been secured from WHO.

The Government of India has in view a scheme whereby the existing V.D Departments in the Medical Colleges at Madras and Bombay will be upgraded. West Bengal has a very comprehensive V D. Control Scheme costing Rs 84 30 lakh An expenditure of Rs 103 lakh will be incurred by the Centre and of Rs. 5 79 lakh by the States during the Plan period

Leprosy

It is estimated that the number of leprosy cases in India is over 1 million The highly endemic areas of leprosy are certain parts of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madras and Travancore-Cochin.

At present, most of the leprosy work is done by voluntary organisations The Mission to Lepers is the largest agency engaged in anti-leprosy work. It was started at Chamba in the Punjab in 1875. Now, it has 95 institutions attached to it. Lately, the State Governments and local authorities have made efforts to establish in-patient accommodation for leprosy patients. The total accommodation available in the country is only about 18,000 beds. The Hind Kusht Niwaran Sangh, which started in 1925 as the Indian council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, has also done a considerable amount of anti-leprosy work The Gandhi Memorial Trust has established a leprosy foundation and granted a sum of Rs. 90 lakh for the purpose of combating the disease.

The Five Year Plan provides for the control of leprosy Under the scheme, as revised recently, 25 centres of two kinds—Study and Treatment Centres and Subsidiary Centres—are to be started for combating leprosy in those States where it is a public health problem. Apart from giving treatment, a survey of the type and intensity of leprosy prevalent in the area will be made in the Centres and the results achieved evaluated. The necessary laboratory facilities will also be provided for such studies. At the same time, it is contemplated to undertake large scale trials on the efficacy of the B.C.G. vaccination as a prophylactic against leprosy. In the Subsidiary Centres, treatment on a mass scale as also health education will be given. Four such centres have already been opened in Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Orissa and Bombay.

The revised Five Year Plan has provided for Rs. 30 lakh for this scheme, part of the expenditure being borne by the Central Government. The State Governments will meet the balance and continue

to operate the Centres when Central assistance is no longer forthcoming.

On the recommendations of the Central Health Council, the Union Ministry of Health, has constituted a committee for the control of leprosy. The committee met in August 1954, and studied the problems arising out of the inter-State movement of beggars suffering from leprosy. The committee also considered measures for extending protection to the children of persons suffering from leprosy. The committee set up a sub-committee to draft a model Act for dealing with beggars suffering from leprosy.

The committee on leprosy is required also to assess the problem of leprosy in this country and to work out measures for combating it in the States where it has become a menace to public health. The committee is further required to review other anti-leprosy work, such as facilities for the treatment and the isolation of patients and the training of persons engaged in anti-leprosy work.

Cancer

It is estimated that over 2 lakh people die of cancer annually. The Tata Memorial Hospital at Bombay and the Chittaranjan Hospital at Calcutta are the only two institutions for the treatment of cancer There is a move to establish a similar hospital at Madras. Research on cancer is now in progress at the Cancer Research Centre of the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

The Indian Cancer Society was set up in Bombay on May 2, 1951 The Society has one divisional headquarter at Calcutta, and another at Delhi was set up in April 1953

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Only 6 per cent of the total number of towns in India have a system of protected water supply serving 6·15 per cent of the total population and 48 5 per cent of the urban population. The position of the water supply in rural areas and in small urban areas is much worse. Nor is sanitation in any way better. Of the 48 cities with a population of over 1 lakh each, only 23 have sewage systems. Twelve of these towns are partially provided with sewage. Thus, only about 3 per cent of the total population is served by sewage systems. The Environmental Hygiene Committee considered the question in some detail and has suggested a five year plan for water supply costing Rs 16 77 crore per annum and a five year plan for sanitation involving Rs. 15 crore to be spent during the five years. The Planning Commission has accorded the highest priority to the question of water supply and sanitation as basic requirement for healthy living.

Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Bihar among the Part A States, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin among the Part B States , and Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur among the Part C States have spent considerable sums of money on improvements in their systems of water supply and drainage. There is a provision of Rs 23·49 crore in the five year plans of the States on this account The latest available figures show that so far only Rs. 10·83 crore—Rs. 5 31 crore for rural areas and Rs. 5·52 crore for urban areas—have been utilised from this amount This is due to lack of equipment and difficulties in organising public health engineering services.

To stimulate progress in this direction, the Central Government has recently provided an extra sum of Rs. 12 crore from which loans will

be advanced to local bodies through the State Governments for water supply and drainage schemes in urban areas. The Ministry of Health has issued letters to the State Governments inviting proposals for urban water supply schemes.

The problem of rural water supply is also receiving attention The Central Government has set aside Rs. 8·79 crore for this purpose under the Community Projects Programme and the National Extension Services. Out of the amount earmarked for the Local Development Works, grants are also given to the States for their schemes of rural water supply. In addition, the Central Government recently allotted a sum of Rs. 6 crore for the rural water supply schemes This sum will be utilised for the supply of piped water for groups of villages from a common source, which is relatively costly.

A committee has been set up to draw up the model of a comprehensive Public Health Bill The measure will comprise *inter alia* all phases of environmental hygiene and will include housing, water supply, general sanitation, the regulation of various trades, industries and occupations.

NUTRITION

The dietary surveys conducted in India between 1935 and 1948 have revealed that the diet of an average Indian contains an excessively high percentage of cereals and lacks protective foods containing proteins, minerals and vitamins Such an unbalanced diet leads to malnutrition It is also responsible for the high rate of infantile, maternal and general mortality.

A joint committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has suggested an integrated plan of human and animal nutrition in relation to agricultural production. The following table indicates the availability of food per adult person and the target requirements for 1956.

TABLE CLXXXV

TARGET REQUIREMENTS FOR 300 MILLION ADULT UNITS

	Available quantity per adult in 1950 (oz.)	Daily requirements (oz.)	Annual requirements in million tons
Cereals ..	13 71	14	43
Pulses .. .	2 1	3	9
Milk	5 5	10	31
Fruits	1 5	3	9
Vegetables	1 3	10	29
Sugar	1 6	2	6
Fish and meat	0·3	3	9
Eggs	—	1 (number)	(1,09,500 million eggs)
Vegetable oils and ghee ..	1	2	6

The Indian Council of Medical Research has a Nutrition Advisory Committee and runs nutrition research laboratories. There is also an inter-departmental committee at the Centre. The State Governments of Bengal, Bombay and U.P. have already consitituted such committees. The Governments of Madras, Bihar and Punjab have the matter under consideration.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

The Act received the President's assent on September 30, 1954. It prohibits the manufacture of adulterated articles of food and their import or storing for sale. It has also laid down the penalties and the procedure for the conviction of offenders. An important point in this connection is the laying down of a minimum punishment for offences. It has also prescribed higher penalties for the second and subsequent offences. It provides for the establishment of a Central Committee for Food Standards and a Central Food Laboratory to carry out the functions defined under the Act. It further provides for the appointment of public analysts and food inspectors and has specified their powers and functions and procedure for the discharge of their duties.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Public health education forms an integral part of the responsibility of the administration at the Centre. Films, film strips, posters, pamphlets, models, exhibits and photographs are some of the media employed for promoting knowledge about health among the people Of late, the press and the radio are also being used for this purpose.

The Directorate-General of Health Services maintains a Central Health Film Library. Films and film strips are loaned out to the State Governments, social organisations, educational institutions, local bodies, community projects and medical and health institutions.

The Central Ministry of Health has formulated a scheme whereby the Health Education section in the Directorate-General of Health Services will be expanded into a Central Health Education Bureau The scheme, estimated to cost about Rs 12 lakh, has received the approval of the Planning Commission. The Bureau is designed to serve as an administrative training centre and will produce cheap and effective health education material. It will also evaluate techniques and media for the co-ordination of health education activities in the States. The Bureau will have a Health Museum, a Film Strip Production Unit and a Film Lending Library

The Central Health Council, at its second annual meeting held in February 1954, recommended the creation of similar organisations in all the States.

POPULATION CONTROL

The need for maintaining a proper balance between an increasing population and the limited resources of the country has received adequate recognition. The Planning Commission, which gave due importance to the question of family planning and population control, has suggested a comprehensive plan in this connection The programme includes the education of the people in the importance of family planning, the training of an adequate number of health personnel and the finding of cheap, dependable and harmless methods of population control. There is a provision of Rs. 65 lakh in the Five Year Plan for this purpose.

Three pilot schemes—two in Delhi and one in Mysore State—were started to assess the reliability and popularity of the 'rhythmic' or 'safe period' method. A section has been set up in the laboratories of the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, to test and evaluate oral contraceptives. Specific research projects in the physiology of reproduction, sub-fertility and other fields have been sanctioned by the Government. Steps are being taken to establish a main training centre at Bombay to organise the training programmes The setting up of a council for population studies to promote co-ordinated and planned studies in population problems is also under consideration.

The Family Planning Research and Programmes Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health made its recommendations to the Government in 1953. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India. The most important recommendation is that grants should be made to the State Governments and voluntary organisations for approved family planning programmes to the extent of Rs. 30 lakh during 1954-55 and 1955-56 in order to promote governmental and voluntary effort in this field A Family Planning Grants Committee has been constituted to deal with the applications for grants

A scheme of family planning based on the recommendations of the above committee has been finalised It envisages the establishment of a number of family planning centres in rural and urban areas It has been recommended that family planning should be co-ordinated with maternity and child welfare work Minimum standards have been laid down for running these centres Each centre will be in charge of a medical officer, who will be assisted by a trained lady health visitor and a trained social worker The functions of a family planning centre will ultimately include sex education, marriage counselling, marriage hygiene, the spacing of child-births and advice on family budgeting, etc.

The Central Government will bear the entire initial cost of the technical equipment and furniture. The recurring grant will be on a sliding scale and be limited to a period of three years.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH RELATIONS

India has been receiving valuable help from WHO since its foundation in 1948 and from UNICEF since 1949 Help from these organisations generally takes the form of expert advice for the improvment of existing services, medical literature, equipment, and fellowships and stipends for training nurses and midwives in the country. They have also helped various training and research projects in the country by providing guides and tutors. UNICEF takes relief measures, too, in earthquake and famine-stricken areas. Further, it has a feeding programme for infants and expectant mothers. It has distributed 3,06,900 lb. of soap to maternity and child welfare centres in 28 States in India.

The Government of India has paid to WHO a contribution of 2,73,055 dollars in 1953 and another sum of 2,72,533 dollars for 1954. The Government of India paid to UNICEF Rs. 12 lakh in 1952 and Rs. 15 lakh in 1953. A proposal to pay Rs. 15 lakh in 1954 is under the consideration of the Government of India. In addition, Rs. 1,73,000 were paid during 1953-54 as proportionate cost for the maintenance of the UNICEF Area Office for India, Ceylon and Afghanistan, which is situated at New Delhi. In the budget for 1954-55 also, there is a provision of Rs. 1,52,000 for this purpose.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *Five Year Plan.*

2. *Progress Report of the Five Year Plan for 1953-54.*

3. *Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee*, vols. I-III (1946).

4. *Report of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine*, vols. I-II (1948)

5. *Report of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee* (1949).

6. *National Health* (National Planning Committee Series).

7. *Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee* (1949).

8. *Annual Report of the Union Ministry of Health for 1953-54*

9. *The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954*

10 *The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Advertisements) Act, 1954.*

11. *Indian Medical Directory and Who's Who (1955* edition).

CHAPTER XXVII

LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT

The employment situation in the country improved on the whole in 1954. The position, however, varied considerably from State to State and from industry to industry. There were also ups and downs in the same State in different periods of the year. In Madras, for instance, the employment position deteriorated in February but improved in June and July. In Bombay it deteriorated slightly in May but was normal again in July. In Travancore-Cochin it was slack during the last quarter of 1953 but brightened up in 1954. U.P. and Bihar witnessed a deterioration during the entire period, the former experiencing a steep rise in closures and pay-offs in June. There was an improvement in Assam during the last quarter of 1953 with the beginning of the plucking season in the tea gardens.

From January to March 1954, the employment situation improved in agriculture with the advent of the harvesting season. But during the third quarter, it deteriorated considerably in U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam on account of floods.

Statistics of labour employed in the different sectors of the industry are collected systematically. Roughly, the figures for the average daily employment in certain industries are as follows.

TABLE CLXXXVI

Industry	Year	Daily employment
Factories in Part A and some Part C States	First half of 1953	25,08,321
Factories in Part B and some Part C States	1950	4,54,561
Mines	1951	5,49,048
Plantations	1950	12,52,406
Railways	March 1952	9,45,319
Posts and telegraphs	March 1952	2,12,380
Tramways	Jan 1952	1,70,855
Major ports	Sept 1952	5,70,415
C P W D.	1951-1952	3,49,000
Five river valley projects	1951	1,18,846

Factories are the most highly organised sector of the economy in the country and, with the exception of agriculture, employ the largest number of workers. Table No. CLXXXIX gives the figures of those employed in factories in certain States in 1951, 1952 and 1953.

Unemployment

The precise figure for unemployment is yet to be determined. According to one estimate, however, it is nearly one crore in urban areas alone. It is higher in rural areas. The following surveys have been initiated by the Planning Commission to determine its extent:

(*i*) A survey of persons on the live register of the Delhi Employment Exchange ;

(*ii*) A sample survey of 4,000 households of Calcutta City ;

(*iii*) A survey of unemployment in the Kolhapur and Batala areas ;

(*iv*) A survey of unemployment in Travancore-Cochin ;

(*v*) A preliminary survey in 23 towns covered by the National Sample Survey.

The question of undertaking periodic country-wide surveys of unemployment and under-employment on a uniform basis is being studied by the Central Statistical Organisation and the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

Relief Measures

About Rs. 216 crore have been provided under the Plan to expand employment opportunities. In 1953, an eleven-point programme was adopted to give a direction to the country's efforts in this regard The Central and the State Governments are doing their utmost to fulfil their targets. Private industry is also being encouraged to expand its productivity. A programme for the opening of one-teacher rural schools to provide employment to 80,000 teachers during the period 1953-1955 has been adopted. Up to March 31, 1954, 28,880 persons were employed under this programme.

There is also a scheme to relieve unemployment in urban areas by employing 8,000 people at the Social Education Centres during 1953-55 By the end of March 1954, 1808 people had been employed under this scheme In an important speech on December 20, the Union Finance Minister said that nearly 24 million jobs would be created under the second and third Five Year Plans to give effect to the Government's policy of full employment

Compensation for Workers Retrenched and Laid-off

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, was amended by inserting Chapter VA in December, 1953 This provides that in the event of laying off other than seasonal workers, in an industrial establishment employing 50 or more persons, the employer will be required to pay each worker who is not provided suitable alternative employment compensation at the rate of 50 per cent of his wages and dearness allowance for 45 days in a year. The amendment also provides that no workman who has been in continuous employment for not less than a year under an employer may be retrenched without a month's notice, or a month's wages in lieu, and a gratuity calculated at 15 days' average pay for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months

ABSENTEEISM

Absenteeism constitutes a great drain on the productive resources of the country. Figures of absenteeism are available with respect to certain manufacturing industries, in certain cases on an all-India basis and in others on a local basis, coal-mines, Assam Tea Plantations and certain industries in Mysore State. Table CLXL shows the percentage of absenteeism in certain industries.

The Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme and the Coal-Mines Provident Fund Scheme, which have been started primarily with a view to decasualising colliery workers, and an attendance bonus have brought down the rate of absenteeism in coal-fields.

PRODUCTIVITY

Studies on the productivity of labour were started very recently. Table CLXL gives an idea of the productivity of labour in coal-mines.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Exchanges, which were started in 1945 to resettle demobilised war personnel, were entrusted with the task of finding employment for displaced persons in 1947. The scope of their activities was enlarged later. Table CLXLII throws light on certain aspects of the activities of the Employment Exchanges since 1951.

Exchanges give priority to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, retrenched Government servants and displaced registrants in finding employment Thus 8,100 retrenched Government employees, 11,218 displaced persons and 28,040 Scheduled Caste and 3,203 Scheduled Tribe applicants were found employment in 1953 In 1954, the Employment Exchanges, opened a new section in order to find employment for surplus and retrenched Class I, Class II Gazetted and Commissioned Officers.

Thirty Employment Exchanges operate mobile sections to help employment seekers in rural and other areas far away from the Exchange In 1953, on an average, 1,959 persons were provided employment per month by mobile exchanges The Exchanges have also been helping to promote mobility among employment seekers The particulars of nearly 3,000 persons were circulated per month to all Exchanges throughout the country by means of the Mobile Labour Location Statement and, on an average, every month 348 persons were provided with jobs outside their home districts

Training Schemes

The Training Scheme of the Employment Exchanges, drawn up in 1946, envisages technical and vocational apprenticeship and training for ex-service personnel only The scheme came to an end in 1950, and thereafter the Government drew up a technical and vocational training scheme for adult civilians. Table CLXLIII shows the number of training centres and the number of persons receiving training there in August each year during the period 1951-54.

Central Training Institute

In addition to the training of craftsmen, a Central Training Institute is being run at Koni-Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh to train instructors and supervisory staff This is the only institute of its kind in Asia. The period of training is about six months In 1953, the number of persons who had completed training at the institute was 198, bringing the total number of people trained to 1,072.

Shiva Rao Committee

The Training and Employment Services Organisation Committee, set up under the Chairmanship of Sri B. Shiva Rao, M.P., in Novermber 1952, to make recommendations in regard to the future set-up of the Employment Exchange Organisation and its training section, submitted its report

to the Government in April 1954. The report contains a comprehensive survey of the Employment Exchange Organisation and the services rendered by it so far. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations, the Government of India have decided that a national employment service should be maintained on a permanent basis in collaboration with the State Governments.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trade Unions

The Trade Union Act, 1926, conferred a legal and corporate status on registered trade unions and granted them certain immunities in regard to trade disputes The restrictions which it placed on trade union funds were to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous people. The Amending Act of 1947, which provided for compulsory recognition and measures against unfair practices, has been held in abeyance till the Government's policy in respect of certain matters is finalised. The new policy of the Government, which is now being formulated, aims at enabling trade unions to depend more on their own organised strength and power of collective bargaining and at developing sanctions in implementing agreements and awards than on depending on the Government for help

The membership of registered trade unions during 1950-52 and the funds held by them during 1950-51 are indicated in the Tables CLXLIV and CLXLV.

At present, the Trade Union Movement is divided into four national organisations There may thus be more than one trade union in the same industry, and even in the same unit of industry, owing allegiance to different and sometimes conflicting ideologies. Such a state of affairs hampers the growth of genuine trade unionism Hence, while it considers this to be a purely internal concern of the workers, the Government has emphatically expressed itself in favour of the principle of one trade union for each industry. This idea is now finding favour with the trade union leaders The number and members of the unions affiliated to the four national organisations during the period 1950-53 is indicated in Table CLXLVI

Central Labour Institute

The foundation-stone of the Central Labour Institute was laid by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in Bombay on October 7, 1954 The Institute will make it possible to study scientifically industrial development in relation to the human factor. The scheme envisaged is a composite one, comprising a museum of industrial safety, health and welfare, an industrial hygiene laboratory, a training centre and a library-cum-information centre It is proposed to attach to the Institute the productivity centre and the training-within-industry centre which are being set up with the assistance of I L.O

The Institute will be a centre of demonstration, research and training in all aspects of labour in a broad perspective It will, in effect, function as a socio-economic laboratory or a national institute dealing with the scientific study of the human factor and as a centre of specialised training in labour and allied problems, providing a common platform for all groups concerned with the well-being of labour and industry. The experience of older industrial countries has been freely drawn upon in working out this project,

The Government of Bombay has placed at the disposal of the Institute a 13-acre plot of land on the Kurla hills, just behind Santa Cruz Aerodrome. A capital grant of Rs. 10 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of the main building for the Institute. An operational agreement has been signed between the U.S. Government and the Government of India under which one lakh dollars have been made available for the purchase of equipment and technical publications for the Institute.

Industrial Disputes

There was a slight setback in labour-management relations during the year when the number of man-days lost through stoppages of work are taken into account.

Tribunals

The All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) Award, more popularly known as the Sastri Award, was published on April 20, 1955 It satisfied neither the banks nor their employees The Government also disagreed with some of its recommendations. Appeals against this Award were filed before the Labour Appellate Tribunal on behalf of both the banks and bank employees.

The Government of India modified the decisions of the Appellate Tribunal by an Order on August 24, 1954, in respect of dearness allowance, the method of adjustment in the new scales, the introduction of a class IV area and the exclusion of banks in rural centres in the Part B States, certain Part C States, and the United Bank of India from the operation of the Award. Subsequently, a Court of Enquiry, with the late Justice Rajadhyaksha of Bombay High Court as the sole Member, was constituted to investigate the question in all its bearings The implementation of the Award has been put off by agreement during the pendency of the enquiry.

Tripartite Machinery

Organisations on the model of I L O. representing the Government, employers and employees have been in existence in the country for some years. These have become an integral part of the industrial structure of the country.

Among the important organisations of a tripartite nature are the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and the various Industrial and Advisory Committees Most of the States have independent tripartite machinery on these lines. The 13th Session of the Indian Labour Conference met at Mysore in January 1954. The agenda of the Conference consisted mainly of the reports of the two Committees Besides the reports of the Committees, which dealt with the Wage-Fixing Machinery, the Gorakhpur Labour Scheme, Technical Assistance, a review of the I L O. Conferences and Committees, uniform legislation in regard to maternity benefits, the payment of provident funds due to subscribers, the implementation of the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules and problems of women labour, the Conference also discussed the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act and the Fair Wages Bill. Regarding women labour, it was felt that adequate facilities should be provided in the nursing, teaching and welfare professions. Concerning the Gorakhpur Labour Scheme, a review of the work of the I L O. Conferences and Committees and the implementation of the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, it was decided that these should be further studied by separate committees. The 14th Session of the Standing Labour Committee was held at Madras in August 1954. The Committee considered the report of the Committee

on Conventions, the conditions of work in the building and construction industry, the amendment of the Factories Act, Labour Welfare Funds, the amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and conditions of work in manganese mines. The Committee also considered the statement showing the action taken on the conclusions of the 13th Session of the Standing Labour Committee. The Labour Ministers' Conference, which is not a tripartite organisation, although it is closely connected with it, met in November 1954, at New Delhi. The Conference reviewed the working of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the Factories Act, 1948. It also discussed the proposed amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Conference accepted the Shiva Rao Committee's recommendation to put the employment exchanges on a permanent footing

Joint Committees

Works Committees representing the employers and employees can play a very effective role in ironing out differences at the initial stages by free and frank discussion. Both the Central and the State Governments, as empowered under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and other statutes, have issued orders requiring all industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more to constitute Works Committees.

There were 323 Works Committees in Central undertakings during 1950-51 The number of Works Committees and Production Committees in existence in private undertakings in the various States was 1,570 on September 30, 1951.

The fifth meeting of the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour was held at New Delhi on the February 4th and 5th, 1954 The Board decided to reconstitute itself into a purely private bipartite body and to have its own Secretariat.

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

By defining in advance the condition of service, such as the nature of employment, hours of work, leave, the payment of wages, the regulation of reductions and procedure for disciplinary action, standing orders go a long way towards eliminating the causes of friction and tension The Central and State Governments, as authorised under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, have framed model rules and asked for their adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 or more persons. The Government of U P, by a notification issued in November 1950, directed that the Act should apply to all industrial establishments in the State employing less than 100 workers, if the employers concerned voluntarily applied for certification of standing orders. In May 1949, the Government of Assam extended the Act to all industrial establishments in the State (except mines, quarries, oil-fields and railways) in which 10 or more workers were employed By a notification issued in January 1952, the Government of West Bengal extended the Act to all industrial establishments employing 50 or more workers With a view to eliminating the inconvenience resulting from delays in the certification of standing orders, the Government of Saurashtra, enacted an amending measure in March 1953, which laid down that an industrial establishment, for which a standing order is under preparation, would have model standing orders approved by the Government.

Wages and Earnings

Wages and earnings play a great part in the workers' lives and, therefore, have an important bearing on industrial harmony and productivity.

Table CLXLVII and CLXLVIII show the total and average annual earnings of factory workers during 1951-53.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

The Act ensures the regular payment of and deductions from the wages of workers receiving Rs. 200 per month or less The Government is authorised to extend the Act to any industrial establishment and to appoint inspectors. The Act has been extended to the railways, mines, factories, plantations, certain categories of transport services in some States and other establishments.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Minimum wages have been fixed for numerous categories of workers by awards, and agreements and the recommendations of various enquiry committees and the Central Pay Commission The importance of the Minimum Wages Act, however, lies in the fact that it empowers the appropriate Governments to fix statutory minimum wages for certain categories of low paid labour which possess little organisational power to enforce their demands Minimum wages have been fixed in the various States for certain categories of labour included in Part I of the Schedule. According to the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, which received the assent of the President in June 1954, all States are required to fix minimum wages by December 31, 1954 Some States, as authorised by the Act, have extended the application of the Act to certain industries not included in the Schedule.

Wages Boards have been set up in Bombay under the Industrial Relations Act, 1946, to standardise wages in cotton and silk factories Provision has also been made under the Factories Act, 1948, and the Mines Act, 1952, for payment of overtime work at double the ordinary rate.

Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme

The workers' demands for bonus have been accepted in principle; the amount is to be determined by industrial courts and conciliation boards. The mine workers' right to bonus is guaranteed by the Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme, and the amount depends on the basic earnings of those entitled to it. Table CLXLIX gives the number of workers who earned bonus and the amount of bonus paid during 1951-52 in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, and Vindhya Pradesh.

Cost and Standard of Living

Data are now being compiled by various agencies to estimate the effect of the increased cost of living on workers' lives The Central Government, through its Labour Bureau, is preparing 19 series of cost of living index numbers with 1944 as the base year. Some State Governments are also compiling cost of living index numbers for certain categories of workers with 1944 or 1939 as the base year. These are published in official gazettes at regular intervals. In addition, enquiries regarding the workers' family budgets are also carried out in some of the States. Table CC and CCI show the average cost of living index for India and other countries and 19 selected places since 1950.

Agricultural Labour Enquiry

The results of the first stage of the agricultural labour enquiry, namely, the general village survey, have been published in a monograph entitled *Agricultural Wages in India* (Vols. I and II) The report on the second stage

of enquiry, *viz.*, the general family survey, is being published. The report on the third and final stage of the enquiry, i.e., intensive family survey will consist of three separate volumes : (1) the Report on the States covered by the enquiry ; (2) the All-India report ; and (3) a monograph containing certain essential statistics pertaining to agricultural labour. The report on the States and the monograph of essential statistics are also under publication.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The measures affording social security to industrial workers in the country are : the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 ; the Provident Fund Act, 1952 , the Coal-Mines Provident and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948 ; the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 , and the Maternity Benefit Acts. A short account of the nature and scope of the security provisions under each of these Acts is given below

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT

This Act is the first of its kind in the whole of South-East Asia. It was amended in 1951 to meet the objections of employers in Delhi and Kanpur on the ground of increased cost of production The provisions of the Act are to be introduced in phases at different places in the country.

Scope

The Act applies to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. It covers labourers employed directly and indirectly and also clerical staff , it does not apply to persons whose total remuneration exceeds Rs. 400/- a month.

Administration

The Scheme is administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation It is composed of 38 members representing employees and employers, the Central and State Governments, Parliament and the medical profession. Of these, 13 members form a standing committee which is in charge of general administration A Medical Benefit Council consisting of 28 members advises the Corporation on medical benefits. The executive head of the Corporation is the Director-General, who is assisted by four principal officers The Director-General functions through a network of regional and local offices The Regional Advisory Boards include representatives of employees and employers and the State Governments

Contributions

For the purpose of contribution, the persons covered by the Act have been divided into eight categories, and their rates of contribution and those of their employers have been specified in a schedule. Employees with an average daily wage of less than a rupee are not required to pay anything, but their employers are not exempt. These rates of contribution have been temporarily replaced by those provided under an amending Act which will remain in force till the entire country is covered by the scheme. Under the amended statute, employers throughout the country are required to pay a special contribution at the rate of 0·75 per cent of their total wage bills The employers of the areas where the benefit provisions have come into force have, however, to pay at the rate of 1·25 per cent of their total wage bills. This is because the latter are no longer required to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Maternity

Benefit Acts. In the areas where the scheme has not come into operation, the workers are not required to make any payment. The latest available figures show that over Rs. 2 crore have been received as contributions, over Rs. 174 lakh being from employers and Rs. 39 lakh from employees.

Progress of the Scheme

The whole of the Act, except the chapters relating to benefit provisions, were first enforced in the Kanpur area and Delhi State from February 24, 1953, covering about 1,20,000 employees. On May 17, 1953, it came into operation in the seven industrial towns of the Punjab, *i.e.*, Amritsar (including the notified area of Chheharta), Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Abdullapur-Jagadhari, Batala and Bhivani, where it covers 30,000 employees. It was extended to Nagpur on July 11, 1954, and Greater Bombay on October 2. The total number of workers so far covered under the scheme is approximately 6 lakh.

Employees' Provident Fund Act

The Employees' Provident Fund Act was passed in 1952, and amended in December 1953. The amending Act makes provision for the exemption of industries on a more liberal scale as well as for the inspection of Provident Funds. The Act applies to 6 major industries—cement, cigarette, electrical, mechanical and general engineering products, iron and steel, paper, and textiles—employing 50 or more persons. Industries run under the authority of the Government and local authorities and those with less than three years' existence are outside the scope of the Act. The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme has benefited 15.47 lakhs of employees in 1,900 factories. Of the total number of employees, 10.37 lakh were employed in exempted factories and the remaining 5·10 lakh in non-exempted factories. The total amount of the provident fund contributions collected from factories and invested in Central Government securities amounted to Rs. 32 crore up to the end of November, 1954.

Contributions

The employers' contribution to the Fund has been fixed at 6¼ per cent of the basic wage and dearness allowances payable to an employee. The employee is required to contribute the same amount as contributes the employer. However, if he so desires and if the scheme permits, he can contribute more, subject to a maximum of 8⅓ per cent of his basic wage and dearness allowance.

Coal-Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes

The Coal-Mines Provident Fund Scheme was framed in December 1948, and came into force with retrospective effect in the coal-mines of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. With slight modifications it was later extended to coal-mines in Assam, Rewa, Talcher, Korea and the partially excluded areas of Madhya Pradesh. The Scheme was also applied to mines in the partially excluded areas of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. The question of extending it to mines in Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Rajasthan is under consideration.

Under the Scheme, every employee who qualifies for bonus is eligible to join the Fund in the quarter immediately following the one in which he qualifies for a bonus under the Coal-Mines Bonus Scheme. Different rates of contribution have been fixed for persons in different income groups. There is provision for the payment of contributions on a monthly or

weekly basis. By the middle of December 1954, Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 4·58 crore had been purchased by the Fund.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

The Act makes provision for the payment of compensation for injuries during employment, occupational diseases and deaths resulting from such injuries and diseases. The employer, however, is under no obligation to pay compensation to the worker if the injury is due to drunkenness or wilful disregard of the safety instructions or measures provided. Compensation is also not payable if the injury lasts for seven days or less. Up to the end of 1954, 27 categories of workers had been brought within the scope of the Act. Occupational diseases entitled to compensation have been listed The State Governments are authorised to add to this list, after proper notice Employees earning Rs. 400 or more a month are not covered by the Act.

Amount of Compensation

Compensation for death and total and partial disablement is paid to an adult worker at a fixed rate in proportion to his monthly wage. The amount of compensation for temporary disablement is the same for adult and minor workers. The amount for death and total disablement in the case of a major and a minor is Rs. 2000 and Rs. 1,200 respectively.

The interests of the workers have been adequately protected under the Act. The amount of compensation payable cannot be attached, assigned or set off against any claim save as provided under the Act. His interests are also protected in the case of insolvency of the employer or any contract affecting the workers' rights to get statutory compensation.

Maternity Benefit

Legislation controlling the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States of the Union Fourteen States have Maternity Benefit Acts passed by their own legislatures, while the rest have. Acts of other States extended to their respective territories The only Central Act on the subject applies to the mines Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only West Bengal has a separate Act for women workers in plantations.

The qualifying period, rates of benefit and amount of benefit vary considerably. The qualifying period is 150 days under the Assam Maternity Benefit Act and the West Bengal Maternity (Tea Estates) Act, 240 days under the Madras Act, 12 months under the Cochin Act, 6 months under the Bihar, U.P and Central Acts, and 9 months under the rest. The period of benefit is 12 weeks under the Hyderabad and West Bengal (Tea Estates) Act, 7 weeks under the Madras Act, 72 days under the Punjab and 8 weeks under the rest The amount of benefit is 12 annas a day under the Punjab, Hyderabad and Central Acts, 11½ annas a day (excluding, the usual food concessions) under the Assam Act, Rs. 5/4/- a week under the West Bengal (Tea Estates) Act, and 8 annas a day or the average daily earning, whichever is higher under the others.

Besides the benefits enumerated above, a cash bonus of Rs. 5 under the Bihar and U P. Acts and of Rs. 3 under the Central Act is also payable to women utilising the services of qualified nurses or midwives at the time of confinement. Provision for free medical help, creches and additional rest intervals has also been made under some Acts. Adequate protection has also been provided against dismissal by employers. The employ-

ment of women during maternity periods is a penal offence. A woman found employed during a benefit period is deprived of her statutory benefits.

Orissa and Rajasthan States have enacted separate measures for their respective areas.

LABOUR WELFARE

In the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, provision has been made under the relevant sections for canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of labour officers, if the industrial establishments covered by them employ the minimum number of workers prescribed

In the coal-fields, 92 pit-head baths were completed and 97 were under construction by March 31, 1952 On the same date, 119 creches had been completed and 103 were under construction. The second batch of creche attendant trainees number 37, of whom 33 completed their training. The third batch consisted of 47 trainees Sanction was given in 1953-54 for the training of a fifth batch, at an estimated cost of Rs 17,000 for the training of 50 attendants.

The welfare activities envisaged under the Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, the Mica Mines Welfare Fund Act, 1946, the U P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Act, 1951, and the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, cover a wide field. While preparing welfare schemes under these Acts, an integrated picture of the workers' lives is kept in view and an effort is made to enable the worker and his family to make the best use of their leisure

The Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund

Four regional hospitals with maternity centres at Tisra and Katras (Jharia coal-fields) and Chora and Searsole (Raniganj coal-fields) maintained by the Fund have been functioning since 1948 The Central Hospital at Dhanbad was formally opened on December 6, 1951 The construction of the Fund's second central hospital at Asansol was nearing completion at the end of 1954. A sum of Rs. 7,16,000 has been sanctioned for equipment, furniture, etc., for the hospital. The construction of a regional hospital at Phusro in the Bokaro coal-fields has been sanctioned, and proposals for the establishment of regional hospitals in the Pench Valley and Korea coal-fields are under consideration.

T.B. clinics have been opened at Katras and Searsole. There is a proposal to construct a ten-bed ward in the Tetulmari Leper Hospital. A certain number of beds for the exclusive use of miners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy have been reserved in hospitals and sanatoria. A number of maternity hospitals and centres are being maintained or aided for the use of the wives of miners.

During 1953-54, some eye-relief camps were organised in the coal-mining area of Bihar for the benefit of the miners A blood bank is working at Asansol for the welfare of miners and their families. Anti-malaria operations are being carried out in almost all the coal-fields. A B.C.G., campaign is also in progress.

A number of multi-purpose welfare centres providing educational, recreational and other welfare activities for men, women and children have been opened in various coal-fields. A number of women's welfare centres

are also functioning. The activities of the centres include the training of women in handicrafts, talks on health and sanitation, the provision of recreational facilities for women and children and the imparting of primary education to the miners' children.

In addition, 34 adult education centres are working in different coalfields. A rehabilitation centre has been started for disabled miners at the Central Hospital, Dhanbad. Some agricultural farms are being run in the Hyderabad coalfields for the benefit of miners. Recreational facilities like radio sets, mobile cinemas, etc., are also provided. Steps are being taken to improve water supplies and provide transport facilities for the miners.

The Coal-Mines Labour Welfare budget for 1952-53 and 1953-54 made provisions of Rs. 70,18,300 and Rs. 78,00,000 respectively under the "General Welfare Account."

Mica Mines Welfare Fund

The construction of a hospital at Karma (Bihar) and a dispensary building at Dhab were nearing completion in 1954 Among the other schemes which have already received sanction are the construction of two dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres at Dhorakola and Ganpatbaghi (Bihar) at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,12,000, and an in-patient ward at Kalichedu (Andhra) dispensary. The establishment of two 'B' class centres with maternity and child welfare centres and two 'C' class centres with mobile medical facilities for Rajasthan and one mobile medical unit for Ajmer have also been sanctioned. Anti-malaria operations have been organised in the mica fields of Bihar and Andhra. Eye-relief camps for the benefit of mica workers were organised in the mining areas of Bihar

Schemes for the promotion of literacy among the children of miners are being implemented. Children are supplied midday meals at a cost of 2 annas per head at the schools maintained by the Fund at Nellore A scheme for the free distribution of books, slates and stationery is also in operation in Nellore and Ajmer Stipends are awarded to deserving pupils in Nellore district.

Recreational facilities are provided for workers in various mica-mining areas. A radio set has been sanctioned for workers in Ajmer and two recreational clubs for miners in Andhra. Workers can now have sports and games in the mica-fields of Bihar and Madras.

A subsidised scheme has been in operation for some time under which mine-owners will be entitled to a subsidy of 75 per cent of the cost of deepening a well or Rs 1,500 per well, whichever is less.

The annual budget of the Fund provided for an expenditure of Rs. 13,90,000, Rs 4,33,000, Rs 1,26,000 and Rs 44,000 respectively in the mica mines of Bihar, Andhra, Rajasthan and Ajmer during 1953-54 The question of introducing welfare measure in the mica-mines of Bombay, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh is under consideration.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Nor have tea garden workers been ignored A Committee was constituted to suggest standards of medical care for tea plantations, and its recommendations have been fully accepted. Some employers have already implemented these recommendations. In 1951-52, a sum of

Rs. 4 lakh was secured from the Central Tea Board for the welfare of tea garden workers. The amount was distributed among the State Governments and the welfare activities included recreational facilities for workers and their training in useful handicrafts like tailoring, knitting, weaving, basket making, etc. A Japanese expert has come to India to organise demonstration centres for vocational training among the plantation workers

Voluntary Measures

Labour welfare funds were created during World War II to finance welfare activities for the benefit of labourers In 1947-48, all Central undertakings were asked to create such funds In 1950-51, 221 Central undertakings had welfare funds. The break-down of these funds according to the Ministries is as follows·

TABLE CLXXXVII

Ministry	Number of undertakings having welfare funds
Defence	193
Finance	4
Works, Housing and Supply	6
Communications	8
Health	4
Food and Agriculture	6
TOTAL	221

About Rs. 7 lakh have been accumulated in these funds and they benefit about 1,20,000 workers. The items which are regularly financed, indoor and outdoor games, reading rooms and libraries, radio, education and entertainments are the most popular. Grants are also made to maternity centres, clubs, schools and social service centres run by various institutions and by the workers' organisations

The State Governments, too, run a number of welfare centres These are classified as A,B,C and D according to the size and nature of their activities. The latest figures concerning such centres are· Bombay, 54 ; U.P., 36 , West Bengal, 19 , Saurashtra, 17 , Bihar, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin, 3 each, and Mysore 2

Welfare Trust Fund

Attempts were made to persuade private employers to start welfare trust funds for the benefit of their employees Such funds were to be created on a voluntary basis in the first instance, failing which laws would be enacted to make them compulsory. In November 1952, the Central Government asked the State Governments to persuade industrial undertakings within their jurisdictions to start such funds The 14th Session of the Standing Labour Committee decided in favour of enacting a Central measure for the purpose. An all-India measure for the constitution and better utilisation of welfare funds is under consideration.

Individual employers, *e g.*, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, the Employers' Associations, *e g* , the India Jute Mills' Association and Indian Tea Association, and employees' associations, *e g* , the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, also have private labour welfare schemes

Industrial Housing

In April 1948, the Central Government decided to construct a million houses for labourers within ten years. Owing to lack of funds, a new scheme,

on a modified scale, was announced in April 1949. The loans advanced to the State Governments under this scheme were as follows during 1950-51 and 1951-52:

TABLE CLXXXVIII

(In lakhs of rupees)

State	1950-51	1951-52
Assam	—	10
Bihar	5	30
Bombay	75	44
Madhya Pradesh	10	10
Madras	--	9
Orissa	10	10
Punjab	—	5
Hyderabad	—	20
Mysore	—	20
Travancore-Cochin	—	10
Total	100	168

Subsidised Industrial Housing

The Government of India, after consulting the State Governments and the representatives of employers and workers, finalised a scheme of subsidised industrial housing in September 1952 Under this scheme, the Central Government contributes initially the entire cost—50 per cent as outright subsidy to the State Governments and 50 per cent in the form of loans to be repaid in 25 years For approved schemes of housing for their workers, employers are entitled to 25 per cent of the cost as subsidies and 37½ per cent as loans. Registered workers' co-operatives have been offered better treatment in the matter of loans i e. they are allowed 50 per cent of the entire cost The percentage of the subsidy, however, is the same as in the case of the employers

By the end of March 1954, i.e., within 1½ years of the scheme being announced, Rs. 413·4 lakh were sanctioned in subsidies and Rs 412·3 lakh in loans towards the construction of 31,980 tenements. All the sanctioned schemes are in progress, and 12,258 tenements have so far been completed.

A sum of Rs. 10 crore has been provided under the 1954-55 Budget for this purpose. The amounts sanctioned under the scheme during 1954-55 are Rs. 1,97,950 in May, Rs. 12,68,230 in June, Rs. 3,10,800 in July and Rs. 3,14,297 in August By the middle of November 1954, the construction of 45,000 houses under this scheme and another 5,227 houses for coal and mica miners will have been sanctioned.

The Government of India have decided to extend the scope of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to cover mine workers who do not receive Government aid for housing. The decision will benefit about 1,50,000 workers engaged in iron ore, manganese, gold and other mines, and raise the total number of workers for whose housing provision

of about Rs. 30 lakh has been made under the Scheme. In addition, about 4 lakh workers in the coal and mica mining industries are already eligible for special grants under the Subidised Industrial Housing Scheme administered by the Ministry of Labour.

The Scheme has been revised in the light of experience gained during the past year and amended to meet the convenience of workers' co-operative societies. A major departure is the decision to build two-room tenements for labourers earning Rs. 150 per month or more to the extent of 10 per cent of the quota sanctioned. Standard rents have also been fixed.

The Five Year Plan

The Five Year Plan has allocated a sum of Rs 48·69 crore for housing. Of this amount, the Central Government will spend Rs. 38 5 crore and the State Governments Rs 10·19 crore. The allocations made for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 are within the overall limit of Rs 38 5 crore.

Following the example of the Central Government, almost all the States, are going ahead with their programmes of industrial housing. Bombay, U P., Madhya Pradesh and Mysore have passed legislation—the Bombay Housing Act, 1948, the Mysore Labour Housing Act, 1949, the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1950, and the U.P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Act, 1951, by which funds have been constituted to finance their housing programmes. The funds are composed of grants from the Central and State Governments, contributions by employers and rent from employees These funds are empowered, with the previous approval of the Governments concerned, to float the necessary loans. Statutory Housing Boards, provided under the relevant Acts, have also been set up in Bombay, U P and Madhya Pradesh The Government of Mysore have delegated the powers and responsibilities of the Labour Housing Corporation under the Act to the Bangalore City Improvement Trust The Government of Bihar set up a provisional Industrial Housing Board in May, 1951. These housing boards have statutory powers to acquire and improve lands, and build and maintain houses for industrial workers

A National Building Organisation has been set up There is also a Rural Housing Cell at the Centre, although the Government of India is mainly responsible for urban housing. At the meeting of Development Commissioners in November 1954, it was unanimously decided to recommend the States to create Rural Housing Cells to promote rural housing.

Housing of Coal Miners

The number of houses built by the mine-owners in accordance with the specifications laid down by the respective Mines-Boards of Health in Jharia, Asansol and Hazaribagh coal-fields is 37,386, 16,110 and 1,442 respectively The collieries in Hyderabad have constructed 6,889 units of accommodation. This number is, however, most inadequate as most of the miners come from far-off places. The Welfare Organisation constituted under the Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1948, maintains separate accounts for the construction of houses for mine workers. In the Fund Budget for 1952-53 and 1953-54, Rs. 19,81,700 and Rs. 22 lakh were provided under this Account The Organisation has so far constructed 1,566 houses at Bhuli in the Jharia coal-fields and 48 at Vijayanagar in the Raniganj coal-fields. At the State collieries of Bokaro, Kargali, Bhurkanda and Kurasia, 294 houses have been constructed by the Fund. The Welfare Fund Organisation has also requested the Mines Boards of Health to re-

commend the construction by owners of improved types of houses for the mining community.

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR LAWS

The administration of labour laws is a divided responsibility. The Central Government, through its various offices, administers labour laws applicable to mines, railways, and other Central undertakings. The rest of the labour laws are administered by the State Governments through their own organisations. The Central organisations concerned are:

(1) The Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi; (2) the Office of the Coal-Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad, (3) the Office of the Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad; (4) the Offices of the Welfare Commissioners Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Dhanbad and Nellore, (5) the Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad; (6) the Office of the Chief Adviser of Factories, New Delhi; (7) the Office of Controller of Emigrants Labour, Shillong; (8) the Office of the Director-General Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi and (9) the Office of the Director, Labour Bureau.

All the industrially important States have set up organisations for the administration and enforcement of the various labour laws in force within their territories. Labour Commissioners have been appointed for the purpose in all Part A and Part B States except Jammu and Kashmir.

TABLE CLXXXIX

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(Covering only those subject to the Factories Act)

State	Average daily number of workers employed			
	1951	1952	1953	
			First half	Second half
Andhra	(a)	(a)	(a)	77,995
Assam	65,136	66,620	51,868 (b)	66,580
Bihar	1,91,724	1,72,486	1,63,335 (b)	1,67,858
Bombay	7,67,704	7,44,509	7,68,901 (b)	6,97,783
Madhya Pradesh	1,10,994	1,10,842	1,14,434 (b)	1,01,483
Madras	4,17,545	4,00,379	4,25,923 (b)	2,98,020
Orissa	17,186	18,088	19,106	17,527
Punjab	48,175	52,822	49,234 (b)	(a)
Uttar Pradesh	2,02,514	2,06,832	2,36,233 (b)	(a)
West Bengal	6,54,901	6,26,631	6,20,082 (b)	(a)
Ajmer	16,027	15,603	15,453	13,882
Coorg	366	380	496	410
Delhi	42,635	36,993	41,860 (b)	35,456
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,637	1,264	1,366	1,603
TOTAL	25,36,544	24,43,449	25,08,321	

(a) Not available, (b) Revised (c) Estimated

TABLE CLXL

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled for work)

Year month	Cotton mill industry							Woollen industry		Engineering industry		Telegraph workshops	Tramway workshops	Iron and steel industry	Ordnance factories	Cement factories	Match factories	Leather industry	Coal mines
	Bombay (b)	Ahmedabad (b)	Sholapur (b)	Madras (a)	Madura (a)	Coimbatore (a)	Kanpur (d)	Kanpur (d)	Dhariwal (a)	Bombay (b)	West Bengal (c)	All-India (a)	All-India (a)	All-India (a)	All-India (a)	All-India (a)	All-India (a)	Kanpur (d)	
1951 ..	12.7	8.3	18.7	8.9	11.3	10.0	12.0	13.2	10.6	13.9	10.1	8.5	13.0	11.0	8.6	11.8	10.5	7.8	13.31
1952 ..	12.7	8.8	20.2	9.7	10.5	10.3	11.7	9.4	6.3	13.4	10.3	9.0	10.4	10.9	9.4	11.5	10.6	9.2	13.11
1953 ..	12.6	9.4	20.5	9.3	10.9	8.2	12.3	11.0	5.0	13.7	10.8	10.1	7.0	10.9	9.9	11.9	10.1	9.2	13.46
January 54	11.2	8.5	18.9	8.9	11.5	6.3	9.0	8.4	4.0	12.1	10.0	10.3	6.6	10.4	9.4	9.1	8.9	6.1	13.66
February 54	11.5	9.1	19.3	8.9	12.0	7.8	10.1	8.5	3.2	12.7	10.0	10.3	8.2	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.7	6.7	12.29
March 54	13.9	9.8	20.1	8.9	11.3	7.2	12.1	10.0	5.8	15.8	11.7	13.7	7.6	13.0	12.2	12.2	11.8	7.2	13.96
April 54	14.0	10.0	19.7	9.4	11.9	7.3	12.1	9.4	6.7	14.9	12.3	14.4	8.1	11.9	13.4	13.3	12.5	8.9	13.16
May 54	14.9	11.3	23.8	9.6	11.3	8.8	14.9	19.0	5.3	19.9	15.9	19.4	7.9	16.9	16.7	16.0	13.6	—	13.46
June 54	12.2	10.2	18.3	9.6	12.0	9.4	15.2	15.8	6.5	16.6	15.2	15.3(e)	7.8	16.4	14.2	16.5	10.6	—	13.36

(a) Government of India, Labour Bureau
(b) Government of Bombay, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information)
(c) Government of West Bengal, Labour Commissioner.
(d) Employers' Association of Northern India.
(e) Revised.

TABLE CLXLI

PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN COAL MINES

Period	Output (in tons) per man-shift for		
	Miners and loaders	All persons employed underground and in open working	All persons employed above and underground
1951 (average)	1.03	0.55	0.34
1952 (average)	1.04	0.56	0.35
1953 (average)	1.05	0.57	0.35
January 1954	1.04	0.56	0.35
February „	1.05	0.58	0.37
March „	1.08	0.58	0.37
April „	1.09	0.58	0.36
May „	1.09	0.58	0.36
June „	1.09	0.57	0.36

Source: Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad.

TABLE CLXLII

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Period	Number of exchanges at the end of the period	Number of registrations during the period	Number of applicants placed in employment during the period	Number of applicants on the live register at the end of the period	Monthly number of employers using the exchanges	Number of vacancies notified during the period	Number of vacancies dealt with at the end of the period
1951	126	13,75,351	4,16 858	3 28 719	6,364	4,86,534	21,776
1952	131	14,76,699	3,57 828	4,37 571	6,023	4,29,551	22,873
1953	126	14,08,800	1,85,143	5 22,360	4,320	2,56,703	20,914
January 1954	127	1 16,269	13 606	5 34 317	3 752	19,254	21 384
February ,,	127	1,05,229	12 695	5 39 278	5 886	18 552	21,917
March ,,	127	1 06 573	13 802	5 25 761	4 009	18 979	21,947
April ,,	127	1,11,311	12,965	5 26 290	4 596	18 706	21,915
May ,,	127	1,12 113	14,384	5 32,925	4,851	22,633	24,466
June ,,	127	1,43 384	14,687	5 48,394	4,681	20,396	24,521

TABLE CLXLIII

TRAINING STATISTICS

(Including the schemes of the Central Ministry of Labour)

Month	Number of centres at the end of the period	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDERGOING TRAINING AT THE END OF THE PERIOD				
		Men		Women		Total
		Technical	Vocational	Appren-ticeship	Vocational	
August 1951 .	203	7,504	1,786	833	374	10,497
August 1952	119	9,097	1,896	243	432	11,768
August 1953 ..	270	7,661	1,633	626	465	10,385
August 1954 ..	312	5,954	1,500	785	597	8,836

TABLE CLXLIV

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP

	1950-51			1951-52			1952-53		
	Number of unions on register	Number of unions submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns	Number of unions on register	Number of unions submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns	Number of unions on register	Number of unions submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns
Central Unions ..	115	78	3,45,376	133	91	4,50,562	53	40	3,01,735
States Unions									
Part A States .	3,540	1,844	13,43,256	3,470	2,092	13,81,821	.	..	..
Part B States .	218	211	1,06,611	876	262	1,25,147	..	..	..
Part C States .	114	94	88,617	144	111	38,781	148	123	53,169
TOTAL .	3,987	2,227	18,83,860	4,623	2,556	19,96,311	.		.

TABLE CLXLV

GENERAL FUNDS OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS SUBMITTING RETURNS (1950-51)

	Number of unions submitting returns	Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing balance
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Workers' Unions					
Central Unions .	71	2,19,417	5,39 028	4,91,934	2,66,511
States Unions .	1 905	28,93,956	39,17,111	34,51,206	33,59,861
Total .	1,976	31,13,373	44,56,139	39,43,140	36,26,372
Employers' Unions					
Central Unions ..	4	12 22,375	15 03,878	15,57,862	11,68,391
States Unions	33	21,54,275	10 58,991	9 64,649	31,48,617
Total .	37	33,76,650	25,62,869	25,22,511	34,17,008
GRAND TOTAL	2,013	61,90,023	70,19 008	61,65,651	70 43,380

TABLE CLXLVI

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of unions affiliated			Membership		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
1 Indian National Trade Union Congress	1,013	1,232	913	14,31,878	15,48,568	12,68,606
2 All-India Trade Union Congress	722	736	736	7,30,636	7,58,314	7,58,314
3 Hind Mazdoor Sabha	460	517	574	6,98,720	8,04,337	8,04,494
4 United Trades Union Congress	306	332	201	3,66,401	3,84,962	2,23,292
TOTAL	2,531	2,817	2,424	32,27,635	34,96,181	30,54,706

TABLE CLXVII

WAGES AND EARNINGS

(Total earnings of factory workers drawing less than Rs. 200 per month excluding those employed in railway workshops)

(In thousands of rupees)

State	1951	1952	1953(*c*)
Andhra .. .	—	—	43,825
Assam .. .	23,549	28,137	27 818
Bihar ..	1,66,002(*a*)	1,60,590	(*b*)
Bombay .	7,99,117(*a*)	8,46,862	8,09,855
Madhya Pradesh	59,197	51 832	55,695
Madras	2,00,713	2,50,851	1,82,831
Orissa	8,786	11,805	12,678
Punjab .	36,812	40,131	39,732
Uttar Pradesh	1,67,790(*a*)	1,61,521	(*b*)
West Bengal	5,33,108	5,35,361	(*b*)
Ajmer	4,916	4,968	(*b*)
Coorg . .	111	133	183
Delhi .	55,336	48,355	47,472
Travancore-Cochin .	26 149	36,406	(*b*)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,176	1 092	(*b*)

(*a*) Owing to a change in the arrangements regarding the reporting of information about defence establishments, it has not been possible to collect the relevant information from these States. The figures are therefore incomplete.

(*b*) Not available.

(*c*) Provisional.

TABLE CLXLVIII

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN Rs. 200 PER MONTH(a)

State	1951	1952	1953(d)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	..	..	889 8
Assam	1,017 9	1,086 5	1,265 1
Bihar .. .	1,241 5(b)	1,422 7	(c)
Bombay	1,270.5(b)	1,338 8	1,344 6
Madhya Pradesh ..	862 0	876 8	898 0
Madras .. .	664 9	837 8	804 7
Orissa	762 4	847 2	880 8
Punjab .. .	756 0	806 4	890 9
Uttar Pradesh	960 4(b)	1,002 9	(c)
West Bengal .. .	942 3	987 7	(c)
Ajmer ..	694 2	702 0	(c)
Delhi .. .	1,292 6	1,340 5	1,311.6
Travancore-Cochin ..	632 1	683 0	(c)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands . ..	718 1	864 0	(c)

(a) Excludes, besides railway workshops, food, beverage and tobacco industries and gins and presses

(b) Owing to a change in the arrangements regarding the reporting of information relating to defence establishments, it has not been possible to collect the relevant information from these States The figures are therefore incomplete.

(c) Not available.

(d) Provisional.

TABLE CLXLIX

NUMBER OF WORKERS WHO EARNED BONUS AND THE AMOUNT OF BONUS PAID DURING 1951-52 IN CERTAIN STATES (*a*)

Quarter ending	Number of collieries to which the bonus scheme applied	Number of collieries submitting returns	Number of workers employed in collieries submitting returns	Nnmber of workers who qualified for bonus	Amount of bonus disbursed (in rupees)
Bihar					
June 1951 ..	626	87	73,849	38,278	7,45,254
September 1951	626	126	95,569	50,279	8,73,057
December 1951	626	102	71,589	37,012	7,09,487
March 1952 ..	626	132	1,08,859	56,542	10,29,665
West Bengal					
June 1951 ..	234	54	55,008	19,560	3,44,631
September 1951	234	59	40,783	13,661	2,29,691
December 1951	234	38	27,269	10,306	1,63,647
March 1952 ..	234	78	61,107	19,558	3,56,032
Orissa					
September 1951	7	..	..	..	..
December 1951	7	5	6,169	2,263	39,812
March 1952 .	7	3	5,021	1,909	34,228
Vindhya Pradesh					
September 1951	7	..	..	..	.
December 1951	7	3	4,819	2,413	52,288
March 1952 .	7	5	7,420	3,907	86,032

(*a*) Based on information supplied by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad.

TABLE CC

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

(Base 1949=100)

	U K	U S A	Canada	Australia	Turkey	Ceylon	Japan	Pakistan		Burma	All-India
					Istanbul	Colombo (a)		Karachi (b)	Narayanganj (b)	Rangoon	
1950 ..	103	101	103	110	95	..	93	95	98	84	101
1951 .	113	109	113	134	94	.	108	99	102	83	105
1952 ..	122	111	116	156	99		114	101	110	79	103
1953 ..	126	112	115	163	103	102	128	112	109	77	106
January 1954 ..	126	113	115	..	109	101	123	111	92	73	104
February .	126	113	115	165	111	101	129	112	92	71	102
March ..	127	113	115	..	109	100	129	112	92	70	101
April .	128	113	115	(c)	114	100	130	111	91	73	102
May ..	127	113	115	164	115	102	129	109	88	79	102
June ..	128	113	116	..	116	102	130	107	91	73	101

(a) Base 1952=100.
(b) Base April 1948 to March 1949=100
(c) New series with original base July 1952 to June 1953 linked to the old series on shifted base 1949=100.

TABLE CCI

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

(Base 1944=100)

	Delhi	Ajmer	Jamshedpur	Jharia	Dehri-on-Sone	Monghyr	Cuttack	Berhampur	Gauhati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Ludhiana	Akola	Jabalpur	Kharagpur	Mercara(e)	Madras plantation centres(c)	Bhopal(d)	Beawar(a)
1951 .	142	178	160	184	197	188	181	190	141	159	124	167	165	168	136	118	120		
1952 ..	143	174	155	175	188	172	160	156	142	141	128	151	156	150	133	110	110	101	99(b)
1953 .	140	168	154	166	173	155	157	156	130	131	119	147	161	151	139	116	120	97	90
1954																			
January .	139	155	142	143	151	141	149	158	127	123	114	151	160	144	127	118	113	93	86
February .	139	151	141	143	148	138	147	152	126	125	115	151	158	144	125	118	109	93	85
March ..	138	146	136	141	142	133	146	146	123	125	115	150	155	143	126	117	107	92	82
April	141	148	138	134	148	140	146	148	125	132	116	151	156	144	129	118	106	92	84
May .	142	149	142	132	149	141	146	153	122	136	117	150	155	142	133	118	106	91	83
June ..	135	146	143	129	142	137	149	151	121	140	112	149	151	141	127	117	105	90	81

(a) Base August 1951 to July 1952=100
(b) Average for August to December 1952
(c) Interim series for plantation workers on base January to June 1949=100
(d) Base January to December 1951=100
(e) Interim series for plantation workers on base July to December 1948=100.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *The Indian Labour Year Book,* 1951-52.

2. *The Ministry of Labour Report,* 1953-54.

3. *The First Five Year Plan.*

4. *Five Year Plan, Progress Report for* 1953-54.

5. *The Indian Labour Gazette,* Vols. X (No. II), XI (Nos. 5-12) and XII (Nos. 1-4)

CHAPTER XXVIII

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The three principal groups comprising the backward sections of India are known as the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. According to the 1951 census, the Scheduled Castes number 51.7 million and are divided into several groups, which differ from State to State. The Scheduled Tribes number 19.1 million. The Backward Classes, which include ex-criminal tribes, have not been precisely defined yet, but they are believed to number over 5 million. Ample provision has been made in the Constitution to safeguard the rights of these classes and to prevent discrimination against them in any shape or form. These constitutional safeguards can be broadly divided under three heads—General, Legislative and Administrative.

GENERAL SAFEGUARDS

In this category fall certain provisions of the Constitution which guarantee complete social equality to all classes of citizens. Article 15 of the Constitution, for example, prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, class, place of birth or any of them. On these grounds, no citizen can be allowed to suffer any disability, liability, restriction or condition regarding access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment or the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public Article 16 of the Constitution further states: "There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State No citizen shall be ineligible or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State."

Articles 19(g) and 29(2) further add, that "all citizens shall have the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business," and that "no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of the State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

It will be seen from the above that the inherent right of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes to complete social equality has been fully recognised under the new Constitution. To make the position still more explicit in relation to the Scheduled Castes, Article 17 of the Constitution states that "untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

The Untouchability Bill

A Bill to make the observance of untouchability a penal offence was introduced in the Union Parliament on March 15, 1954. It passed the Joint Select Committee stage in November 1954, but has not yet been finally adopted. The Bill has not defined untouchability, but it has made provision for the common forms of untouchability practised in India. Its application has not been confined only to the Hindus, but extends to all sec-

tions of the people. The Bill guarantees to the so-called "untouchables" the right of free entry into public temples and worship therein, the right to bathe in or use the water of any tank, well, spring, river, public tap or water course ; the right of free access to any road, passage, burial ground, ship, public conveyance, public restaurant, hotel or any place of public entertainment ; the right of practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business and the right of free access to any place used for a charitable or public purpose maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the generality of persons It adds further that whoever takes part in the ex-communication of, or imposition of any social disability on any person, who refuses to practise untouchability shall be punishable under the Act. The courts will also be empowered to cancel or suspend the licence in respect of any profession, trade, calling or employment of such an offender Offences under this law will be cognisable and punishable with imprisonment or fine, which may extend to six months or Rs. 500, or both.

Scheduled Castes Commissioner

Article 338 of the Constitution enables the President to appoint a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for them under the Constitution, and report to him on the working of the safeguards at regular intervals The terms Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the above Article include Backward Classes and the Anglo-Indian community

In accordance with this Article, a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was appointed by the President on November 18, 1950 He is assisted by six Assistant Regional Commissioners, each in charge of a region. The territorial jurisdiction of each region is as follows

Region No 1—Assam, Manipur and Tripura

" " 2--Bihar and West Bengal

" " 3—Bombay, Rajasthan and Ajmer

" " 4—Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal

" " 5—Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Hyderabad

" " 6—Andhra and Orissa (new region created from November 7, 1954).

The Commissioner has so far submitted four reports to the President, the latest, relating to the year 1954, having been presented in February 1955.

LEGISLATIVE SAFEGUARDS

Article 334 of the Constitution provides that seats will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of States for a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution. Articles 330 and 332 further provide that such seats shall be reserved as nearly as may be possible in proportion to the population of these classes in the States. The following tables give the number of seats allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population figures in the 1951 census.

TABLE CCII

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

	State	Number of seats in the House of the People	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes
	Part A States			
1	Andhra	28	4	1
2	Assam	12	1	2
3	Bombay	49	4	5
4.	Bihar	55	7	6
5	Madhya Pradesh	29	4	3
6	Madras	49	8	Nil
7	Orissa	20	4	4
8	Punjab	17	3	Nil
9	Uttar Pradesh	86	16	Nil
10	West Bengal	34	6	2
	Part B States			
1	Hyderabad	25	4	Nil
2	Jammu and Kashmir	6	Nil	Nil
3	Madhya Bharat	11	2	1
4	Mysore	13	2	Nil
5	PEPSU	5	1	Nil
6	Rajasthan	21	2	Nil
7	Saurashtra	6	Nil	Nil
8.	Travancore-Cochin	13	1	Nil
	Part C States			
1	Ajmer	1	Nil	Nil
2	Bhopal	2	Nil	Nil
3	Bilaspur	1	Nil	Nil
4	Coorg	1	Nil	Nil
5	Delhi	3	Nil	Nil
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil
7	Kutch	2	Nil	Nil
8	Manipur	2	Nil	1
9	Tripura	2	1	1
10	Vindhya Pradesh	5	1	1
	TOTAL	500	70	27

The following table shows the total number of seats and the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State legislatures according to the 1951 census:

TABLE CCIII

Name of State	Number of seats in the legislative assembly	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes
Part A States			
1. Andhra	196	26	5
2 Assam	108	5	27
3 Bihar	330	41	33
4 Bombay	294	25	27
5 Madhya Pradesh	232	32	27
6 Madras	245	39	1
7. Orissa	140	25	28
8. Punjab	119	22	Nil
9 Uttar Pradesh	430	78	Nil
10 West Bengal	238	45	11
Part B States			
1 Hyderabad	175	29	3
2. Madhya Bharat	99	16	13
3. Mysore	117	21	Nil
4 PEPSU	60	12	Nil
5. Rajasthan	168	18	3
6 Saurashtra	60	4	1
7. Travancore-Cochin	117	11	Nil
Part C States			
1. Ajmer	30	6	Nil
2 Bhopal	30	5	2
3. Coorg	24	3	3
4. Delhi	48	6	Nil
5. Himachal Pradesh	36	8	Nil
6. Vindhya Pradesh	60	6	6
TOTAL	3,356	483	190

ADMINISTRATIVE SAFEGUARDS

In this category fall those provisions of the Constitution which provide for the reservation of posts in the services for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Centre and under the State Governments, and for their educational and social uplift.

Reservation in Services

Article 335 of the Constitution lays down that "the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State" This Article directs the Central and State Governments to take into consideration the special claims of backward classes to appointments in government services. Read with another article, 16(4), which states that "nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of a backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State", it becomes clear that the States can reserve appointments for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and give them such other facilities as may be considered necessary.

As early as 1934, instructions were issued by the Government of India to ensure that qualified candidates from these classes were not deprived of fair opportunities for employment merely because they could not succeed in open competition At that time it was not considered necessary to reserve a definite percentage of vacancies for these classes In 1942 it was discovered that they did not benefit substantially from the provision. While the Government of India recognised that this was due mainly to the non-availability of qualified candidates, it considered that the reservation of vacancies might serve as a stimulus to candidates belonging to these classes in acquiring the necessary qualifications. It was thought that a relaxation of age rules and a reduction in examination fees would also facilitate the recruitment of qualified Scheduled Caste candidates. Accordingly, in August 1943, it was decided to reserve 8⅓ per cent of the vacancies for them. The reservation was applicable only in cases of direct recruitment. In June 1946, the percentage of reservation was raised to 12½ so as to correspond with the percentage of the Scheduled Castes in the total population of the country After the attainment of independence, the position was reviewed in 1950. A detailed resolution issued by the Government on September 13 of that year laid down the policy that in regard to recruitment to All-India Services on the basis of open competition, the share of the Scheduled Castes would remain as before, but for direct recruitment their share would be raised to 16⅔ per cent. The resolution also provided that the maximum age limit prescribed for appointment to a service or post would be raised by three years in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes In 1952, this rule was further relaxed raising the age limit for Scheduled Caste candidates to five years above the maximum prescribed for others. Similar facilities were also provided for the Scheduled Tribes.

Appointment of Ministers

Article 164(1) read with clause 6 of Article 238 of the Constitution provides that in the States of Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may, in addition, be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes or any other work. At present, there are separate Ministries or

Departments for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in almost all Part A, B and C States.

At the end of 1953, there were 30 Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and Parliamentary Secretaries in the State Governments who belonged to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.

Educational and other Welfare Schemes

The Directive Principles of State policy enumerated in the Constitution provide that the State will not only remove the disabilities suffered by the Scheduled Castes but also take positive steps to promote their welfare. Articles 38 and 46, for example, provide that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life, and that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In accordance with these provisions a number of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been undertaken by the Central and State Governments.

The greatest stress has been laid on the provision of educational facilities Concessions are, for example, granted to students from backward classes in the form of free tuition, stipends, scholarships, and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment In 1953-54, the following facilities were made available to school students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the 13 States[1] for which information is available.

TABLE CCIV

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Basic schools opened	249	34
Primary schools opened ..	168	180
Residential schools	101	
Adult education centres opened	184	83
Stipends and scholarships given	2,14,250	9,244
Grants for books, etc .	13,891	3,800

In addition, the Government of India awarded 11,745 scholarships to post-matric students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes This number was far greater than in the previous year, when 5,893 scholarships were awarded. Also, a fairly large number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes took up professional courses of study such as medicine, engineering, agriculture, etc. The following table gives the breakdown for the number of scholarships awarded to students belonging to the Backward Classes.

1. The thirteen States which have furnished figures are Assam, Bihar, Orissa, W Bengal, Madhva Bharat, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Kutch, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh (Five Year Plan Progress Report for 1953-54).

TABLE CCV

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED (1953-54)

Name of State	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
Andhra	373	108	364	845
Assam	151	562	140	853
Bihar	150	553	450	1,153
Bombay	745	38	255	1,088
Madhya Pradesh	478	43	476	997
Madras	378	8	1,200	1,586
Orissa	41	23	221	285
Punjab	428	12	4	444
Uttar Pradesh	1,859	.	332	2,191
West Bengal	713	68	99	880
Hyderabad	84	2	95	182
Jammu and Kashmir	5		3	8
Madhya Bharat	28		40	68
Mysore	356	2	257	615
PEPSU	37		12	49
Rajasthan	26		68	94
Saurashtra	2	2	85	89
Travancore-Cochin	13		45	58
Ajmer	26	..	22	48
Bhopal	1		4	4
Bilaspur	.			.
Coorg			17	16
Delhi	53		4	57
Himachal Pradesh	8	.	1	9
Kutch			2	2
Manipur	.	46		46
Tripura	7	28	9	44
Vindhya Pradesh	4	1	13	18
Andaman and Nicobar Is.	.		11	11
Sikkim	.	3		3
TOTAL	5,967	1,549	4,229	11,745

The following table gives figures for the expenditure on educational facilities for Backward Classes in the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54.

TABLE CCVI

(In rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 (estimated)
Scheduled Castes	8,17,976	14,00,650	28,60,000
Scheduled Tribes	2,81,780	5,23,292	9,00,000
Other Backward Classes	4,41,186	10,76,058	24,40,000
TOTAL	15,40,942	30,00,000	62,00,000

The following table gives figures for the expenditure incurred by the various State Governments on schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

TABLE CCVII

(*In rupees*)

	Expenditure incurred		
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Part A States			
Assam ..	9,11,500	9,11,500	9,11,500
Bihar	16,53,812	14,35,490	17,28,532
Bombay . ..	22,66,826	24,71,088	Not available
Madhya Pradesh . .	1,06,716	1,24,965	Not available
Madras ..	1,00,86,289	1,26,18,598	Not available
Punjab . .	7,98,300	5,52,700	Not available
Uttar Pradesh ..	39,20,000	49,62,000	Not available
West Bengal .. .	7,51,508	8,24,867	7,24,000
Part B States			
Hyderabad . .	36,547	5,23,572	8,63,997
Madhya Bharat ..	2,12,371	5,47,249	6,72,150
Mysore ..	18,11,607	6,94,552	12,32,689
PEPSU	4,86,704	7,93,498	6,52,161
Rajasthan .		1,19,027	5,38,852
Saurashtra .	80,000	3,92,000	Not available
Travancore-Cochin ..	6,35,000	9,52,000	13,74,000
Part C States			
Ajmer .. .	25,080	25,080	Not available
Coorg	50,000	50,000	Not available
Bhopal . .	.	18,518	3,688
Bilaspur .	600	816	1,240
Himachal Pradesh .	.	2,45,840	Not available
Delhi . ..	60,644	1,20,583	77,230
Kutch ..	27,875	44,504	73,700
Vindhya Pradesh .. .	..	82,587	1,23,250

A list of the various Acts passed by the State legislatures for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes is given in the statement at the end of this Chapter.

Benefits under the Five Year Plan

A provision of Rs. 41 crore has been made in the first Five Year Plan for the amelioration of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. Of this sum, Rs 29 crore has been provided for the welfare of the Backward Classes, Rs. 3 crore for the welfare of the tribal people in the North-East Frontier Agency, which is the home of about 8,00,000 tribal people, and Rs. 9 crore by way of Central grants to the States in terms of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Of the sum of Rs. 29 crore allotted for the Backward Classes, Rs 7 crore will be provided by the Centre, Rs 18 5 crore by Part A States, Rs. 3 2 crore by Part B States and Rs. 22·5 lakh by Part C States

The original provisions of the Plan has been exceeded in some cases The allotment of Rs. 3 crore provided for the N E.F Agency, for example, has now been increased to Rs 4·21 crore.

Special Provisions Regarding Scheduled and Tribal Areas

Special provisions have been made in the Constitution for the administration of the areas designated "Scheduled" or "Tribal" A Scheduled Area in terms of the Constitution means an area so declared by the President Such areas exist in many Part A and Part B States. Tribal Areas exist only in Assam, and they are governed by the provisions laid down in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

Scheduled Areas

Paragraph four of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution provides that in each State having Scheduled Areas, there shall be established a Tribal Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to it by the Governor or Rajpramukh Further, if the President so directs, such a Council shall also be set up in any State having Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas therein Tribes Advisory Councils have so far been set up in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Hyderabad With the formation of the new State of Andhra, the Scheduled Areas comprising East Godavari, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam Agencies (previously in composite Madras) have now become part of Andhra The question of setting up a Tribes Advisory Council in that State is being considered by the Government. It will thus be seen that, with the exception of Andhra, Tribes Advisory Councils have now been set up in all States having Scheduled Areas; in addition, a Council has also been set up in West Bengal, which has Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas.

Under paragraph three of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, any part of which has been declared a Scheduled Area, must annually submit a report to the President regarding the administration of this area.

The problems of the Scheduled Tribes are different from, and not as complicated as, those of the Scheduled Castes, for there is no deep-rooted prejudice against them in society The Scheduled Tribes have lived in remote jungles and hilly areas for centuries Thus they are isolated from society and are not easily accessible. Efforts are now being made to improve their lot. Substantial financial aid is being provided for this purpose by the Central Government under Article 275 of the

Constitution, which states that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenue of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes or to raise the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas to that of the administration of the rest of the State.

Table CCVIII shows the expenditure incurred in Part A and Part B States on welfare schemes for the Scheduled Tribes and on Scheduled Areas during 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54.

TABLE CCVIII

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED AREAS

(In rupees)

State	1951-52			1952-53			1953-54 (proposed)		
	Out of State funds	Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt	Total	Out of State funds	Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt	Total	Out of State funds	Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt	Total
Part A States									
Assam									
(i) Plains Distts	25,07,954		25,07 954	31,00 886	9 13,341	40 14,227	Estimates not ready	15,00,000	15,00 000
(ii) Autonomous Distts	13,55 364	18 06,728	31 62,092	18,00 110	32 20 655	50 20,765	18 85,248	57,99,950	76,85,198
	38 63 318	18,06,728	56,70,046	49,00,996	41 33 996	90,34,992	18,85,248	72,99,950	91,85,198
Bihar	37,14,080	15 00 000	52 14,080	26,96,812	18,00,000	44,96,812	54,13 027	21,98,000	76,11,027
Bombay	13,74 000	1 00,000	14,74 000	44,87,658	8,50,000	53,37,658	74,85,797	12,00,000	86,85,797
Madhya Pradesh	24 86,745	10,75,000	35,61,745	24 53,656	12,51,970	37,05 626		20,00,000	20,00,000
Madras	7,06,073	4,00,000	11,06,073	16,85,635	8,50,875	25,36 510	do	9,50,000	9,50,000
Orissa	11,66,116	30,00,000	41 66,116	12,52,734	17,00,000	29,52,734	20,92,207	16,75,150	37,67,350
Punjab		75,000	75,000	.	1,20,660	1,20,660		6,00,000	6,00,000
West Bengal	2,23,796	2,00,000	4,23,796	6,42,456	5,76,490	12,18,946	15,38,200	10,00,000	25,38,200

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED AREAS—(contd)

(In rupees)

State	1951-52			1952-53			1953-54 (proposed)		
	Out of State funds	Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt	Total	Out of State funds	Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt	Total	Out of State funds	Out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by Central Govt	Total
Part B States									
Hyderabad ..	2,25,165	1,79,314	4,04,479	2,25,997	57 402	2,83,399	2 55.519	4,68,985	7,24,500
Madhya Bharat	3.95 032	4,00,000	7,95,032	17,54,840	7,86,000	25 40 840	12,63,908	7,00,000	19,63,900
Mysore .	.				15,000	1 500	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
Rajasthan ..	14,09,771	3,50,459	17,60,230	30,46,886	6,70,000	37.16 386	38,39 609	8,00,000	46,39,600
Saurashtra ..	.			1,00,000	43,100	1,43,100	33,000	1,00,000	1,33,000
Travancore-Cochin ..	6,200		620	34.150	6,250	40,400	50,000	50,000	1,00,000
TOTAL ..	1,55,70 296	90,86,501	2,46,56,797	2,32.81,320	1,28,61,743	3,61,43,063	2,39.56,515	1,91,42,085	4,30,98,600

BACKWARD CLASSES

Though the term 'Backward Classes' appears in a number of places in the Constitution, it has nowhere been clearly defined. In general it refers to groups which are socially and educationally backward. To precisely define the term "Backward Class", a Commission, under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar, was appointed by the Government in 1952. The Commission was formally inaugurated by the President on March 18, 1953. It was asked, in the first instance, to determine the tests by which any particular class or group of people could be described as backward. Secondly, it was required to prepare a list of such backward communities for the whole of India Finally, it was to examine the difficulties of the backward classes and to recommend steps for their removal.

The Commission was given the power to co-opt at least two members, including a woman, from every State as it proceeded with the examination of the witnesses It is expected to submit shortly its report to the Government.

TABLE CCIX

STATEMENT ON LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE STATES TO REMOVE SOCIAL DISABILITIES

State	Legislation adopted	Whether offences under the Act are cognisable
Bihar	The Bihar Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1949, and the Amendment Act of 1951	Yes
Bombay	(i) The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947	Yes
	(ii) The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	(i) The C P and Berar Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947	Yes
	(ii) The C P and Berar Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947	Yes
Madras	(i) The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938	Yes
	(ii) The Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947, and the Amending Act of 1949	Yes
Orissa	(i) The Orissa (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1946	No
	(ii) The Orissa Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1948	Yes
Punjab	The East Punjab (Removal of Religious and Social Disabilities) Act, 1948	Yes
Uttar Pradesh	The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947	No
West Bengal	The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal) Act, 1948	Yes
Hyderabad	(i) The Hyderabad Harijan Temple Entry Regulation No LV of 1358F (1948-49)	Yes
	(ii) The Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Regulation No LVI of 1358F (1948-49)	Yes
Madhya Bharat	Harijan Avogta Nivaran Vidhan, 2005 (Harijan Disabilities Removal) Act, 1949, and the Amendment Act of 1950.	Yes
Mysore	(i) The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1943, and the Amendment Acts of 1948 and 1949	Yes
	(ii) The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Act of 1948 and Amendment Act of 1949	Yes
PEPSU	Nil	..
Rajasthan	Nil	..

STATEMENT ON LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE STATES TO REMOVE SOCIAL DISABILITIES—*(contd)*

State	Legislation adopted	Whether offences under the Act are cognisable
Saurashtra	The Removal of Social Disabilities Ordinance, 1948	Yes
Travancore-Cochin	(i) The Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1950	Yes
	(ii) The United State of Travancore and Cochin (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1950	Yes
Ajmer	The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State	No
Bhopal	The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June 1951	No
Bilaspur	The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in June 1951	No
Coorg	(i) The Coorg Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil and Social Disabilities) Act, 1949	Yes
	(ii) The Coorg Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1949	No
Delhi	The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State	Yes
Himachal Pradesh	The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May 1951	Yes No
Kutch	The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State in May 1951	Yes
Manipur	Nil	..
Tripura	The West Bengal Hindu (Social Disabilities Removal) Act, 1948, extended to the State in May 1951 ..	Yes
Vindhya Pradesh	The U P (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947, extended to the State.	No

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Govt of India — *Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for* 1951, 1952 and 1953

" . *The Constitution of India.*

" *Census of India,* Paper No. 4 (1953).

Planning Commission : *Five Year Plan Progress Report for* 1953-54

CHAPTER XXIX

REHABILITATION

The partition of India in 1947 started a series of mass migrations. Nearly 80 lakh people have so far come away from Pakistan, leaving their ancestral homes. The number of those who were thus compelled to search for new homes equalled almost half the population of Canada, or the entire population of Norway and Denmark, or that of Iraq and Syria. The resulting problem of displaced persons was, in size and complexity, without a parallel in human history.

According to the census of 1951, the total displaced population in India was 72·95 lakh, comprising roughly 46·99 lakh people from West Pakistan, 25·49 lakh from East Pakistan and 0·47 lakh of unspecified categories. During the post-census period, the migration from West Pakistan was negligible, but the migration from East Pakistan continues. Even at present about 7,000 to 8,000 people cross over to India per month. By the end of November 1954, about 33 lakh persons had come over from this detached eastern wing of Pakistan.

The permanent resettlement of such a large number of people was a stupendous task. It was rendered all the more difficult by the fact that the first large wave of displaced persons began arriving in the country when the new Government of India scarcely had time to pick up the threads of administration. Simultaneously, a host of other pressing problems demanded the attention of the nation's leaders.

From the very beginning, the resettlement of displaced persons from Pakistan was accepted as a responsibility of the State. A separate Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation (at present known as Ministry of Rehabilitation) was created at the Centre within a month of partition. It was charged with the evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from West Pakistan, their reception and immediate care in India and their eventual rehabilitation. Relief and Rehabilitation Departments were subsequently set up in every State where displaced persons had settled in large numbers.

The majority of displaced persons, on their arrival in India, found themselves in great economic distress. Their short and long-term needs were many. They had to be fed and clothed, given adequate shelter and found gainful employment. Facilities had to be arranged for the education of their children, the sick had to be cared for, and the aged, the infirm and the unattached required to be looked after.

Assistance to help this mass of uprooted humanity to begin life afresh has been given on a massive scale by the Government. The operation involved an enormous amount of money, material and physical resources, organisation and administrative experience.

Relief

Immediately, on arrival in India, the displaced persons needed food, clothing, shelter and medical attention. These were provided with the greatest possible speed inside and outside the camps that had been opened for them. Towards the end of November 1947, it was estimated that the total number of displaced persons in 200 relief camps was about 12·50 lakh.

The largest camp was at Kurukshetra, where the number reached the peak figure of 3 lakhs. As the rehabilitation of displaced persons progressed, the relief camps were gradually closed. At present, there is no relief camp for displaced persons from West Pakistan. However, there are still nearly 31,000 persons—comprising unattached women and children and the old and infirm—for whose maintenance and care the Government have taken complete responsibility. A large number of these are inmates of Homes and Infirmaries, while the rest receive cash doles. This category of displaced persons is being given top priority in the payment of compensation, besides rehabilitation grants. On receipt of compensation, the inmates of Homes are generally discharged They have, however, the option of staying on in the Homes, in which case their expenses are deducted from the amount of compensation to which they are entitled As a result of this policy, there has been a rapid decrease in the number of those who are a permanent liability of the Government. The decrease has been of the order of about 8,000 since December 1953, when payment of compensation started.

Maintenance Allowance

The Ministry of Rehabilitation is also granting, as a measure of interim relief, a maintenance allowance to displaced persons who by reason of old age, infirmity, disease or other causes are unable to make a living for themselves and who depended for their incomes on urban immovable property in Pakistan The allowance is granted according to a prescribed scale up to a maximum of Rs 100 p m About Rs 1 35 crore had thus been disbursed to about 14,000 persons up to the end of December 1954 The recipients of this allowance are given priority in the disbursement of compensation against verified claims under the Interim Compensation Scheme. The payment of this allowance is discontinued once a grantee has received compensation. Efforts are being made to complete the payment of compensation to all grantees as soon as possible The maintenance allowance scheme will then be wound up

Assistance to Displaced T.B Patients

Financial assistance is also given to displaced T B. patients, whether they receive treatment in hospital or as out-door patients. About 700 beds have been specially reserved for displaced persons in various T.B hospitals and sanatoria A sum of Rs 23·46 lakh was sanctioned for expenditure on displaced T B patients up to the end of 1953-54, and a provision of Rs. 8 lakh has been made for expenditure during the current financial year

Rural Rehabilitation

For the rural resettlement of displaced persons, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has adopted the following three courses of action·

(*i*) Quasi-permanent allotment of evacuee agricultural land in the Punjab and PEPSU,

(*ii*) Allotment of evacuee agricultural land on a temporary basis in other parts of India, specially in the States of Delhi and Rajasthan; and

(*iii*) Settlement on culturable waste land reclaimed by the various State Governments and the Central Tractor Organisation.

In the Punjab and PEPSU, the allotment of evacuee agricultural land has been made on a quasi-permanent basis to displaced landowners from West Punjab and those of Punjabi extraction from Sind, N.W.F.P, Baluchistan and Bahawalpur. In all, 4·75 lakh allotees have so far taken possession of about 23 80 lakh 'standard' acres of land in these two States. Moreover, 33,000 families of displaced tenants have been settled in the Punjab and PEPSU as tenants-at-will to the allottees of land

In addition, over 56,000 displaced agriculturist families, mostly of non-Punjabi extraction from West Pakistan, have been settled on land in the States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and about 7 66 lakh acres of land have been allotted to them These allotments were originally made on a temporary basis but, under the Interim Compensation Scheme, they are now being converted to a quasi-permanent basis in the case of claimant allottees

As a rule, financial assistance in cash or kind, or both, is given with land. This is intended to help maintain the families until the first crops from their newly allotted lands are ready, and to assist them in purchasing seeds, bullocks and agricultural implements By the end of March 1954, a sum of Rs 9 10 crore had been given to the agriculturists for these purposes, while for the financial year ending March 1955, a further provision of Rs 20 lakh was made. The average loan given per family is Rs 1,150

Urban Rehabilitation

The main requirements of displaced persons in urban areas have been housing and gainful employment

Housing

A large number of displaced persons have been allotted residential accommodation in evacuee houses For providing suitable housing to the remainder of the population, the Government has undertaken a large-scale construction programme It has also given building plots, besides financial assistance to displaced persons and their co-operative societies for the construction of houses. In this way, about 2 lakh new houses and tenements have either been constructed or are under construction These are estimated to provide accommodation to about 10 lakh displaced people The construction programme has hitherto been intended mainly for displaced persons without proper shelter, *i e* those squatting by the road-side or living in camps, temporary barracks public places, etc The problem of these persons has now, to a large extent, been solved and attention is being paid to those who are living in conditions of acute congestion and have verified claims to their credit in respect of immovable property left behind in West Pakistan

The expenditure on the housing schemes up to the end of March 1954 amounted to about Rs 50 crore A provision of Rs 6·60 crore has been made on this account for the current financial year.

Employment

In order to provide employment to displaced persons, the following facilities have been provided :

Small Loans

Under the Ministry of Rehabilitation's small loans scheme, a sum of Rs. 11·84 crore was advanced to various States by the end of March 1954. This amount was meant for the payment of loans, not exceeding Rs. 5,000 for the starting of small businesses A provision of Rs. 40 lakh has been made in 1954-55 for this purpose.

The Small Urban Loans Scheme for the current financial year has been revised in the light of the Interim Compensation Scheme. Out of Rs 40 lakh budgetted for the purpose, loans to the extent of Rs. 30 lakh will, on the recommendations of the State Governments, be granted to claimants as advance payment against compensation by the Regional Settlement Commissioners. Loans up to the extent of Rs 10 lakh will be given to non-claimants by the State Governments Loans will not be granted to claimants falling under the existing or proposed categories declared eligible for receiving compensation under the Interim Compensation Scheme, and to displaced persons who have previously taken other loans or who have been allotted Government or evacuee property Preference in the grant of loans will be given to persons who have received training in vocations or crafts and wish to set up small industries

Loans by Rehabilitation Finance Administration

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration, which was set up under the Ministry of Finance to advance business and industrial loans exceeding Rs. 5,000, has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs 12 84 crore to 16,632 parties Of this sum, Rs 9·16 crore were actually paid by the end of November 1954

Assistance to Business and Industry

About 63,000 premises for business and industry were found for displaced persons by the end of September 1954 These premises included

1	Evacuee shops and industrial premises	29,000
2	New shops constructed by the Government and local bodies	34,000
	Total	63 000

Another 4,000 shops are under construction

In addition to the colonies established in and around Delhi, about 130 suburban extensions and new townships have so far been built The more important of these are: Faridabad, Gandhidham, Rajpura, Nilokheri, Tripuri, Sardarnagar, Ulhasnagar, Govindpuri, Hastinapur and Chandigarh. The suburban extensions are adjuncts of the existing towns, but have their own schools, hospitals, shopping centres and playgrounds. The new townships, on the other hand, are self-contained economic units

Technical and Vocational Training

In view of the limited scope for resettlement in the distributive trades, which were the main occupations of the majority of urban displaced persons from West Pakistan, it was decided to divert a large number of displaced persons to productive channels To achieve this end, facilities have been provided for requisite training in 100 different useful vocations

and crafts. The trainees are given monthly stipends of Rs. 30 each. On the completion of their training, they are helped by the Government either in setting themselves up independently or in finding suitable employment The training centres under the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment have been utilised and new centres set up by the State and Central Governments to train displaced persons. By the end of November 1954, about 69,000 displaced persons had been trained and 9,000 were under training.

Controlled Materials

In order to help displaced persons to settle in various trades and industries, they were allotted special quotas of commodities in short supply, such as iron, steel, yarn, sugar, sewing machines, etc. Special consideration was also given to them in the allotment of ration and fair-price shops by various States Displaced contractors were exempted from furnishing sureties for certain kinds of Government contracts Certain facilities were also granted to them in obtaining import and export licences, electric power, telephones, etc.

Services

In recruitment to Government services, preference is given to displaced persons Employment facilities have been provided by the Transfer Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Labour Ministry's Employment Exchanges Age limits prescribed for recruitment have been relaxed for displaced persons, and various concessions have been given in the matter of fees for examinations and selections conducted by the Union Public Service Commission Up to the end of December 1954, 1·82 lakh displaced persons had secured employment through the Employment Exchanges

Employment in the New Townships

The Ministry of Rehabilitation has set up a number of new townships for displaced persons in different parts of the country Considerable success has been achieved in providing residential accommodation and the necessary civic services in these townships However, sufficient opportunities for gainful employment have not so far been created and a large number of residents in these townships remain unemployed or under-employed With a view to improving the situation, a provision of Rs 75 lakh was made in the budget for 1954-55 for the grant of advances to industrialists who were prepared to set up medium and large-scale industries in the new townships for displaced persons from West and East Pakistan A beginning has been made with the townships of Faridabad (Punjab), Rajpura (PEPSU). Hastinapur (U P.), Pimpri, Ulhasnagar and Sardarnagar (Bombay) The following concessions are given to the industrialists:

(i) Allotment of land and buildings for a factory on a rental basis for a period of 7 to 10 years, with the option of purchasing them during the period of lease,

(ii) Grant of a loan up to 50 % of the value of machinery installed by the industrialist.

By the end of December 1954, sanctions had been issued for the starting of industries at Faridabad, Rajpura and Hastinapur These would involve an expenditure of about Rs 65 lakh and provide employment for 1,400 to 2,100 displaced persons.

Education

Assistance was given to displaced students in the following manner:

(1) Grant of concessions and financial assistance in the form of freeships, grants, stipends and loans to enable them to prosecute their studies.

(2) Grant of loans to displaced students who were studying abroad at the time of partition and whose guardians or parents are unable to support them.

(3) Expansion of educational facilities by helping existing institutions and promoting new ones.

(4) Financial assistance to disrupted educational institutions from Pakistan against verified claims to enable them to resume their activities in India.

During 1954-55, a total of Rs 75 lakh was advanced to various State Governments for (*i*) financial assistance to displaced students, (*ii*) capital expenditure on schools in the form of buildings and equipment, (*iii*) grants to disrupted schools and other educational institutions and (*iv*) the maintenance of educational institutions at Faridabad and Rajpura townships and the Deshbandhu College, Delhi, which had been specially started for displaced students.

COMPENSATION

The displaced persons from West Pakistan left behind considerable immovable property. The Government of India gave them an assurance that they would receive some compensation for their loss. This assurance could not be fulfilled earlier as no settlement was possible with the Pakistan Government on the issue of evacuee property in the two countries. During the negotiations with the Pakistan Government, the Government of India maintained that immovable evacuee property, including agricultural land in India and Pakistan, should be exchanged on a Government to Government basis, the debtor country paying to the creditor country the difference between the values of such properties in the two countries. This was not, however, acceptable to the Pakistan Government, which favoured private sales or exchanges.

The Karachi Agreement of January 1949 provided for the private sale and exchange of evacuee urban immovable property. The experiment was not a success.

Interim Compensation Scheme

The final sanctioning of the scheme of compensation was postponed as fresh negotiations were held with the Pakistan Government during July-August 1953. These also proved abortive, and the Government of India decided to wait no longer and sanctioned an 'Interim Scheme of Compensation' in November 1953. As the amount available for paying compensation was much less than the total amount of the claims of displaced persons, a graded cut was applied to the compensation payments in such a way that the owner of smaller property would receive a proportionately large share. The maximum amount payable to any claimant was fixed at Rs. 8,000. The compensation in each case constituted 16 to 20 per cent of the amount of the verified claim, the balance of the amount being in the form of a rehabilitation grant given in consideration of the claimant's need. For the claimants living in Homes and Infirmaries, a more liberal scale of grants was sanctioned. Evacuee property was to be distributed more or less on a

pro rata basis among the claimants, while the State's contribution was to be for all needy displaced persons, both claimants and non-claimants. A special settlement organisation was set up, under a Chief Settlement Commissioner, to Supervise the implementation of the scheme. Settlement Commissioners were appointed at important places like Delhi, Jullundur, Bombay, Lucknow and Jaipur. At other places, the respective Custodians of Evacuee Property were empowered to act as Regional Settlement Commissioners

Applications for compensation were not invited simultaneously from all claimants. As the number involved was very large, it would not have been possible to handle them expeditiously. In the first instance, therefore, the Interim Scheme of Compensation was applied to five selected categories of displaced persons, comprising about 54,000 claimants, who were adjudged to be the most needy. Gradually, the scheme was extended to cover many more categories, so that by the end of October 1954, 1 63 lakh claimants were estimated to have been covered by the scheme. Applications from the remaining claimants are to be invited by June 30, 1955, at the latest.

Of the 54,000 compensation applications received from displaced persons under the old priority categories, interim compensation has been paid in about 29,000 cases. The work of payment was started in November 1953 In view of the innumerable difficulties experienced while processing these applications, the progress was slow in the beginning The procedure for deciding most of the problems has now been settled, and it is hoped that the work will now proceed with speed In order to ensure quick results, the number of regions has been increased from 5 to 9

Payment of compensation started in Delhi on November 28, 1953 Soon after, payment was also started in the Jullundur, Ajmer, Bhopal and Jaipur regions. Up to January 8, 1955, 29,311 claimants had been given interim compensation amounting to Rs. 7 89 crore.

CENTRAL CLAIMS ORGANISATION

The Central Claims Organisations in India and Pakistan deal with claims to pensions, provident funds, pay, leave salaries and security deposits of displaced Government servants and employees of the States and local bodies, excluding those of the divided provinces of the Punjab and Bengal In all, about 21,000 claims for provident fund, pension, pay, leave salary, etc , were preferred by displaced persons with the Cetral Claims Organisation These have now been transmitted to the Government of Pakistan for verification and issue of payment authorisation in accordance with the Inter-Dominion Agreement of April 1949. About 14,000 claims still remain to be verified in both countries. The Central Claims Organisations in the two countries have been strengthened for the speedy verification of outstanding claims, and the work is now gathering momentum.

Besides dealing with the claims referred to above, the Central Claims Organisation also administers a number of interim relief schemes for displaced persons who are in distress owing to the non-payment of their dues by the authorities concerned in Pakistan.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

The displaced persons from East Bengal started coming into India immediately after the Noakhali riots in 1946. This influx has continued since, its tempo increasing or decreasing according to the state of

affairs in East Bengal. A second major influx started after the communal riots of January-February 1950. To create conditions of security and stability for the return of the migrants to their homes on either side, an agreement was signed on April 8, 1950, between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. Under this Agreement, the returning migrants were entitled to the restoration of their properties As a result, lakhs of displaced persons returned to their homes on either side. However, conditions conducive to the resettlement of the returning migrants from India were not maintained for any length of time in East Pakistan, and a large number of displaced persons who had returned to East Pakistan again came back to India. A third major influx took place during May to October 1952 following panic created by the decision to introduce the Passport System, which came into force on October 15, 1952.

Relief

Ever since the beginning of migration arrangements have been in existence to provide relief to displaced persons. They were given free accommodation in camps and doles for their maintenance. In these camps, facilities are provided for free water supply, medical aid, public health services and primary education for children The camp population is divided into two categories The first category includes unattached women and children and old and infirm displaced persons, who constitute a 'permanent liability' of the Government. The second category includes destitute displaced persons who are to be resettled with financial and other assistance by the Government The number of displaced persons of the first and second categories living in Government camps and Homes was 88,000 and 41,000 respectively at the end of November 1954

Owing to the continuous influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan and the vacillating attitude of displaced persons about settling permanently in States other than West Bengal in India, the problem of rehabilitation in the Eastern Zone has been somewhat difficult. Further, very little evacuee property is available in the Eastern Zone which can be utilised for the permanent resettlement of displaced persons The houses, shops and agricultural lands left by the Muslim migrants were restored to them on their return and, in the case of those who did not return, their properties were taken over by the Management Committees, consisting of members of the minority community. Due to legal difficulties these properties cannot be utilised for the permanent resettlement of displaced persons As such, additional lands, houses and shops have had to be found or built for the displaced persons

The number of displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan and are at present living in the States of the Eastern Region, *viz*, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur, the Andamans and U.P, is about 33 lakh Of these, more than 26 lakhs are in West Bengal alone.

Rural Resettlement and Loans

About 3.54 lakh families have been settled in rural areas in the States of the Eastern Zone, and loans amounting to Rs. 13.92 crore were advanced to them up to July 1954 In the urban areas, Rs. 9.04 crore had been given up to July 1954, by these State Governments as loans to 72,230 displaced families.

The list for the grant of loans through the Rehabilitation Finance Administration has been re-opened from August 1, 1954, in respect of

displaced persons who migrated to India from East Pakistan after January 1, 1951. Displaced persons who migrated beween January 1, 1950, and December 12, 1950, are also eligible for loans from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, provided they form co-operative societies and their cases are recommended by the Sate Governments.

Housing

The general policy in the Eastern Zone, consisting of the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur, has been to provide house-building loans to displaced persons for the construction of their own houses. By September 1954, about 2 87 lakh houses had been built by displaced persons themselves. The Governments have also undertaken a small proportion of the construction work, and so far about 13,800 residential units have been built. Recently, construction work in respect of 1,400 tenements in Calcutta has been undertaken by the West Bengal Government Four new townships have been established in West Bengal at Fulia, Habra, Gayespur and Hamidpur-Khoshbash mohalla

Education

In the field of education, loans and stipends were granted to 2 49 lakh displaced students up to July 1954 In addition, free primary schools are being run for them

Training

About 11,000 displaced persons have been trained at the centres run by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment (Ministry of Labour), State Governments and various non-official institutions Another 5,000 persons are under training

Expenditure

By the end of 1954-55, a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 223.68 crore will have been incurred on the evacuation, relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Table shows the progress of expenditure incurred on schemes included in the Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of displaced persons

TABLE CCX

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER FIVE YEAR PLAN

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Scheme	1953-54 (Actual)		1954-55 (Budget)		1954-55 (Revised)	
		West Pak displaced persons	East Pak. displaced persons	West Pak displaced persons	East Pak. displaced persons	West Pak displaced persons	East Pak displaced persons
1	Rural loans	9 96	149 11	20 00	390 00	20 00	369 58
2	Urban loans	58 62	96 85	40 00	230 53	40 00	231 01
3	Industrial loans	.		75 00	.	75 00	.
4	Rehabilitation Finance Administration loans	170 82	62 76	240 00(*a*)		155 00(*a*)	
5	Housing	448 59	142 64	732 85	291 05(*b*)	659 50	297 90
6	Education	56 91	70 57	75 00	180 00	75 00	91 26
7	Technical and vocational training	37 40	29 96	50 00	.	50 00	47 13
	TOTAL .	782 30	551 89	1232 85	1094 58	1074 50	1037 18

(*a*) Both for West and East Pakistan displaced persons

(*b*) Total rehabilitation details not available

CHAPTER XXX

PART A STATES

ANDHRA

Governor :	C M. Trivedi
Ministers	
1 Chief Minister and Minister for Finance, Legislature, Information, Home (Public Services) and Education	B Gopala Reddi
2. Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Home (Law and Order), Irrigation and Prisons.	N Sanjeeva Reddi
3. Co-operation, Commercial Taxes, Transport and Law	D D Sanjeevayya
4. Planning, Development, Industries and Public Health	Kala Venkata Rao
5 Revenue, Registration and Endowments	K Chandramouli
6. Electricity, Labour and Social Services	G Latchanna
7. Agriculture, Veterinary and Forests	N V Rama Rao
8. Local Administration and Prohibition	A B. Nageswara Rao

ANDHRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker R. Lakshminarasimham Dora

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Adinarayana, B	Bhogapuram	P S P.
2.	Adinaravana Reddi, Y	Rayachoti	Cong
3	Ammanna Raja, C.	Attili	Cong
4	Anthony Reddi, P.	Anantapur	Cong
5	Appalaswami, B	Amalapuram	Ind.
6	Appa Rao, B	Anakapalle	Cong
7	Appa Rao, K	Kaikalur	Cong.
8	Appa Rao, M R	Nuzvid	Cong.
9	Ayyapu Reddi	Nandikotkur	Cong.
10.	Balanarayana Reddi, K	Proddatur	Cong.
11.	Bapayya, G.	Pedakakani	Cong
12	Bapiah, M	Gurzala	Cong
13	Bapineedu, A	Kovvur	Cong
14.	Basavareddi Sankariah	Buchireddipalem	Com.
15.	Basi Reddi, P.	Pulivendla	Cong.
16.	Bayyappareddi	Nallamada	Cong.
17	Bhagvantha Rao, A.	Kuchivapudi	Cong.
18.	Bhanoji Rao, A V	Visakhapatnam	Cong.
19.	Bhusanna, G	Adoni	P S P.
20.	Brahmananda Reddi, K.	Phirangipuram	Cong
21.	Brahmayya, S	Eluru	Cong.
22.	Chandramouli, J	Ammanabrolu	Cong.
23.	Chandramouli, K	Vemur	Cong.
24	Chenchurama Naidu	Kondapi	Cong.
25.	Chengalavaroya Naidu, N P.	Vepenjeri	Cong.

(R) = Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
26.	Chennayya, Y	Repalle	Cong.
27.	Chidambaram Reddi, P	Penukonda	Cong
28.	Chinnama Reddi	Chittoor	Cong
29.	Chudamani Deo, V C	Parvatipuram	Ind
30	Divi Kondaiah Chowdary	Kandukur	Cong.
31.	Doraikannu, M	Tiruttani (R)	Cong
32	Gantlama Suryanarayana	Gajapatinagaram (R)	P S P
33.	Gopalakrishna, V	Pithapuram	Praja
34.	Gopalakrishnayya Gupta, T	Madanapalle	Cong.
35	Gopalakrishna Reddi, P	Gudur	Cong.
36	Gopala Rao, D.	Jaggampeta	Ind.
37	Gopala Reddi, B	Atmakur	Cong
38.	Gopala Reddi, B	Sarvepalli	Cong
39	Gopala Reddi, P	Tiruttani	Cong
40	Govindarajulu, N.	Vinukonda	Cong
41.	Gunnayya, P	Patapatnam (R)	Cong
42	Hanumantha Reddi	Pathikonda	Cong
43	Harishchandra Prasad, M	Tanuku	Cong
44.	Jagannadham, R.	Chodavaram	Ind
45	Jagannatham, S	Narasannapeta	Cong
46	Jagannathaau, G	Undi	Cong.
47	Jagannatharaju, G	Bheemunipatnam	P S P.
48	Jalayya, T	Guntur I	Cong
49	Jiyyardas, T	Ongole (R)	Cong
50	Kala Venkata Rao	Kothapeta	Cong
51	Kaleswara Rao, A	Vijayawada South	Cong
52	Kamayya Reddi	Pallipalam (R)	Cong
53	Kasi Reddi, S	Podili	Com
54	Kodandaramiah, P	Polavaram	Cong
55	Koti Reddi, K	Lakkireddipalle	Cong
56	Koti Reddi, M	Mangalagiri	Cong.
57	Krishnamraju, V V	Tuni	Cong
58	Krishnavatharam, S K V.	Tadepalligudem	Cong
59	Kurmayya, V.	Gudivada (R)	Cong
60	Kusum Gajapathi Raju	Gajapatinagaram	P S P
61	Lakshmanadas, L	Patapatnam	Cong
62	Lakshminarasimham Dora, R.	Tekkali	Cong.
63	Lakshminarayana Reddi, T	Anaparti	Praja
64	Lakshmunaidu, A	Naguru	Ind.
65	Latchanna, G	Sompeta	Cong.
66.	Latchapatrudu, R.	Golugonda	Ind.
67	Laxmayya, J	Penugonda	Cong.
68	Lingam, N K	Nandikotkur (R)	Cong.
69.	Mahboob Ali Khan	Kurnool	Cong
70.	Majji Pydayya Naidu	Kondakarla	Cong.
71	Manthena Venkataraju	Baptala	Cong.
72	Marupillai Chitti	Vijayawada North	Cong.
73	Matcharaju, M	Gudem	Ind
74	Mohd Rahmatulla, S	Cuddapah	Cong.
75.	Moula Saheb, S	Udayagiri	Cong
76.	Muhammad Tahsil	Bhadrachalam	Com.
77	Munuswami, M	Gudur (R)	Cong.
78	Murti Raju, C.S V P	Pentapadu	Cong.
79.	Nagaiah, E	Paravada	Cong.
80.	Nageswara Rao, A B.	Rajahmundry	Praja
81.	Nageswara Rao, G.	Razole (R)	Com.
82.	Nageswara Rao, M.	Guntur II	Cong.
83	Nagi Reddi, M	Macherla	Com.
84.	Nallapati Venkatramayya	Narasaraopet	Cong.
85	Narasimha Appa Rao, P.	Palakonda	Ind.
86	Narasimhamoorthy, G	Amalapuram	Ind
87.	Naryanappa, S.	Gooty	Cong.
88	Narsinga Rao, B G M A	Kanithi	Cong.
89	Nathamuni Reddi, R	Tirupati	Cong.
90.	Obula Reddi, K	Markapur	Cong.
91.	Padmanabha Raju, K V S.	Revidi	P.S P.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
92.	Pallam Raju, M.	Kakinada	Cong.
93.	Pamideswara, P	Malleswaram	Cong
94.	Papa Rao, T	Nagarikatakam	Ind.
95.	Parandamayya, G	Ponnur	Cong.
96.	Parthasarathi P	Rajampet	Cong
97.	Parvata Gurraju	Prathipadu	Cong
98	Pattabhirama Rao, S B.P.	Pamarru	Cong.
99	Perumal, D	Palacole (R)	Cong
100.	Peta Bapayya	Tiruvur	Cong
101	Potha Raju, M	Narasaptnam (R)	Cong
102.	Pragada Kotayya	Chirala	Cong
103.	Prakasam, T	Ongole (G)	Cong
104	Punnayya, K	Cheepurupalli	Cong
105	Raghavulu, T V	Kovvur (R)	Cong
106	Rajagopal Naidu, P	Thavanampalle	Cong
107	Rajaram	Gooty (R)	Cong
108	Raja Ramchandra Raju, K	Ramchandrapuram	Praja
109.	Rajayya, B	Salur (R)	Cong
110	Rajeswara Rao, M.	Divi (R)	Cong.
111	Raju, P V G.	Vizianagaram	P S P
112	Raju C V S alias Sanyasi Raju	Yellamanchili	Ind
113	Ramabhadra Raju, N	Chevyeru	Cong
114	Ramabrahmam, D.	Kuppam	Cong
115	Ramacharlu, P	Dharmavaram	Cong
116.	Ramaiah, K	Paruchur	Cong
117	Ramaiah, K	Jammalamadugu	Cong
118	Ramakrishna Raju, R B	Vadamalpet	Ind
119	Ramakrishna Reddi, B	Kavali	Praja
120	Ramakotiah, G	Kamkipadu	Cong
121.	Ramalinga Reddi, H	Alur	Cong
122	Rama Reddi, B	Mydukur	Ind
123	Rama Reddi, G	Nandyal	Ind
124	Ramaswami Reddi, G	Peddakurapadu	Cong
125	Ramaswami Naidu, P	Balijpeta	Cong
126	Ramachandra Reddi, T.	Putloor	Cong
127	Ramayya, M	Kanchikacherla	Cong
128	Ramulu, N.	Brahmanatharla	Cong
129	Rama Nayudu, G.	Srungavarapukota (R)	P S P
130	Rangababu, U	Ichapuram	Cong
131	Ranganatha Mudaliar, S.	Ramakrishnarajupet	Ind
132.	P Ranga Reddi, P.	Giddalur	Cong.
133	Rangayya, M	Denduluru	Cong.
134.	Ratnam	Punganur (R)	Cong
135	Ratnasabapathi, B.	Badvel	P S P
136	Rukmini Devi, B	Hindupur (R)	Cong
137	Sambhu Reddi, N	Kamalapuram	Cong.
138	Sanjeeviah, D	Yemmiganur (R)	Cong
139	Sanjeeva Reddi, N	Kalahasti	Cong
140	Santappa	Dharmavaram (R)	Cong
141	Satyanarayana, C	Shermuhammadapuram	Cong.
142	Satyanarayana, P	Samalkot	Com
143.	Satyanarayanamurthy, A	Palacole	Cong
144	Satyanarayana Raju, M	Cheepurupalli	P S P.
145.	Sesha Reddi, B P	Dhone	Ind.
146.	Seshadri	Rayadrug	Cong.
147.	Shanmugam, K.	Venkatagiri (R)	Cong
148	Singarayya, P	Kalahasti (R)	Cong.
149	Sitaramaswami, K.	Bobbili	Cong
150	Siva Rama Prasad, Y.	Divi	Cong.
151	Somayajulu, C V.	Srungavarapukota	P S.P.
152	Sree Ranganaikulu, C.	Vunukuru	Cong.
153	Sriramamurti, D	Madugula	P.S P.
154.	Srinivasa Rao, N.	Tadepalligudem (R)	Cong.
155	Sriramulu, P	Duggirala	Cong.
156.	Subba Rao, B.	Burugupudi (R)	Ind
157.	Subba Rao, D.	Peddapuram	Com.

S. No	Name	Constituency	Party
158	Subba Rao, K	Hindupur	Cong.
159	Subbarayudu, C	Tadapatri	Cong.
160	Subba Reddi, A C	Nellore	Cong
161	Subba Reddi, B.V.	Koilkuntla	Ind
162	Sundarayya, P.	Gannavaram	Com
163.	Suryanarayana, P	Srikakulam	Ind
164	Suryanarayana Raju, S	Narasapatnam	Cong
165.	Swarna Vemiah	Buchireddipalem (R)	Com
166.	Syamala Seetharamiah	Bhadrachalam (R)	Com
167	Thimma Reddi, C P	Sirvel	Cong
168	Thimma Reddi, P	Vayalapad	Cong.
169	Thimmiah Setty, T G	Kosigi	Cong
170.	Tirupathi Rao, R	Pallipalem	Cong
171	Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah	Sattenapalli	Com
172.	Veera Basava Chikka Rayal	Punganur	Ind
173	Vema Reddi, K. V.	Kadiri	Cong
174	Vonkaiah, N	Addanki	Cong
175	Venkatarama Naidu, N	Pileru	Cong
176	Venkataramana Reddi, D	Darsi	Cong
177	Venkataramanaya, K	Bandar	Cong
178	Venkataramanppa, P	Gorantala	Cong
179	Venkatarama Raju, A	Razole	Com
180	Venkatarama Rao, N	Burugupudi	Cong
181	Venkataramayya, A	Tenali	Cong
182	Venkataramiah, N	Bhunavaram	Cong
183	Venkataratnam, K	Vuyyur	Cong.
184	Venkata Reddi, K.	Nandipad	Ind
185	Venkata Reddi, G	Narasapur	Cong
186	Venkatasubbaiah, P	Rajampet (R)	Cong
187.	Venkata Subba Reddi, T N	Tamballapalla	Cong
188	Venkatasubramanyam, A	Gudivada	Ind
189	Venkta Sivayva, B.	Martur	Cong
190	Venkataswami Reddi, P	Venkatagiri	Cong
191	Venkatayya, N	Yerragondapalem	Cong.
192	Venkateswarulu, P	Nandigama	Com
193	Vijayabhaskara Reddi	Yemmiganur	Cong
194	Visweswara Rao, V	Mylavaram	Com
195	Yellamanda Reddi, G.	Kanigiri	Com
196	Yeruku Naidu, A	Salur	P S P

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year		Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
1953-54 (Revised) second half	..	11 95	12 92	—0 97
1954-55 (Budget)	..	21 03	24 02	—2 99
1955-56 (Budget)	..	21.91	24.88	—2 97

Education

The Elementary Education Committee, which was set up to study the problems connected with the progress of elementary education in the States submitted its report to the Government. Its recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

In order to meet the growing demand for higher education a new university has been established at Tirupati. Inaugurated on September 2, 1954, Sri Venkateswara University has the Chief Justice of Andhra for its Vice-Chancellor.

Agriculture

The Government has embarked on a policy of distributing the waste land in its possession to landless workers. The maximum area to be assigned to an individual is 2½ acres of irrigated or 5 acres of unirrigated land. It has also been decided to allot Romperu lands in Guntur district to landless labourers. In July 1954, the Government constituted an Expert Committee to study the land tenure system and suggest measures for reform.

The Krishna Barrage Project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 2.84 crore, was started in 1954 and is scheduled for completion in 1957. The cost of the Romperu drainage scheme has been raised from Rs. 96 lakh to to Rs 1.54 crore. Out of a total amout of Rs. 9.96 crore provided for irrigation projects in the Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs.5 92 crore or about 60 per cent was incurred during the first three years. The Machkund Power House is expected to be commissioned in June 1955, and the Tungabhadra generating units are expected to go into service early in 1957. A sum of Rs 1,096 lakh was spent in 1951-54 out of a total amount of Rs. 2,041 lakh provided for power projects.

Industry

Andhra has 7 sugar factories and 2 cement factories, besides glass, enamel, paper, *vanaspati* and confectionery factories. A centre has been established at Kalahasthi to train people in bangle and bead manufacture on modern lines. A factory for the production of block glass is being constructed at Gudur to meet the requirements of the bangle and bead industry. The Coir Industrial School at Baruva in Srikakulam district trains members of the backward classes to enable them to set up small-scale establishments for coir manufactures. Apart from the two polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyuru, which provide training in civil, mechanical, electrical and automobile engineering to about 800 students, the Government has established a Technological Institute at Anantapur to conduct research in the utilisation of oilseeds and to impart training in oil-technology. In 1951-54, a sum of Rs. 9.1 was spent on the development of cottage industries and Rs. 30.7 lakh on other industries under the Five Year Plan

Public Health

In order to relieve overcrowding in the State hospitals the Government decided to add 84 beds in the district hospitals and 74 in the *taluk* hospitals in 1954-55.

Two anti-malaria units came to the share of this State out of the four sanctioned for the composite Madras State. A central administrative unit and three field units have been sanctioned for the B.C G. campaign.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

During the year under review, the Harijan Welfare Department ran 448 elementary schools and two high schools for the benefit of children belonging to the Harijan and other backward classes

A sum of Rs. 3.6 lakh was provided in the 1954-55 budget for the

acquisition of housing sites for Harijans. A Harijan Welfare Fund has been constituted with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 lakh.

In the Godavari and Krishna deltas a number of Field Labour Co-operative Societies have been formed for the Harijans and other backward classes and large areas of *lanka* lands leased out to them on average rentals Moreover, there are 572 co-operative societies formed by the Co-operative Department which cater exclusively for the needs of the Harijans

Panchayats

There are 3,753 *panchayats* in the State and there are 11,332 villages where these have still to be constituted. The *panchayats* with a population of 5,000 and above and incomes exceeding Rs. 10,000 are Class I *panchayats* and the rest Class II

Local Self-government

There are 35 municipal councils and 11 district boards in the State. The Government has decided that the district boards as at present constituted should be replaced by district *panchayat* councils elected mainly by the President and members of the *panchayats*

ASSAM

Governor	Jairamdas Daulatram

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Appointments, Coordination, Tribal Welfare, etc	Bishnuram Medhi
2	Finance and Revenue	Motiram Bora
3	Public Works and Transport	Siddhinath Sarma
4	Labour, Education, Development of Backward Classes and Areas	Omeo Kumar Das
5	Food, Agriculture, Co-operation, Publicity and Cottage Industries	Mohendra Mohan Choudhury
6	Judicial, Supply, Trade, Commerce and Industries	Baidyanath Mookherjee
7	Medical and Public Health	Rupnath Brahma
8	Forest, Legislative and Electricity	Ramnath Das
9	Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamps	J J M Nichols Roy
10	Local Self-government, Veterinary and Livestock Departments	Abdul Matlib Mazumdar

Deputy Ministers

1.	Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation	Hareswar Das
2	Labour and Education	Purnanand Chetia

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Kuladhar Chaliha

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1	A. Alley	Nongpoh (R)	Cong
2	Aaran Sangma	Damadubi (R)	Cong.
3	Abdul Matlib Mazumdar	Hailakandi	Cong.
4.	Abdul Jalil	Badarpur	Cong.
5	Ajit Narayan Deb	Kokrajhar-Sidli	Ind.
6	A S Khongphai	Nongstoin (R)	Ind.
7.	Akshoy Kumar Das	Sorbhog	Cong.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
8.	Ananda Chandra Bazharua	Nazira	Cong.
9	Baidyanath Mookherjee	Ratabari-Patharkandi	Cong.
10.	Baikuntha Nath Das	Patacharkushi-Barama (R)	Cong.
11	Baliram Das	Marigaon-Dhing (R)	Cong
12.	Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati	Sootea	Cong
13	Bimala Kanta Borah	Jamunamukh	Cong.
14.	Bishnuram Medhi	Hajo	Cong
15	Biswadeb Sarma	Tespur-North	Cong.
16	Chanoo Kheria	Golaghat-West	Cong.
17	Dalbir Singh Lohar	Digboi	Cong.
18	Dandiram Dutta	Kalaigaon	Soc
19	Davidson Bhobora	Panery (R)	Cong
20	Debeswar Rajhowa	Dergaon	Cong.
21	Dhiranidhar Basumatari	Rangiya (R)	Cong.
22	Emonsing Sangma	Phulbari (R)	Cong.
23	Emerson Momin	Tura (R)	Cong
24	Faiznur Ali	Dibrugarh-West	Cong.
25	Gahan Chandra Goswami	Gohpur	Cong.
26	Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya	Gauhati	Com.
27	Gauri Sankar Roy	Katlicherra	Cong.
28	Ghana Kanta Gogoi	Moran	Ind
29	Girindranath Gogoi	Sibsagar	Cong
30	Hakim Chandra Rabha	Goalpara (R)	Cong.
31	Hareswar Das	North Salmara	Cong
32	Hareswar Goswami	Palashbari	Soc
33.	Haribar Choudhury	Doom Dooma	Cong
34	Harinarayan Baruah	Teok	Cong
35	Harison Momin	Baggmara (R)	Cong
36	Hem Chandra Chakravarty	Hailakandi-Silchar	Cong
37	Hem Chandra Hazarika	North Lakhimpur	Cong
38	Indreswar Khound	Tinsukia-North	Cong
39	Jadab Chandra Khaklari	Digboi (R)	Cong
40	Jadunath Bhuyan	Tinsukia-South	Cong
41	Jatindra Narayan Das	Gossaigaon	Cong
42	Joybhadra Hagjer	North Cachar Hills (R)	Cong
43	J J M Nichols Roy	Shillong	Cong.
44	Jogakanta Baruah	Jaipur	Cong
45	Kamala Prosad Agarwal	Tezpur South	Cong
46	Karka Chandra Doley	North Lakhimpur (R)	Cong
47	Khagendra Nath Nath	Goalpara	Cong
48	Khorsing Terang	Mikir Hills-East	Cong
49	Kistobin Rymbai	Jowai (R)	Cong
50.	Kobab Hussain Ahmed	Mankachar	Cong.
51.	Krishnananda Bramachari	Bijni	Cong.
52	Kuladhar Chaliha	Jorhat-South	Cong.
53	Lila Kanta Borah	Kaliabar	Cong
54	Mahadev Das	Barpeta North-East (R)	Cong
55.	Maham Singh	Cherra (R)	K J D.
56	Md Idris	Rupahihat	Cong
57	Mahmud Ali	Patharkandi-Karimganj	Cong.
58	Mohendra Mohan Choudhury	Barpeta North-East	Cong.
59	Mahendra Hazarika	Nowgong-Raha (R)	Cong.
60	Mal Chandra Pegu	Golaghat-West (R)	Cong.
61	Manik Chandra Das	Bordubi	Cong.
62	Mehrab Ali Laskar	Silchar	Ind
63	Mohendra Nath Deka	Kamalpur	Cong
64	Mohi Kanta Das	Dhekaijuli-South	Cong.
65	Moinul Haque Chaudhury	Silchar-Sonai	Cong.
66	Motiram Bora	Marigaon-Dhing	Cong
67	Md Pahar Khan	Tarabari	Ind.
68	Muhammad Umaruddin	Bilashipara	Ind
69	Namwar Ali Barbhuiya	Katigora	Cong.
70	Nanda Kishore Sinha	Sonai	Cong
71	Narnarayan Goswami	Patacharkushi-Barama	Cong.
72	Nihang Rongpyar	Mikir Hills-West	Cong.
73	Nilmani Phookan	Jorhat-North	Cong.

S.No.	Name	Constituency	Party
74.	Nurul Islam	Laharighat	Cong
75.	Omeo Kumar Das	Dhekiajuli-North	Cong
76	Prabhat Chandra Goswami	Nalbari-North	Cong
77.	Pratap Chandra Sharma	Nowgong-Raha	Cong
78.	Profulla Goswami	Nalbari-South	Cong
79.	Pu. Ch Saprawnga	Aijal-West (R)	Cong
80.	Pu R Denthuama	Lungleh (R)	Cong
81	Pu Lalbuaia	Aijal-East (R)	Cong
82	Purandar Sarma	Mangaldai	Cong
83	Purnananda Chetia	Sonari	Cong.
84	Robin Kakati	Amguri	Cong.
85	Radhacharan Choudhury	Boko	Soc
86	Radhika Ram Das	Pub-Bangsar-Silasundari Ghopa	Cong
87	Raghunandan Dhubi	Lakhipur (R)	Cong
88	Rauchand Nath	Barkhola	Cong
89	Rajendra Nath Barua	Golaghat-East	Cong
90	Ramesh Chandra Das Chaudhury	Ratabari-Patharkandi (R)	Cong
91.	Ramesh Chandra Das Borooah	Dibrugarh-East	Cong
92	Ramnath Das	Jorhat-North (R)	Cong
93	Ramprasad Chaudhury	Lakhimpur	Cong
94	Ranendra Mohan Das	Karimganj	K M P P
95	Rupnath Brahma	Kokrajhar-Sidli (R)	Cong
96	Sahadat Ali Mandal	South-Salmara	Ind
97	Santosh Kumar Barua	Golokganj	Cong
98	Sarju Prosad Singh	Titabar	A P P
99	Sarveswar Boruwa	Bihpuria	Cong
100	Sashadhar Ghose	Panery	Cong
101	Siddhinath Sarma	Rangiya	Cong
102	Tajuddin Ahmed	Barpeta-West	P S P
103	Tamizuddin Prodhani	Dhubri	Ind
104	Thaniram Gogoi	Nazira-Sonari	Cong
105	Usha Barthakur	Samaguri	Cong

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
1951-52 (Accounts) .	11 29	10 93	+0 36
1952-53 (Accounts) .	14 28	12 58	+1 70
1953-54 (Revised) .	14 40	14 93	—0 53
1954-55 (Budget) ..	14 12	16 70	—2 28
1955-56 (Budget) .	19 05	21 47	—2 42

Education

Between years 1948 and 1953, there was remarkable progress in the sphere of education The number of primary schools increased from 7,574 to 11,478 and that of secondary schools from 933 to 1,414 During the same period the enrolment figure for the primary schools rose from 3.93 lakhs to 6.61 lakhs and that for the secondary schools from 1.59 lakhs to 1.94 lakhs. The progress was even more marked in the field of technical and vocational education, the number of vocational schools having increased from 29 to 1,186 and that of technical and vocational colleges from 1 to 4 The enrolment increased from 1,708 to 46,055 in technical schools and from 136 to 1,741 in the colleges.

In 1953-54, there were 842 social education centres of which 42 were in the tribal areas. Twenty out of the 411 rural libraries were in the tribal areas. There are 6 training centres for basic education in the State of which 4 belong to the plains and 2 are in the hills. Important measures undertaken by the Government for educational development are the establishment of a Janata College at Titabar for the training of rural social workers and the expansion of the Basic Training College for primary school teachers at Titabar. The number of places in the first year class of the Assam Civil Engineering Institute, Gauhati, has been doubled to meet the increasing demand for overseers in the State.

Agriculture

Since the great earthquake of 1950, the State has been repeatedly visited by natural calamities like floods, cyclones, storms, erosion and fire, causing widespread damage to standing crops and Government and private property. Apart from subsidising the supply of cheap rice and paddy to the rural population in Cachar, Lakhimpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar districts this year, the Government sanctioned agricultural loans amounting to Rs 8 lakh and gratuitous and test relief amounting to Rs 3.9 lakh. A remission of Rs 1.29 lakh was also granted in land revenue and local rates.

The Assam State Acquisition of Zamindari Act, 1951, as amended, received the assent of the President. It was enforced from June 15, 1954. The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1948, which was due to expire in November 1953, has been extended for another five years. Under this Act, 1,46,249 *bighas* of surplus land requisitioned and belonging to tea gardens were distributed among victims of floods and earthquakes, landless cultivators and displaced persons from East Pakistan. Already about 30,000 *bighas* of land have been allotted to 6,853 displaced persons.

The various activities connected with the Grow More Food Campaign, such as the multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds, the distribution of manures, the utilisation of waste lands and the execution of minor irrigation schemes, were continued during the year. Nearly 31,676 maunds of paddy, 1,621 maunds of pulses, and 479 maunds of wheat were supplied to the cultivators as seed. About 4,401 tons of rural compost, 4,508 tons of town compost, 12,884 maunds of bone-meal and 10,566 maunds of oil-cake were distributed during the year. The Departments of Agriculture and Public Works undertook 886 and 37 minor irrigation projects respectively, at a total cost of Rs 8.54 lakh. During the year, 48 pumping sets were installed in addition to the existing 16, while 17 pumps were used for dewatering tanks, etc.

Land reclamation work was continued in Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang and Cachar districts under the mechanised cultivation scheme. A large-scale reclamation project was undertaken at Kaki in Nowgong district where 5,000 acres were reclaimed. A similar scheme was launched in a compact area of over 5,000 acres at Subankhata in Kamrup district.

Industry

Sericulture and handloom weaving are the two principal cottage industries of the State, and these provide subsidiary occupations to the cultivators. There are at present 5 lakh handlooms in Assam, of which about one-tenth are fly-shuttle looms. The industry provides whole-time or part-time employment to nearly 12·5 lakh people. The

Government Weaving Institute at Gauhati provides training in weaving, dyeing and printing to 43 stipendiary students. Training classes in weaving have also been started in the Autonomous Districts for the benefit of the hill people. A State Khadi and Village Board has been constituted to encourage of Khadi and rural industries. The Weaving Branch (i) demonstrates time and labour saving appliances (ii) provides marketing facilities for handloom workers and (iii) gives training. Similarly, the functions of the Sericulture Branch consist of (i) the demonstration of successful methods of rearing, reeling and spinning (ii) the production and supply of disease-free seeds (iii) training, and (iv) publicity The Cottage Industries Department is also planning the development of the soap industry The Government Soap Factory and Training Institute, Gauhati, trains apprentices and also produces large quantities of soap, phenyle, hair oil, distilled water and toilet goods Development schemes for the bell metal industry, mat weaving and *sitalpati* making, doll and toy making, the village pottery industry, blacksmithy, carpentry and woodwork are being implemented.

Loans amounting to nearly Rs 1 30 lakh were sanctioned during 1953-54 for various concerns and individuals to enable them to start and improve cottage industries

Public Health

There are, in all, 56 hospitals and 452 dispensaries in the plains and the Garo hills In addition, there are three fully-equipped hospitals, 3 wards and 3 mobile units for the treatment of kala-azar Seven hookworm mobile units carried on survey and treatment work during the year A total of 557 leprosy cases and 449 cases of leprosy infection were treated at 39 leprosy clinics During 1953-54, 1,62,982 people were tested and 89,443 received the B C.G vaccination

The Assam Medical College at Dibrugarh has 431 students of which 34 are girls

Backward Classes and Tribal Welfare

The State Government has adopted a number of measures for the amelioration of the backward classes in the fields of education, services and trades In Government high and middle schools (English), 50 per cent Tribal students, 20 per cent Scheduled Caste Students and 15 per cent Ahom students are entitled to free and half-free studentships

In addition, provision has been made for special scholarships Special consideration is given to Scheduled Caste students in the award of scholarships for engineering studies, while a certain number of places is reserved for them in medical and other vocational institutions.

Fishermen belonging to the Scheduled Castes are allowed fishing rights at 10 per cent less than the highest bidder A special quota of excise shops is fixed for people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In the tribal areas certain forest *mahals* are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, while in other areas they are given preference and certain concessions

The Government has decided that in making appointments to services, 5 per cent of the vacancies will be reserved for the Scheduled Caste candidates, 10 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes of the plains and 12 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes of the hills.

As provided in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the District Councils have been constituted in all the tribal districts except the Naga Hills. The Councils have started enacting laws and regulations promoting the welfare of the people The survey and construction of many important roads, including forest roads, were undertaken during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been spent for the furtherance of the co-operative movement in the hills, and Rs. 1 97 lakh have been sanctioned for the development of the weaving and sericulture industries Special stress is laid on the promotion of education and the extension of medical and public health activities in the tribal areas.

Panchayats

Since 1949-50, when the *panchayat* system was introduced in the State, 94 *panchayats* have been formed Of these, five were established in 1953-54 The rural *panchayats* are concentrating on the construction and repair of roads, wells and tanks and the establishment of schools and dispensaries The Rural Development Department has helped in the organisation of model farms in many *panchayat* areas.

Local Self Government

During 1953-54, two small-town committees were raised to the status of municipal committees Thus brought the total number of municipal boards to 16 In addition to the usual provision, a sum of Rs 4 5 lakh was given to the local boards for improvements in the system of the rural water supply and Rs 4.25 lakh for the improvement of rural communications.

BIHAR

Governor	R R. Diwakar
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister, Political and Appointments	Sri Krishna Sinha
2 Finance, Agriculture and Labour	Anugraha Narayan Sinha
3 Land Revenue, Forests and Excise	Krishna Ballabh Sahay
4 Education	Badri Nath Varma
5 Irrigation and Electricity	Ram Chandra Singh
6 Civil Supplies, Health and Medical	Harinath Mishra
7 Industries, Transport and Information	Mahesh Prasad Sinha
8 Judicial and Legislative	Shivandan Prasad Mandal
9 Co-operation and Veterinary	Dip Narayan Sinha
10 Local Self Government and Welfare of Backward Classes	Bhola Paswan
11. Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation	S. Mohammad Ozair Munemi
12. Public Works	(Vacant)

Deputy Ministers

1. Nirapada Mukherji
2 Birchand Patel
3. Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker. Vindhyeshwari Prasada Varma

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Afaque, Mohammad	Islampur	Cong.
2	Agrawal, Rautmal	Kishanganj	Cong
3	Agrawala, Satyendra Narain	Bhagalpur Town	Cong.
4	Ahmad, Manzur	Pakribarawan-cum-Warsaliganj	Cong.
5	Ahmad Saiyed Maqbool	Bhagalpur Mufassil	Cong
6	Ahmad, Sakoor	Khajauli	Cong
7	Ansari, Abdul Qaiyum	Gomia	Cong
8.	Aquil, Saiyad Mohammad	Bihar, South	Cong
9.	Arya, Rajaram	Jiarhe	Cong
10	Bage, S K	Kolebira (R)	Jharkhand
11	Baitha, Dumarlal	Narpatganj-cum-Dharahar (R)	Cong.
12	Baitha, Raghuni	Shikarpur-cum-Lauriya (R)	Cong
13	Banerji, Sirish Chandra	Baghumundi	L S S
14	Basu, Anath Kant	Thakurganj	Cong
15	Besra, Madan	Masalia (R)	Jharkhand
16	Besra, Satrughna	Jamtara (R)	Jharkhand
17	Bhagat, Balia	Sesai (R)	Jharkhand
18	Bhagat, Bhola Nath	Silli	Cong
19	Bhagat, Shital Prasad	Belhar-cum-Katoria	Cong
20	Bhagat, Shoma	Mandar (R)	Cong
21	Birua, Surendra Nath	Manjari (R)	Jharkhand
22	Chakravarty Annada Prasad	Kashipur-cum-Raghunathpur	Ind
23	Chamar, Deodhari	Sherghaty-cum-Imamganj (R)	Cong
24	Chamar, Govind	Sesaram-cum-Rohtas (R)	Cong
25	Chamar, Guru	Lachmipur-cum-Jamui (R)	Cong.
26	Charmakar, Dinu	Puruha-cum-Hura (R)	L S S
27	Chaudhary, Chandramani Lal	Lalganj (R)	Cong
28	Chaudhary, Ram Narain	Bariapur	Soc
29	Chaube Bhabneshwar	Leshganj-cum-Chattarpur	Cong
30	Chaudhary, Mahabir	Rajauli-cum-Wazirganj (R)	Cong.
31	Choudhary, Mithan	Bachhwara	Cong
32	Chauhan, Purushottam	Dhanbad	Cong
33	Chowdhary, Hirdaya Narain	Darbhanga, North	Cong
34	Chowdhary, Jaglal	Chapra Mufasil-cum-Gorkha (R)	Cong
35	Chowdhary, Lathan	Supaul	Cong
36	Chaudhary, Radha Kant	Darbhanga, South	Cong
37	Chowdhary, Saraswati	Punpun-cum-Massurhi (R)	Cong
38	Das, Bhola Nath	Dhuraiya-cum-Amarpur (R)	Cong
39	Das, Kishun Ram	Jamua-cum-Gawan (R)	Cong
40	Das, Rajeshwari Saroj	Nagar Untari	Cong
41	Das, Mahanth Shyam Nandan	Pupri, South	Cong
42	Das, Narendra Nath	Bahera, North-East	Cong
43	Das, Krishna Gopal	Narainpur	Ind
44	Daval, Paul	Ranchi	Jharkhand
45	Debi Parvati	Azamnagar	Cong
46	Deo, Tapeshwar	Nagodar	Cong
47	Deogam, Subhnath	Manoharpur (R)	Jharkhand
48	Devi, Janak Kishore	Harlakhi	Cong.
49	Devi Jyotirmayee	Pakaur	Cong
50	Devi, Ketki	Bettiah	Cong
51	Devi, Krishna	Bahera, South	Cong.
52	Devi, Manorma	Bihta	Cong.
53	Devi, Parvati	Nautan	Cong
54	Devi, Sumitra	Jagdishpur	Cong.
55	Devi, Sundari	Bakhtiarpur	Cong
56	Dikshit, Awadh Behari	Koderma	Cong
57.	Dubey, B	Peterbar	Cong
58	Dusadh, Chulhai	Sheohar-cum-Belsand (R)	Cong
59	Dutta, Harihar Saran	Paru, South	Cong
60.	Ehasan, Mohammad	Bahadurganj	Cong
61.	Ghosh, Amiya Kumar	Daltonganj	Cong
62	Ghosh, Jageshwar	Laukaha	Cong

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
63.	Giri, Vivekanand	Runisaidpur	Ind.
64	Gupta, Kamta Prasad	Nirmali	Cong.
65.	Gupta, Prabhabati	Kesaria	Cong
66.	Vacant	Berharia	Cong.
67	Haq, Sayeedul	Darbhanga	Cong.
68.	Hazara, Jogeshwar	Sawar Bazar-cum-Sonbarsa (R)	Cong
69.	Hembrom, Chunka	Paraiyahat-cum-Jarmundi (R)	Jharkhand
70.	Hembrom, Sidiu	Kolhan (R)	Jharkhand
71.	Hembrom, William	Sikarepara (R)	Jharkhand
72	Ho, Ankura	Jamda (R)	Jharkhand
73.	Ho, Ujendra Lal	Kharsawan (R)	Jharkhand
74	Ilyas, Mohammad	Begusarai, North	Cong
75	Jadav, Deo Narain	Ladania	Cong.
76.	Jha, Binodanand	Mahgama	Cong
77	Jha, Damodar	Sitamarhi	Soc
78.	Jha, Deoki Nandan	Dalsingsarai, West	Cong.
79.	Jha, Jainarain ' Vineet '	Bahera, North	Cong
80	Jha, Punyanand	Palasi	Cong
81.	Jha, Ramesh	Dharhara	Soc
82.	' Kairab ' Budhinath Jha	Godda	Cong
83	' Khalish ', Jogeshwar Prasad	Bodh Gaya-cum-Paraiya	Cong
84	Kisku, Jetha	Rajmahal Damin (R)	Jharkhand
85	Kisku, Jitu	Maheshpur (R)	Jharkhand
86	Kisku, Ramcharan	Pakaur Damin (R)	Jharkhand
87.	Khan, Muhammad Barhanuddin	Rajmahal	Cong
88	Kujur, Ignes	Lohardaga (R)	Jharkhand
89.	Kumar, Shakti	Nawadah-cum-Hausa (R)	Cong
90	Kumar, Tribeni	Parbatta	Soc
91.	Kurmi, Jagannath Mahto	Sonahatu	Jharkhand
92.	Lakra, Harman	Bero (R)	Jharkhand
93.	Lal, Jagat Narain	Dinapur	Cong
94	Lal, Mungari	Patna City West-cum-Naubatpur (R)	Cong.
95	Lal, Rash Behari	Sultanganj	Cong
96	Mahabal, Kumar	Jainagar	Cong
97	Mahata, Devendra Nath	Jhalda	Cong
98	Mahatha, Bhim Chandra	Barabazar-cum-Chandil	L S S
99	Mahaton, Babuyalal	Darbhanga, South (R)	Cong
100	Mahra, Gokul	Madhupur-cum-Sarath (R)	Jharkhand
101	Mahtha, Rameshwar	Barhi	Janta
102	Mahtha, Sukhdeo Narain Singh	Masrakh, South	Cong
103	Mahto, Jaglal	Sherghati-cum-Imamganj	Cong
104	Mahto, Jogendra	Jamalpur Town	Cong
105	Mahto, Khublal	Partapganj	Cong
106	Mahto, Ramjanam	Colgong	Cong.
107	Mahto, Ram Krishna	Madhubani (R)	Cong
108	Mahton, Nathuni Lal	Patepur	Soc
109	Mahton, Shahdeo	Dalsingsarai, East	Cong.
110	Mahton, Sundar	Samastipur (R)	Cong
111	Mahton, Tildhari	Sonbarsa Frontier	Ind
112	Mandal, Vindeshwari Prasad	Tribeniganj-cum-Madhepura	Cong
113	Mandal, Bokai	Forbesganj	Cong.
114	Mandal, Durga	Lachmipur-cum-Jamui	Cong.
115	Mandal, Jagdish Narain	Paraiyahat-cum-Jarmundi	Cong
116	Mandal, Jivalal	Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham	Cong
117	Mandal, Ram Narain	Narpatganj-cum-Dharahara	Cong
118	Mandal, Shiva Nandan Prasad	Murliganj	Cong.
119	Manjhi, Babulal	Katihar-cum-Barari (R)	Cong.
120	Manjhi, Budhan	Katihar-cum-Raghunathpur (R)	Cong.
121	Manjhi, Deocharan	Chainpur (R)	Janta
122	Manjhi, Lakshman	Giridih-cum-Dumri (R)	Cong
123	Manjhi, Piru	Belhar-cum-Katoria (R)	Cong
124.	Manjhi, Rameshwar	Bodh Gaya-cum-Paraiya (R)	Cong
125	Manjhi, Sukhdeo	Chakradharpur (R)	Jharkhand
126	Manjhi, Tikaram	Tundi-cum-Nirsa (R)	Cong
127	Mashood, Maulvi	Dhaka	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
128	Mehdi, Saiyid Muhammad	Patna City, East	Cong.
129	Mehta, Satya Kinkar	Manbazar-cum-Patamda	L S.S
130	Mian, Abdul Gafoor	Barauli	Cong
131.	Mihir, Kabi	Seraikella	Ind
132.	Mishra, Bishwanath Prasad	Baniapur	Cong
133.	Mishra, Deo Chandra	Biroul	Cong
134	Mishra, Harinath	Madhubani	Cong
135.	Mishra, Kashinath	Phulparas	Cong
136	Mishra, Sudama	Dhanha	Cong
137.	Mochi, Sarat	Para-cum-Chas (R)	Cong
138	Mokhtar, Mohiuddin	Karandighi	Cong
139	Morris, M	Nominated	—
140.	Mukherji, Nirapada	Monghyr Town	Cong.
141.	Munda, Lucas	Khunti (R)	Jharkhand
142.	Munda, Niyaran	Tamar	Jharkhand
143	Murmu, Supai	Ramgarh (R)	Jharkhand
144	Musahar, Misri	Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham (R)	Cong
145	Nadir, Abdul Sami	Jale	Cong
146	Narain, Nand Kishore	Katea-cum-Bhore	Cong.
147	Nath, Shankar	Siwan	Cong
148	Noor, Abdul Ahad Mohammad	Baisi	Cong
149	Ojha, Samarendra Nath	Purulia-cum-Hura	L S S.
150	Panday, Bhubneshwar	Deoghar	F B (M)
151	Pandey, Kedar	Bagha-cum-Ramnagar	Cong
152	Pandey, Radha	Raxaul	Cong.
153	Pandey, Sheodhari	Govindganj	Cong.
154	Pandit, Mohit Lal	Rupauli	Soc.
155	Paswan, Bhola	Damdaha-cum-Korha (R)	Cong.
156	Pashwan, Dhanpati	Warisnagar (R)	Soc.
157	Pasi, Deochand Ram	Husainabad-cum-Garhwa (R)	Cong.
158	Patel, Birchand	Mahua	Cong.
159	Pathak, Shiva Kumar	Kuchaikot	Cong.
160.	Prasad, Bhagwat	Surajgar-cum-Lakhisarai (R)	Cong.
161.	Prasad, Dwarika	Khagaria	Cong.
162.	Prasad, Gadadhar	Mairwa	Cong.
163	Prasad, Harikishore	Basantpur, East	Cong.
164	Prasad, Jainarain	Sagauli	Cong.
165	Prasad, Kailash	Jugsalai-cum-Potka (R)	Soc.
166	Prasad, Kesho	Gaya Town	Cong.
167	Prasad, Kumar Raghunandan	Naugachia-cum-Bihpur	Cong.
168	Prasad, Mahabir	Islampur-cum-Silao (R)	Cong.
169.	Prasad, Murlimanohar	Chapra Town	Cong.
170	Prasad, Phudoni	Mahua (R)	Jharkhand
171	Prasad, Raghunandan	Seikhpura-cum-Sikandra (R)	Cong
172	Prasad, Ram Ayodhya	Ghorasahan	Soc
173	Prasad, Rangbahadur	Arrah Town	Cong.
174	Prasad, Sadanand	Jamua-cum-Gawan	Cong.
175	Prasad, Saryu	Hajipur	Cong
176	Prasad, Sheochandrika	Jamshedpur	Cong.
177	Prasad, Sheo Mahadeo	Fatwa	Soc.
178	Rahman, Hazi Ziaur	Araria	Ind.
179.	Rahman, Taizul	Sikta	Cong.
180	Rahman, S M Latifur	Rafiganj	Cong.
181.	Rahman, Mohammad Habibur	Pupri	Cong.
182	Rai, Basukinath	Tarapur	Cong.
183.	Rai, Daroga Prasad	Parsa	Cong.
184.	Rai, Kamla	Gopalaganj	Cong.
185.	Rai, Punit	Dhanwar	Cong.
186	Rai, Radha Mohan	Tarai-cum-Piro	Soc.
187.	Rai, Ramchandra	Ramgarh	Cong
188	Ram, Baleshwar	Rosera (R)	Cong.
189.	Ram, Bigan	Ramgarh-cum-Hazaribagh (R)	Janta
190.	Ram, Chandrika	Katea-cum-Bhore (R)	Cong
191.	Ram, Chetu	Pakribarwan-cum-Warsaliganj (R)	Cong
192.	Ram, Devi Dayal	Tarai-cum-Piro (R)	Soc
193.	Ram, Dularchand	Bhabua-cum-Mohania (R)	Cong

S. No	Name	Constituency	Party
194.	Ram, Jamuna	Motihari-cum-Pipra (R)	Cong.
195.	Ram, Jitu	Lesliganj-cum-Chattarpur (R)	Cong.
196	Ram, Ram Basawan	Siwan (R)	Cong
197.	Ram, Ram Ratan	Ranchi (R)	Cong.
198.	Ram, Shivanandan	Musaffarpur-cum-Sakra (R)	Cong
199	Ramdulari	Majorganj	Cong
200.	Routh, Mahabir	Rosera	Cong
201.	Roy, Ram Rup Prasad	Mohiuddinnagar	Cong.
202	Sahay, Haribans	Harsidih	Cong.
203	Sahay, Krishna Ballabh	Giridih-cum-Dumari	Cong
204	Sahay, Vadunandan	Samastipur	Cong
205	Saheb, Shah Mustaque	Sheikhpura-cum-Sikandra	Cong
206	Sahi, Laliteshwar Prasad	Lalganj	Cong
207	Sahi, Ram Chandra Prasad	Baruraj	Jharkhand
208	Santhal, Ghaniram	Ghatsila-cum-Baharagora (R)	Jharkhand
209	Saran, Ramsewak	Sitamarhi, South	Ind
210	Sardar, Bholi	Tribeniganj-cum-Medhepura (R)	Cong
211	Shafi, Muhammad	Benipatti, West	Cong
212	Sah, Ganesh Prasad	Motihari-cum-Pipra	Cong
213	Shah, Raghunath Prasad	Nokha	Cong
214	Sharma, Braj Bihari	Madhuban	Cong
215	Sharma, Dhanraj	Chandi	Cong
216	Sharma, Jagdish	Sonepur	Cong
217	Sharma, Jibats Himanshu	Kadwa	Cong
218	Sharma, Ram Narain	Tundi-cum-Nirsa	Cong
219	Sharma, Sheosharan Prasad	Islampur-cum-Silao	Cong
220	Shastri, Kapileshwar	Jhanjharpur	Cong
221	Shastri, Rameshwar Prasad	Maner	Cong
222	Shukla, Ramayan	Daraulı	Cong
223	Singh, Ambica	Arrah Muffasil	Cong
224	Singh, Baijnath	Masrakh, North	Cong
225	Singh, Basant Narain	Ramgarh-cum-Hazaribagh	Janta
226	Singh, Bashishth Narain	Warisnagar	Soc
227	Singh, Bhagirathi	Latehar-cum-Manatu (R)	Cong
228	Singh Bhuvia Atul Chandra	Barabazar-cum-Chandil (R)	L S S
229.	Singh, Braj Mandan Prasad	Shahebganj	Cong
230	Singh, Chandra Shekhar	Jhajha	Cong
231	Singh, Deo Narain	Sahar	Cong
232	Singh, Deo Shankari Prasad	Para-cum-Chas	Ind
233	Singh, Dipnarain	Mahnar	Cong.
234	Singh, Ghanshayam	Gogri	Cong
235	Singh, Girjanandan	Latehar-cum-Manatu	Cong
236	Singh, Girwardhari	Bihar, North	Cong.
237	Singh, Godani	Arwal	Soc
238	Singh Gupta Nath	Chainpur	Cong
239	Singh, Haribans Narain	Raghopur	Cong
240	Singh, Harihar Prasad	Dumraon	Cong
241	Singh, Haripada	Jugsalai-cum-Potka	Jharkhand
242	Singh, Jagannath	Sasaram-cum-Rohtas	Cong
243	Singh Janak	Minapur	Cong
244	Singh, Jankinandan	Madhaipur	Cong
245	Singh, Janki Prasad	Madhupur-cum-Sarath	Cong
246	Singh, Kamakshya Narain	Barkagaon	Janta
247	Singh, Krishna Kant	Basantpur, West	Cong
248	Singh, Krishna Mohan Pearey	Barbigha	Cong
249	Singh, Lakshmi Narain	Ekma	Cong.
250	Singh, Lallan	Barhampur	Cong
251	Singh, Mathura Prasad	Katra, North	Cong
252	Singh, Mithleshwar Prasad	Tekari	Cong
253	Singh, Mundrika	Goh	Soc
254	Singh, Nand Kishor	Chaupairan	Janta
255	Singh, Nawal Kishore Prasad	Paru, North	Cong.
256	Singh, Niteshwar Prasad	Katra, South	Cong.
257	Singh, Padarath	Obra	Soc.
258	Singh, Pashupati	Dhuraiya-cum-Amarpur	Cong.
259.	Singh, Prabhunath	Chapra Mufassil-cum-Garkha	Cong

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
260	Singh, Purnendu Narain	Topchanchi	Janta
261.	Singh, Raghabendra Narain	Banka	Cong
262.	Singh, Raja Kali Prasad	Bahapur	Janta
263.	Singh, Rajeshwari Prasad	Surajgarha-cum-Lakhisarai	Cong.
264.	Singh, Rambinod	Dighwara	Cong
265.	Singh, Ramcharan	Kurtha	Soc
266	Singh, Ram Nagina	Bhabhua-cum-Mohania	Cong
267	Singh, Ram Naresh	Daudnagar	Soc
268	Singh, Rana Sheolakhpat	Barh	Cong
269	Singh, Sardar Nitai	Manbazar-cum-Patamda (R)	L S S
270	Singh, Sheobhajan	Jehanabad	Soc
271	Singh, Siaram	Pirpainti	Cong.
272	Singh, Sukhdeo Narain	Katihar-cum-Barari	Cong
273	Singh, Sukhlal	Chatra	Cong.
274	Singh, Girjanandan	Sheohar-cum-Belsand	Cong
275	Singh, Upendra Narain	Sawar Bazar-cum-Sonbarsa	Cong
276	Sinha, Anugrah Narayan	Nabinagar	Cong.
277	Sinha, Basawan	Dehri	Soc
278	Sinha Bishwanath	Shikarpur-cum-Lauria	Cong.
279	Sinha, Brahma Deo Narain	Baha	Cong
280	Sinha, Gadadhar	Patahi	Cong
281	Sinha, Gajendra Narain	Singhia	Cong
282	Sinha, Jagdish Narain	Mokamah	Cong
283	Sinha, Jamuna Prasad	Marhaura	Soc
284	Sinha, Janardan	Mirganj	Cong
285.	Sinha, Kamaldeo Narain	Purnea	Cong
286	Sinha Kapildeo Narayan	Kurhani	Cong
287	Sinha Mahamaya Prasad	Maharajganj	K M P
288	Sinha, Mahesh Prasad	Mazaffarpur-cum-Sakra	Cong
289	Sinha, Manorma	Katras	Cong
290	Sinha, Priyabarat Narain	Aurangabad	Cong
291	Sinha, Radhakrishna Prasad	Rajauli-cum-Wajirganj	Cong
292	Sinha Rajkishore	Husainabad-cum-Garhwa	Cong
293	Sinha, Rambilash	Barhara	R R P
294	Sinha, Ramchantra	Teghra	Cong.
295	Sinha, Ram Khelawan	Punpun-cum-Masaurhi	Cong
296	Sinha, Ramkishun	Nawadah-cum-Hasua	Cong.
297	Sinha, Saryoo Prasad	Begusaria, South	Cong.
298	Sinha, Shib Brat Narain	Bakhri	Cong.
299	Sinha, Shri Krishna	Kharpur	Cong.
300	Soren, Debi	Dumka (R)	Soc
301	" Sudhansu " Lakshmi Narain	Dhumdaha-cum-Korha	Cong
302	Surin, Junus	Basia (R)	Jharkhand
303	Swatantra, Jagannath Prasad	Bagha-cum-Ramnagar (R)	Cong
304	Tahir, Mohammad	Amour	Cong
305	Tajuddin	Asthawan	Cong
306	Tanti, Mukundram	Ghatsila-cum-Baharagura	Jharkhand
307	Tewari, Sirish	Manjhi	Cong
308	Tewari, Lakshmi Kant	Buxar	Cong.
309	Tewari, Ramanand	Shahpur	Soc
310	Tewari, Ramsundar	Adapur	Cong.
311	Teyagi, Lal Singh	Ekangersarai	Cong.
312	Thakur, Karpuri	Tajpur	Jharkhand
313	Tripathi, Jamuna Prasad	Kanti	Cong.
314	Trivedi, Sheobachan	Baikunthpur	Cong.
315	Tudu, Babulal	Goda Damin (R)	Jharkhand
316.	Upadhya, Ramanand	Dinara	Cong
317.	Uranon, Alfred	Simdega (R)	Jharkhand
318	Uraon, Sukra	Gumla (R)	Jharkhand
319.	Verma, Badri Nath	Patna City, West-cum-Naubatpur	Cong
320	Yadav, Hemraj	Bikaramgunj	Cong.
321.	Yadav, Kamleshwar Prasad	Kishungunj	Cong.
322.	Yadav, Kuldip Narain	Sitamarhi, West	Cong.
323.	Yadav, Ramanand	Raghunathpur	Cong.
324	Yadav, Ramchandra	Ghosi	Ind.
325.	Yadav, Ramcharit Rai	Sursand	Ind.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
326	Yadav, Rameshwar	Makhdumpur	Ind.
327	Yadav, Rameshwar Prasad	Atri	Ind
328	Yadav, Ram Lakhan Singh	Paliganj	Cong.
329.	Yadav, Subodh Narayan	Benipatti East	Ind
330	Yadav, Tanuk Lal	Alamnagar	Soc

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman Shyama Prasad Sinha

S No.	Name	Constituency
1	Abdul Hayat Chand	Legislative Assembly
2	Ajit Prasad Singh Deo	Local Authorities
3	Anil Kumar Sen	Graduates
4	Anise Imam	Nominated
5	Banar Hambrom	Legislative Assembly
6	Basanta Chandra Ghosh	Legislative Assembly
7	Beni Narain Chand	Local Authorities
8	Bindheshwari Prasad Mishra	Teachers
9.	Braj Behari Prasad	Local Authorities
10	Brajendra Bahadur	Local Authorities
11	Brajendra Narain Yadav	Legislative Assembly
12.	Brajnandan Prasad	Nominated
13	Fateh Narain Singh	Nominated
14	Gauri Shankar Dalmia	Legislative Assembly
15	Gita Prasad Singh	Legislative Assembly
16	Habibul Haque	Legislative Assembly
17	Harendra Bahadur Chandra	Nominated
18	Hargouri Tewari	Teachers
19.	Hari Krishna Lal	Local Authorities
20	Harishankar Prasad	Local Authorities
21	Indra Narain Singh	Legislative Assembly
22	Jagannath Prasad Mishra	Nominated
23	Jagdish Sharma	Teachers
24	Jageshwar Mandal	Local Authorities
25	Jaideva Narain Sinha	Legislative Assembly
26	Jaideva Prasad	Nominated
27.	Jamuna Prasad Singh	Local Authorities
28	Jitu Lal	Legislative Assembly
29	Kamta Prasad Sinha	Legislative Assembly
30	Krishna Bahadur	Graduates
31	Kumar Gangan and Sinha	Legislative Assembly
32	Kumar Kalyan Lal	Local Authorities
33	Kusheshwar Sinha	Legislative Assembly
34.	Lakshmi Knat Jha	Local Authorities
35	Lakshmi Nath Jha	Graduates
36	Mahant Mahadevanand Giri	Local Authorities
37.	Mahendra Prasad	Teachers
38	Mathura Prasad Dubey	Teachers
39	Mathura Prasad Singh	Local Authorities
40.	Mayanand Thakur	Local Authorities
41	Mohan Lal Mahto 'Viyogi'	Nominated
42	Narayanji	Nominated
43.	Nayama Khatoon Haider	Legislative Assembly
44	Niwas Narain Sinha	Local Authorities
45	Nurullah	Legislative Assembly
46	Qudratullah	Local Authorities
47	Radha Govind Prasad	Legislative Assembly
48.	Raghubans Prasad Singh	Legislative Assembly
49	Rai Brijraj Krishna	Nominated
50	Ram Bilas Sharma	Local Authorities

S. No.	Name	Constituency
51.	Ram Charan Sinha	Nominated
52.	Rameshwar Prasad Singh	Nominated
53.	Ram Prakash Lal	Local Authorities
54.	Rampyari Devi	Legislative Assembly
55.	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Legislative Assembly
56.	R. Narsingh Rao	Local Authorities
57.	Ravaneshwar Mishra	Graduates
58.	Sagar Mohan Pathak	Local Authorities
59.	Saiyid Amin Ahmed	Legislative Assembly
60	Sasank Sekhar Ghosh	Teachers
61.	Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma	Graduates
62.	Shah Muhammad Ozair Munemi	Legislative Assembly
63.	Shanker Narain	Local Authorities
64.	Shree Krishna Singh	Legislative Assembly
65	Shyama Prasad Sinha	Legislative Assembly
66.	Singheshwari Prasad	Graduates
67	Sita Ram Yadav	Legislative Assembly
68	Subodh Kumar Sen	Local Authorities
69.	Tridib Nath Banarji	Nominated
70.	Vishnu Shankar	Local Authorities

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
1951-52 (Accounts) .. .	34 30	32 82	+ 1.48
1952-53 (Accounts)	36 22	28 25	+ 7.87
1953-54 (Revised) .	36 60	35 36	+ 1.24
1954-55 (Budget) ..	32 11	39 73	— 7 62
1955-56 (Budget) .	37 70	52 67	— 14 97

Education

During the years 1948 and 1953, the number of primary schools increased from 20,850 to 24,628 and the enrolment figure from 9.98 lakh to 11 7 lakh Secondary schools increased by 1,348, while the number of students rose from 3.84 to 5.67 lakh. The number of arts and science colleges increased from 23 to 38, and that of technical and professional colleges from 7 to 19 with an increase of 6,275 and 6,922 in their respective enrolment figures. There was a phenomenal rise in the number of technical and vocational schools from 145 to 2,453 and in the number of students from 6,375 to 83,736

In pursuance of the plan launched by the Government of India, 5,000 new teachers and 250 social education instructors were appointed to provide relief to the educated unemployed. It was proposed to increase the number of teachers by 650 in 1954-55 and by 1,250 and 650 in the two subsequent years. There was also a parallel programme for giving building and equipment grants to schools. In pursuance of the plan for the development of technical education at different levels one degree college of civil engineering was set up at Muzaffarpur. Also two engineering schools with facilities for diploma courses were started at Ranchi and Sindri in 1953-54.

Agriculture

The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1953, received the assent of the President on May 17, 1954 *Zamindaris* with a gross annual income of over Rs 50 thousand have already been taken over by the State All *zamindaris* in the districts of Gaya, Purnea, Saharsa, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Hazaribagh and Palaman now vest in the State In the rest of the districts all *zamindaris* will be notified by the end of 1955 and subsequently taken over by the State Under the *zamindari* abolition scheme there is a programme for spending 12½ per cent of the collections on improvement works such as irrigation, education, the supply of drinking water and medical facilities for the benefit of the cultivators During 1953-54, a sum of Rs 29 96 lakh was allotted to the districts on this account, out of which Rs 27 90 lakh was actually spent. To facilitate the donation of land for *Bhoodan Yagna* and its distribution among the landless people the State Legislature passed the Bihar Bhoodan Yagna Bill 1953 to which the President gave his assent on June 20, 1954.

The various works and supply schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign continued to be executed during the year During the first three years of the Five Year Plan, 10,205 wells were excavated and repaired Of these, 781 new wells were sunk in 1953-54 Out of the 350 tube-wells to be constructed under the Indo-U S Technical Co-operation Programme, 239 wells have been drilled, and 213 completed During the first three years of the Plan, 2,365 diesel or electric engines were supplied to the cultivators for lifting water from the wells In 1953-54 211 Persian wheels were installed

During 1953-54, about 71 thousand acres of waste-land were reclaimed, of which 922 acres were reclaimed by the State Tractor Organisation, 62,605 acres by manual labour and 7,472 acres by private enterprise The work of urban composting was carried on by 73 municipalities and about 49 thousand tons of compost were distributed to the cultivators In addition, 27,820 tons of fertilisers and 1,613 tons of other manures were distributed Improved varieties of paddy and wheat seeds distributed to the cultivators during the year were 330 and 27 tons respectively

Industry

Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Government Superphosphate Factory at Sindri which was expected to be completed by the middle of 1955 A cement factory is also under construction at Sindri In order to facilitate the financing of industries, a State Financial Corporation has been set up by the Government with an authorised capital of Rs 2 crore and a paid-up capital of Rs 50 lakh

With a view to promoting small-scale and cottage industries, a number of training centres and classes have been started The Gulzarbagh Cottage Industries Institute has been reorganised and upgraded

In areas where artisans are concentrated, 35 training classes have been opened, for training in weaving, pottery making, the manufacture of cutlery goods, stone-work, dyeing and printing, and leather-tanning and leather manufacture Five centres in different parts of the State train about 200 workers annually in the manufacture of palm-gur There are two *tassar* seed supply and research stations at Chaibassa and Raghunathpur and 3 sub-stations There are 2 *eri* seed supply stations at Ranchi and Begusarai. The silk institute at Nathnagar in Bhagalpur district has been expanded and there is a good demand for its products in the U S A.

In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 18 lakh was earmarked by the Central Government for the development of the *khadi* and handloom industries in the State The assistance was to be given through co-operative organisations About 55 thousand weavers were thus brought together in co-operative organisations and a sum of Rs 3 75 lakh advanced to them to enable them to purchase shares in the co-operatives. A sum of Rs 5 lakh was advanced to the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Union for the supply of yarn to the weavers, co-operatives and for the marketing of handloom products A loan of Rs. 2.32 lakh and a subsidy of Rs 10,000 were given to village and small-scale industries Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs 85,000 were given to 20 industrial and technical institutions.

Public Health

In 1953-54, there were 766 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The 250-bed Rajendra Surgical Block, which is expected to be one of the finest modern surgical units in the East, is nearing completion A 50-bed hospital for infectious diseases has been started at Patna Health visitors are being trained at the T B Demonstration Centre and a 48-bed T B ward has been set up at the Itki Sanatorium The Government have decided to give a grant of Rs 2 25 lakh to the Ramakrishna Mission T B Sanatorium at Dungri in Ranchi Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme a provision of Rs. 42 79 lakh has been made in the State budget for 1954-55 for water supply and sanitation

With the assistance of WHO and UNICEF, several maternity and child welfare schemes have been started. The National Anti-Malaria Control Programme has been launched with seven control units The mass B C G vaccination campaign has been expanded with the addition of 8 teams Measures to prevent the spread of leprosy have been intensified and measures for coping with small-pox and other epidemics have been considerably improved

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State, according to the 1951 Census, is 12.6 and 10.5 per cent of the total population respectively The programme of work for the uplift of Harijans consists of grant of stipends to students and institutions, the opening of industrial and residential schools, the establishment and maintenance of hostels, the development of cottage industries and co-operative societies, the construction of houses for the landless and homeless, the sinking of wells in Harijan villages, etc In 1954-55, a sum of Rs 6 5 lakh was provided in the budget for the grant of 7,772 stipends to school students and Rs 97,560 for 233 stipends to college students In addition, a provision of Rs 50,000 was made for the award of stipends to Harijan students in technical institutions No tuition fee is charged from Harijan students studying in schools and colleges They are also exempt from the payment of university examination fees A hostel grant of Rs 15 per month is allowed to deserving Harijan students. In 1954-55, a sum of Rs 72,000 was set aside to aid Harijan primary schools. A sum of Rs 2 lakh was provided in the current year's budget for providing residential accommodation to Harijan sweepers in the municipal areas in the State. Also Rs 1.5 lakh were earmarked for the sinking of wells in Harijan villages In order to solve the housing problem of the landless and homeless Harijans a provision of Rs 3 lakh was included in the 1954-55 budget.

An important measure to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes is the establishment of grain *golas* which lend grain for

seed and consumption to the aboriginals. There are 256 such grain *golas* in the districts of Santhal Parganas, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Shahabad and Chota Nagpur Division. A provision of Rs. 3·20 lakh originally made in 1953-54 was later increased to Rs. 5·19 lakh for starting schools, executing irrigation works and issuing loans of paddy to the aboriginals. Loans are also advanced to *adivasis* for the promotion of cottage industries, a sum of Rs 50 thousand having been provided for this purpose in 1953-54. In the same year, 1,899 school and 133 college stipends were awarded to *adivasi* students, for which a sum of Rs. 3·14 lakh had been reserved.

A special scheme for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes is being worked out by the Adimjati Seva Mandal and Paharia Seva Mandal in the Chota Nagpur Division and Santhal Parganas respectively The two Mandals are managing 369 primary and secondary schools, 223 medical centres and dispensaries and 4 hostels

Schemes for the welfare of backward Muslim classes include the opening of *maktabs*, building-grants for *maktabs*, the award of stipends and book-grants and the opening of hostels. There are 560 *maktabs* with about 20,000 students. In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 2,04,960 was provided to pay the teachers employed in these *maktabs*. Another sum of Rs 1·99 lakh was set aside for the grant of stipends to Muslim students of backward classes studying in technical and other institutions. New hostels for Muslim students are under construction at Bhagalpur and Darbhanga.

For backward classes other than those described above, a sum of Rs. 6 lakh was earmarked, mainly for the grant of stipends to students.

Panchayats

There are 4,387 official and 1936 non-official *gram panchayats* in the State. In 1953-54, under the auspices of these *panchayats* 1,52,998 compost pits were dug in the intensive cultivation blocks About 824 miles of new roads were constructed and 1,360 miles of old roads repaired A large number of new reservoirs, including tanks, wells and canals, were constructed and old ones repaired. More than 3 lakh trees were planted Cottage industries like spinning, basket-making and bee-keeping were introduced in several *panchayat* areas A grant of Rs. 3·82 lakh was sanctioned for the improvement of the water supply in rural areas out of which Rs 3·36 lakh were spent on the construction of 539 wells About 82,000 bore-hole and trench latrines and soak-pits were constructed In the field of education, 3,108 night schools and 1,216 rural libraries were organised

Co-operative Movement

During 1953-54, 1,727 co-operative societies with a share capital of Rs 5 61 lakh were thus organised, thus bringing the total number of societies to 12,344 and the total share capital to Rs 1·02 crore. Of these societies, 52 were co-operative banks, and 8,037 multipurpose co-operatives, while the rest served the special interests of weavers, fishermen, teachers and vegetable growers

Local Self-government

There are 53 municipalities, one municipal corporation, 14 notified area committees and 17 district boards in the State.

In 1953-54, a grant of Rs 33 lakh and a loan of Rs. 32 lakh were sanctioned for some of the municipalities to enable them to lay pipe-lines

for water supply The scheme for the repair of district board roads has been in progress and a similar scheme which will cost Rs 24 lakh is under execution A loan of Rs. 7·5 lakh was advanced to some district boards to enable them to improve their financial position, and a grant of Rs. 27·5 lakh was made to various local bodies for the payment of a dearness allowance to their staff.

BOMBAY

Governor:		Harekrushna Mahatab
Ministers		
1	Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Political and Services	Morarji R. Desai
2	Revenue and Agriculture	B S Hiray
3	Education and Law	Dinkarrao N Desai
4.	Finance, Prohibition and Industries	Jivraj N. Mehta
5	Co-operation	M P Patil
6	Public Works	M M Naik Nimbalkar
7	Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes	G D Tapase
8	Labour and Health	Shantilal H Shah
9	Civil Supplies, Forests and Local Self-government	Y B Chavan
Deputy Minister		
1	Education	Srimati Indumati Chamanlal
2	Public Works	B J Patel
3	Backward Classes	D N. Wandrekar
4	Agriculture and Forests	K F Patil
5	Public Health	B D Jatti
6	Local Self-government and Co-operation	B D Deshmukh
7	Prohibition	T R. Naravane
8	Revenue	M G Faki
9	Civil Supplies	V K Sathe

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker D K Kunte

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Ambli, Chaubasappa Jagadevappa	Tikota-Bilgi	Cong
2	Aragavi, Basappa Shidlingappa	Kahanapur	Cong
3	Atara, Bhikhabhai Jinabhai	Dharampur	Cong
4	Auti, Bhaskar Tukaram	Ahmednagar-Parner	K K P.
5	Awate, Annasaheb Gopalrao	Ambegaon	Cong
6	Babar, Sarojini Krishnarao	Shirala-Walwa	Cong
7	Babaria, Alabhai Nathubhai	Matar-Cambay (R)	Cong
8	Bagade, Rajaram Tukaram	Shirol	Cong
9	Bandukwala, Ishaqbhai Abbasbhai	Kharatalao-Kumbharwada	Cong
10	Banker, Lilawati Dhirajlal	Girgaum and Khetwadi	Cong
11	Barad, Bhagvan Bhabhabhai	Gogho-Kodinar	Cong
12.	Baralay, Balvant Dhundo	Kolhapur City	W P.P
13	Barhate, Jagannath Shankar	Kopargaon	Cong
14	Bhabhor, Tersinh Motisinh	Lunawada-Santrampur (R)	Cong
15.	Bhangare, Gopala Shrawana	Akola-Sangamner (R)	Cong
16.	Bharaskar, Baburao Mahadeo	Shrigonda (R)	Cong
17.	Bharde, Trimbak Shivaram	Sheogaon	Cong
18	Bharucha, Naushir Cursetji	Chaupati-Grant Road-Tardeo	Soc
19	Bhimra Radka Rupji	Dahanu-Umbergaon (R)	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
20.	Bhingardeve, Laxman Babajee	Khanapur (R)	Cong
21	Bhoir, Ladku Nau	Mokhada-Wada-Sahahapur	Ind
22	Bhonsale, Prataprao Deorao	Sawantwadi	Cong
23.	Bhosale Raje Nirmala Devi Vijaysinh	North Sholapur	Cong
24	Bhosale alias Kutre, Sadashivarao Bapurao	Belgaum Rural	Cong
25	Birje, Madhav Narayan	Worli-Prabhadevi	Cong
26	Birla, Sitaram Hirachand	Erandol	Cong
27	Bonde, Dhanji Maharu	Raver	Cong
28	Buchar, Dalpat alias Damji	Nandod-Dediapada-Sagbara	Cong
29	Chaudhari, Vanmali Tangania	Sengadh-North Vyara	Cong
30.	Chaugule, Bhaurao Govindrao	Shrirampur-Newasa	Cong
31	Chauhan, Chaturbhai Jethabhai	Balasinor-Kapadwaj	Cong
32	Chauhan, Mithabhai Ramjibhai	Baroda-Waghodia (R)	K S L P.
33	Chavan, Yeshwant Balwant	Karad North	Cong
34	Chavda, Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Borsad No II	Cong
35	Chavda, Khemchandbhai S.	Chanasma-Harij-Patan (R)	Ind.
36	Chhipa, Mahamadsherif Alarakhji	Ahmedabad City No 4	Cong.
37	Chodhary, Galba Nanji	Palanpur-Abu-Vadgaon-Danta	Cong
38	Chokhawalla, Gordhandas Ranchhoddas	Surat City East	Cong
39	Dabhade, Veerdhaval Yeshwantrao	Maval -North Mulshi	Ind
40	Dafle, Vijayasinhrao Ramrao	Jath	Ind
41	Dalvi, Bhujang Keshav	Belgaum Urban	Ind
42	Desai, Amul Maganlal	Bulsar Chikhli	Soc
43	Desai, Basavraj Ayyappa	Dharwar	Ind
44	Desai, Daulatrao Shripatrao	Patan	Cong
45	Desai, Dinkerrao Narbheram	Broach	Cong
46	Desai, Induben Nanubhai	West Baria	Cong
47	Desai, Madhav Dattatraya	Lalbaug-Parel	Cong
48	Desai, Malharrao Rajaramrao	Kagal	Ind
49	Desai, Morarji Ranchhodji	Ahmedabad City No 6-7	Cong
50	Desale, Yeshawant Sakharam	Navapur-Sakri	Cong
51	Deshmukh, Bhagwantrao Damodar	Parola	Cong
52	Deshmukh, Datta Appaji	Akola-Songamner	K K P
53	Deshmukh, Dattajirao Bhausaheb	Khanapur	Cong
54	Deshmukh, Narsing Tatya	Barsi North	W P P
55	Deshmukh, Prabhakar Ramkrishna	Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad	Cong
56	Deshpande, Madhav Krishna	Borivli	Cong
57	Dhanshetti, Shivashankar Mallappa	Sholapur City North	W P P.
58	Dhoble, Dattatrava Amrutrao	Junnar	Cong
59	Dhodia, Khushalbhai Dhanabhai	Bardoli-Valod-Palsana-Mahuva (R)	Cong
60	Dhond, Jagannath Sitaram	Kudal	Cong
61	Dighe, Bhaskar Narayan	Murud-Shriwardhan	Cong
62	Divgi, Bhavanishankar Padmanabha	Umerkhadi-Dongri-Wadi Bunder	Cong
63	Faki, Mustafa	Bhiwandi-Murbad-East Kalayan	Cong
64	Gadag, Kuberappa Parappa	Gadag	Cong
65	Garasia, Khemji Rupaji	Himatnagar (R)	Cong
66	Gavit, Tukaram Huraji	East Shahada-Sindkheda-Nandurbar (R)	Cong
67	Gharge, Shankarrao Ganpatrao	Koregaon	Cong
68	Ghate, Vithal Dattatraya	Sirur	Cong
69	Ghorpade, Baburao Balasaheb	West Satara	Cong
70	Gillespie, Irene Lillian	Nominated	
71	Golandaz, Mahmadhusen Abdulsamad	Surat City West	Cong.
72	Gunjal, Padamappa Hiriyappa	Athani-Chikodi	Cong
73	Hallikeri, G V	Haveri	Cong
74	Hegde, Madhav Vinayak	Thana	Cong
75	Hegde, Timmappa Manjappa Motansar	Siddapur-Sirsi-Mundgod	Cong
76	Hiray, Bhausahib Sakharam	South malegaon-cum-North Nandgaon	Cong

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
77	Hulkoti, Chanabasappa Sadashivappa	Gadag-Mundargi	Cong
78	Huralikoppi, Mallappa Basappa	Shiggaon	Cong
79	Indumati Chimanlal	Ahmedabad City No 3	Cong
80	Jadhav, Anant Lahanu	Dang-Surgana-Peint-Dindori (R)	Cong
81	Jadhav, Madhavrao Laxmanrao	Chandor-Kalwan-Baglan	Cong
82	Jadhav, Pandurang Dharmaji	Bhiwandi-Murbad-East Kalyan (R)	Cong
83	Jadhav, Tatva Anandrao	Khatav	Cong.
84.	Jadhav, Tulshidas Subhanrao	Barsi-Madha	W P P
85	Jagtap, Dadasaheb Khasherao	Wai-Khandala	W P P
86	Jagtap, Namdeo Mahadeo	Karmala	Cong
87	Jamindar, Fazle Abas Taiyabali	Thasra	Cong
88	Jatti, Basappa Danappa	Jamkhandi	Cong
89	Jha, Bhagirath Sadanand	Chinchpokli-Lower Parel-Love Grove	Soc
90	Jivanbhai Khodidas	Dehgam	Cong
91	Joshi, Popatlal Mulshanker	Deesa-Dhanera	Ind
92	Joshi, Shridhar Mahadeo	Poona City South-West	Soc.
93	Kabadi Jetteppa Laxman	Indi-Sindgi (R)	Cong
94	Kabirbuwa, Pandharinath Ramdas	Khed	Cong
95	Kadadi, Madiwalappa Bandappa	Akalkot-cum-South Sholapur	Cong
96	Kadam, Balso Purso	Ankola-Karwar	Soc
97	Kalambate, Vithal Ganesh	Lanja	Cong
98	Kalantre, Shrimatibai Charudatt	Miraj	Cong
99	Kale, Dattatraya Tulshiram	Nasik-Igatpuri	Cong
100	Kamat Ramchandra Gopal	Haliyal Yellapur-Supa	Cong
101	Kamat, Ramkrishna Narasinha	Honavar	Cong
102	Kambe, Bapu Chandrasen	Chinchpokli-Lower Parel-Love Grove	S C F
103	Kamble, Maruti Mahadeo	Pandharpur-Mangalwedha (R)	Cong.
104	Kambli, Andaneppa Shiddappa	Hubli	Cong
105	Kandare, Bhagwan Budhaji	Jalgaon-Mhasavad (R)	Cong
106	Kanthi, Shivalingappa Rudrappa	Hungund	Cong
107	Kerson, Kanji Govind	Kalyan West	Cong
108	Khanchand Gopaldas	Kalyan, Central Kalyan Camp	Ind
109	Khandekar, Dnyandeo Santaram	Radhanagari	W P P
110	Khanjire, Babasaheb Bhausaheb	Hatkanangle	Cong.
111	Kharat, Ganpat Sambhaji	Haveli-Dhond (R)	Cong
112	Khedekar, Sudkoji Baburao	Chiplun-cum-Khed (R)	Cong
113	Kilachand, Ramdas Kilachand	Chanasma Harij-Patan	Ind
114	Kokani, Bakaram Sukaram	Navapur-Sakri	Cong
115	Kothawale, Shankar Dadoba	Chikodi	Cong.
116	Koujalgi, Hemappa Veerabhadrappa	Parasgad	Cong.
117	Kunte Dattatraya Kashinath	Alibag	Cong.
118	Kureshi, Gulam Rasul Miyasaheb	Dhandhuka	Cong.
119	Kute, Vithal Ganpat	Ahmednagar	Cong
120	Latif, M A	Mahim Dharavi	Cong
121	Madan Mohan Mangaldas	Ahmedabad City No 8	Cong.
122	Magadi, Venkatesh Timmanna	Shirhatti	Cong
123	Magar, Martand Dhondiba	Haveli-Dhond	Cong
124.	Mahajan, Shripad Sadashiv	Malvan	Cong
125.	Maharajkumar, Daljitsinhji Himatsinhji	Idar	Ind
126	Mahida, Harisinhji Bhagubhai	Ankleshwar-Hansot-Jhagadia-Valia	Cong.
127.	Mali, Gajamal Dalpat	Shirpur	Cong
128	Mane, Madhav Ganpatrao	Sewri-Kalachowki and Naigaum-Wadala	Soc
129	Mascarenhas, M.U	Mazagaon-Ghodapdeo	Cong
130	Meher, Maruti Padmakar	Palghar-Jawhar	Soc
131	Mehria, Dalpatbhai Jethabhai	Ahmedabad City No 6 and 7	Cong
132	Mehta, Bhavanishankar Bapuji	Ahmedabad City	Cong
133	Mehta, Jivraj Narayan	Amreli-Damnagar	Cong

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
134.	Mehta, Kalyanji Vithalbhai	Chorasi	Cong.
135.	Mehta, Ratilal Bechardas	Chembur, Ghatkopar and Villages and Sion North	Cong
136	Mehta, Vrajlal Keshavlal	Ahmedabad City No. 1	Cong.
137.	Memane, Madhavrao Narayanrao	Purandhar	Cong
138	Metgud, Holibasappa Shivalingappa	Bailhongal	Cong.
139	Modi, Maneklal Chunilal	Mehmedabad	Cong.
140.	Mohammad Taher Habib	Agripada-Madanpura-Fros Road-Chunnabhatti	Cong
141	Mohan Narsi	Ankleshwar-Hansot-Jhagadia-Valia (R)	Cong.
142	Mohite, Shankarrao Narayanrao	Malsiras	Ind
143	Mohite, Yeshwantrao Jijabha	Karad South	W P P
144	Mohol, Namdeo Sadashiv	Bhor-Velhe South-Mulshi	Cong
145	Mohomed Sabir Abdul Sattar	North Malegaon	Cong.
146	More, Dongar Rama	Chander-Kalwan-Baglan (R)	Cong.
147	More, Jayawant Ghanasham	Pandharpur-Mangalwedha	Ind
148	Mulik, Gulabrao Dadasaheb	Baramati	Cong.
149	Mukne, Trimbak Bahu	Palghar-Jawhar (R)	Cong.
150	Mumbaraddi, Hanamanta Yallappa	Ramdurg	Cong.
151	Murkute, Pandurang Mahadeo	Nasik-Igatpuri	Cong
152	Murnal, Basappa Tamanna	Bagalkot	Cong
153	Naik, Kikubhai Gulabhai	Gandevi	Cong
154	Naik Nimbalkai, Malojirao alias Nanasaheb	Phaltan-Man	Cong
155	Naik, Ramkrishna Biranna	Kumta-Honavar	Cong
156	Naik, Vasant Narayan	Sinnar-Niphad	Cong
157.	Naravane, Trimbak Ramchandra	Ladar-Saitan Chowky	Cong.
158	Narola, Kailasnarain alias Dr Kailas	Boribunder-Marine Lines	Cong
159	Ninama, Lalchand Dhulabhai	Jhalod (R)	Cong
160	Nirhali, Madhav Maruti	Pathardi	Cong.
161	Nisarta, Virsingh Kanjibhai	Shehera-Limkheda-East Baria (R)	Cong
162	Oza, Indravadan Manmohanrai	Kurla-Bandra East	Cong.
163	Padir, Manohar Kushaba	Panwel-Karjat-Matheran-Khalapur (R)	Cong.
164.	Panchagavi, Appanna Ramappa	Gokak	Cong.
165.	Parikh, Manibhai Prabhudas	Petlad South	Cong.
166	Parikh, Nathalal Dayabhai	Colaba Fort	Cong
167	Parkar, Wajuddin Ahmed	Dapoli-Khed	Cong
168	Patel, Babubhai Jashbhai	Nadiad South	Cong
169	Patel, Bhaskar Rambhai	Petlad North	Cong
170	Patel, Bhulabhai Naranbhai	Bulsar-Chikhli (R)	Cong
171	Patel, Chhotabhai Makanbhai	Jambusar	Cong.
172	Patel, Chhotalal Jivabhai	Daskroi	Cong.
173	Patel, Chhotubhai Vanmalidas	Olpad-Mangrol-Mandvi-Kamrej	Cong.
174	Patel, Chinubhai Kishorbhai	Karjan-Sinor	Cong.
175	Patel, Davalji Tribhovan	West Sidhpur-East Patan	Cong
176.	Patel, Gopaldas Venidas	Prantij-Rayad-Malpur	Cong
177	Patel, Hargavanbhai Dhanabhai	Mehsana North-cum-Patan	Cong.
178	Patel, Ibrahim Ali	Vagra-Amod	Cong
179	Patel, Jayantilal Zaveribhai	Lunawada-Santrampur	Cong.
180	Patel Jaykrishna Harivallabhadas	Ahmedabad City No. 2	Cong.
181	Patel, Kacharabhai Kanjidas	Vijapur North	Cong.
182	Patel, Keshavlal Bholidas	Mehsana South	Cong
183.	Patel, Lallubhai Makanji	Navsari	Cong.
184	Patel, Madhubhai Jaysinh	Bansda-South Vyara (R)	Cong.
185	Patel, Mafatlal Motilal	East Sidhpur	Cong
186.	Patel, Maganbhai Ranchhodbhai	Viramgam	Cong
187	Patel, Maganbhai Shankarbhai	Baroda-Waghedia	Cong
188	Patel, Makanji Purshottam	Bardoli-Valed-Palsana-Mahuva	Cong
189	Patel, Mansinh Pruthviraj	Vijapur South	Cong.
190	Patel, Parbhubhai Dhanabhai	Olpad-Mangrol-Mandvi-Kamrej (R)	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
191.	Patel, Pratapsing Hirabhai	Shehera-Limkheda-East Baria-	Ind.
192.	Patel, Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas	Kadi	Ind.
193.	Patel, Rewla Sukar	Pardi	Soc.
194	Patel, Shanubhai Mahijibhai	Anand North	Cong.
195	Patel, Shivabhai Prabhudas	Visnagar	Cong.
196.	Patel, Shivabhai Ranchhodbhai	Borsad No 1	Cong.
197.	Pathak, Manilal Hargovinddas	Salvli	Cong
198.	Patil, Adiveppagouda Shiddangouda	Navalgund-Nargund	Cong.
199.	Patil, Ambaji Tukaram	Pen-Uran	Cong
200.	Patil, Baburao Bajirao	Madha-Mohol	W P P.
201.	Patil, Ekanathrao Sampatrao	Edlabad	Cong
202	Patil, Gundu Dashrath	Kavathe-Mahankal (Miraj) Tasagon (East)	Cong
203.	Patil, Julalsing Shankarrao	Pachora	Cong.
204	Patil, K F	Ranibennur	Cong.
205.	Patil, Laxmanrao Madhavrao	Rahuri	Cong.
206	Patil, Madhav Goto	Chopdao	Cong.
207	Patil, Malagouda Panagouda	Hukeri	Cong
208	Patil, Mahangouda Ramanagouda	Bijapur	Cong
209	Patil, Namdev Yadav	Amalner	Cong.
210	Patil, Narasagouda Yellagouda	Athani	Cong
211.	Patil, Narayan Sahadeo	Sindkheda	Cong
212	Patil, Nawal Ananda	Dhulia	Cong
213	Patil, Rangarao Namdeo	Shahuwadi	W P P.
214	Patil, Sadashivrao Daji	Islampur	Cong.
215	Patil, Shamrao Ramchandra	Dahanu-Umbergaon	Cong
216	Patil, Shankaragouda Yashawanta-gouda	Hippargi-Bagewadi	Cong
217	Patil, Shankarrao Bajirao	Indapur	Cong
218	Patil, Shivappagouda Bapugouda	Mangoli-Bableshwar	Cong.
219	Patil, Vasantrao Bandu	Sangli	Cong.
220	Patil, Vasantrao Lakhagouda	Chikodi-Raibag	Ind
221	Patil, Venkangouda Hanamantgouda	Badami	Cong.
222	Patil, Vishram Hari	Mewas, Taloda-Akrani-West Shahada	Cong
223	Patil, Vishwanath Tukaram,	Bhudargad-Ajra	Cong
224	Patil, Vithalrao Nathu	Yawal	Cong
225	Patil, Vithal Sitaram	Chandgad	W P P
226.	Patil, V V	Hirekerur	
227.	Pattanashetti, Madiwalappa Rudrappa	Guledgud-Kamatgi	Cong
228	Pawar, Amrita Ragho	Mokhada-Wada-Shahapur (R)	Cong.
229	Pawar, Bhika Trimbak	Nasik-Igatpuri (R)	Cong
230	Peje, Shantaram Laxman	Mandangad-Dapoli	Cong.
231	Powar, Dattatraya Santaram	Hatkananslc	Cong
232	Powar, Mahadev Ramchandra	Ghuhagar	Cong
233	Purohit, Digambar Vinayak	Poladpur-Mahad	Soc
234	Rajpur, Dahyabhai Lallubhai	Godhra	Ind
235	Rane, Keshav Vyankatesh	Kankavli	Cong.
236	Rane, Waman Nagoji	Deogad	Cong.
237	Rankhambe, Amrutrao Dhondiba	Sinnar-Niphad (R)	Cong.
238.	Rathod, Naranbhai Madhavbhai	Navsari (R)	Cong
239	Rathod, Mohanbhai Manabhai	Kalol	Ind
240	Raul, Jaysing Daulatsingh	East Shahada-Sindkheda-Nandurbar	Cong
241.	Raut, Keshavrao Shripatrao	Sangola	Cong.
242	Salebhai Abdul Kadar	Sangola	Cong.
243.	Salivateswaran, Subramanian	Matunga-Sion-Koliwada	Cong
244	Sambrani, Dharamappa Yallappa	Hubli (R)	Cong
245	Sane, Govind Dattatraya	Sholapur City South	W P P.
246	Sane, Nilkantha Ganesh	Bhusawal-Jamner	Cong.
247	Sarnaik, Narayan Tukaram	Karvir	Ind
248.	Sathe, Vinayak Krishna	Poona City Central	Cong
249.	Savant, Maruti Sitaram	Roha-Sudhagad	Cong.
250.	Sawant, Atmaram Pandurang	Bawda-Panhala	W P P

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
251.	Sawant, Parsharam Krishnaji	Vengurla	Cong
252.	Senjha, Mohanlal Virjibhai	Okhamandal-Dhari Khambha	Cong.
253	Shah, Ambalal Chhotalal	Dabhoi	Cong.
255	Shah, Hiralal Bandulal	Mudhol	Cong.
256.	Shah, Jaswantlal Saubhagyachand	Padra	Cong
257	Shah, Kodardas Kalidas,	Bhuleshwar-Market	Cong
258	Shah, Madhavlal Bhailalbhai	Matar-Cambay	Cong
259	Shah, Maneklal Chunilal	Dholka	Cong.
260	Shah, Popatlal Ramchand	Poona City South East	Cong
261	Shah, Shankerlal Harjivandas	Kapadwanj	Cong
262	Shah, Shantilal Harjivan	Vile Parle-Andheri-Versova	Cong
263	Shah, Shantilal Swarupchand	Deodhar-Kankrej-Wav-Tharad	Cong.
264	Shaikh, Gulam Rasul Haji Hasan Bhagwan	Jalgaon-Mhasavad	Cong
265	Shantilal Trikamlal	Sanand	Cong
266	Sheikh, Khadirsab Abdulsab	Konur	Cong
267	Sheth, Bhagwandas Mavachand	Kalol	Cong
268	Shetye, Tukaram Krishna	Chiplun-cum-Khed	Cong
268	Shinde, Babasaheb Jagdeorao	Jaoli-Mahableshwar	Cong
269	Shinde, Madhavrao Trimbak (Patil)	Yeola-Nandgaon	Cong
271	Shirke, Ramdas Bhausaheb	Sangmeshwar	Cong
272	Shirole, Malu Madhav	Poona City North-West	Cong
273	Shivtarkar, Sitaram Namdeo	Sewri-Kalachowky and Naigaum-Wadala (R)	Cong
274	Shreshti, Mahadeo Dundappa	Gadhinglaj	Cong
275	Shrevakar, Radhabai Maruti	Chikodi (R)	Cong
276	Sidhanti Vakil, Pradesh Gurubhat	Muddebihal	Cong
277	Silam, Sayaji Lakshman	Tank Pakhadi-Byculla west and Kalachowki West	Cong
278	Sindhur, Siddappa Chanbasappa	Hangal	Cong
279	Solanki, Javsing Mansing	Dohad	Cong
280	Solanki, Joita Ajaji	Deodar-Kankrej-Wav-Tharad (R)	Cong.
281	Solanki, Natwarsinhji Kesarisinhji	Anand South	Cong
282	Solanki, Purshottam Jethabhai	Pratij-Bayad-Malpur (R)	Cong
283	Sonawane, Ganpat Laxman	Akalkot-cum-south Sholapur (R)	Cong
284	Soni, Ramanlal Pitambardas	Modasa-Meghraj	Cong
285	Subhedar, Sitaram Murari	Rajapur	Cong.
286	Surpur, Mallappa Karabasappa	Indi-Sindgi	Cong
287	Surve, Sitaram Nana	Ratnagiri	Cong
288	Suryavanshi, Motiram Shamrao	Bhadgaon-Chalisgaon	Cong
289	Suryawanshi, Dattajirao Bhaurao	Tasgaon-West	Cong.
290	Sutaria, Chhotabhai Zaverbhai	Baroda City	Cong
291	Tadvi, Bhaijibhai Garbadbhai	Chhota Udepur (R)	Cong
292	Tadvi, Bhanabhai Galabhbhai	Sankheda	Cong
293	Tadvi, Bhulabhai Dulabhai	Naswadi	Cong.
294	Tadvi, Jalamkha Sandebajkha	Bhadgaon-Chalisgaon (R)	Cong
295	Talegaonkar, Dattatraya Maloji	Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad (R)	Cong.
296	Talevarkhan, Homi Jehangirji	Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi	Cong
297	Tambakad, Basavaneeppa Ramappa	Dharwar-Kalghatgi	Cong.
298	Tapase, Ganpatrao Devaji	Phaltan-Man (R)	Cong.
298	Thakore Shankerji Okhaji	Kheralu	Cong.
299	Thorat, Raosaheb Bhausaheb	Dang-Surgana-Peint-Dindori	Cong
301	Thorat, Shivrao Bhavanrao	Shrigonda	Cong.
302	Thosar, Narhar Parashram	Panwel-Karjat-Matheran-Khalapur	Cong.
303	Trivedi, Parsotam Jaduram	Himatnagar	Cong.
304	Tulla, Vishwanathrao Rajanna	Kamathipura & Nagpada	Cong
305	Vadodia, Udaisinh Virsinh	Nadiad North	Cong.
306	Vakharia, Maneklal Mathalal	Santalpur-Radhanpur-Sami	Cong.
307	Valvi, Janardhan Poharya	Mewas-Taloda-AkraniWest Shahada (R)	Cong.
308.	Vankhedkar, Sonuji Devram	Dhulia (R)	Cong.
309	Vasavda, Shamprasad Rupshanker	Ahmedabad City No 5	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
310	Vasia, Cama Fata	Palanpur-Abu-Vadgam-Danta (R)	Cong.
311.	Wankhede, Keshav Raghav	Bhusawal-Jamner (R)	Cong.
312.	Wandrekar, Dattatraya Nathoba	Bandra-Khar-Juhu	Cong.
313.	Warty, Sadanand Gopal	Bassein	Soc.
314.	Yagnik Bhanushankar Manchharam	Chira Bazar-Thakurdwar-Fanaswadi	Cong.
314.	Yusuf Miyaji	Palanpur-Deesa	Cong.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman. R.S Hukerikar

S No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Agarwal, Dayashankar Biharilal	Local Authorities
2	Agrawal, Kashinath Mannalal	Legislative Assembly
3.	Ambedkar, G D	Nominated
4	Barfivala, Chunilal Damodar	Local Authorities
5	Belawadi, Gavisiddappa Shiddappa	Legislative Assembly
6	Benadikar, Sadashiv Laxman	Legislative Assembly
7	Bhatt, Amaram Raoji	Legislative Assembly
8	Bhatt, Premshankar Keshavram	Local Authorities
9.	Bhave, Ramchandra Narayan	Local Authorities
10	Bhirud Dattatraya Sonu	Local Authorities
11.	Chavan, Dajisaheb Ramrao	Legislative Assembly
12	Chinai, Pannalal Maneklal	Legislative Assembly
13	Daboo, Dinshawji Ratanji	Legislative Assembly
14	Dahanukar, Shantaram Mahadeo	Legislative Assembly
15	Dalal, Bejonji Aderji	Local Authorities
16.	Desai, Lilavati Harilal	Legislative Assembly
17.	Desai, Maganbhai P	Nominated
18	Deshmukh, Vasantrao Balwant	Local Authorities
19	Deshpande, Ramabai Narayan	Legislative Assembly
20.	Devji Rattensey	Local Authorities
21	Donde, Moreshwar Vasudeo	Teachers
22.	Dongre, V S	Nominated
23.	Edke, Shankarrao Channappa	Local Authorities
24	Gadgil, Pandurang Vasudeo	Legislative Assembly
25	Galwankar, Sadanand Keshav	Local Authorities
26	Ghodke, F D	Nominated
27	Godbole, Madhav Hari	Graduates
28	Gulam Haider Walimahamed	Legislative Assembly
29.	Hamied, K A	Nominated
30	Hukerikar, R S	Legislative Assembly
31.	Kamat, Padmanabh Subray	Legislative Assembly
32.	Kattimani, Huchava Fakiraya	Local Authorities
33.	Khair, Gajanand Shripat	Teachers
34.	Khedgikar, Ramchandra Annaji	Local Authorities
35	Kulkarni, Bidesh Tukaram	Graduates
36.	Kulkarni, Sushila Jayadeo	Nominated
37.	Kumthekar, Jagannath Balwant	Teachers
38.	Lagu, B C	Nominated
39.	Lala, Arjunlal Bhogilal	Legislative Assembly
40.	Lala, Bhogilal Dhiraj Lal	Local Authorities
41.	Limaye, V G	Nominated
42.	Lingras, Shankar Vithal	Local Authorities
43.	Mahaldar, Gous Mohiuddin Bandagisaheb	Legislative Assembly
44.	Mehta, Chandrakant Chhotalal	Graduates
45.	Munshi, Ramrai Mohanrai	Legislative Assembly
46.	Page, Vithal Sakharm	Legislative Assembly
47.	Pandit, Keshav Gopal	Teachers

S. No.	Name	Constituency
48.	Patel, Chunibhai Muljibhai	Local Authorities
49.	Patel, Maganbhai Bhikhabhai	Legislative Assembly
50.	Patel, Maniben Chandubhai	Local Authorities
51.	Patel, Shamaldas Khemchand	Local Authorities
52	Patel, Sonusing Dhansing	Legislative Assembly
53.	Patil, Uttamrao Laxman	Graduates
54	Patwari, Prabhudas Balubhai	Local Authorities
55.	Rawandale, Chudaman Ananda	Local Authorities
56.	Rawat, Bachubhai Popathhai	Nominated
57.	Sathaye, Dinkar Vaman	Graduates
58	Sathe, Ganpatrao Dhondiba	Local Authorities
59.	Shah Chimanlal Kuberdas	Legislative Assembly
60	Shaha, Devchand Chaganlal	Local Authorities
61.	Shukla, Damubhai Chhaganbhai	Graduates
62	Shukla, Jyotsnaben Bahusukhram	Legislative Assembly
63	Sipahimalani, Jethi T	Nominated
64	Sodhi, D S	Nominated
65	Tawade, Jagannath Ramkrishna	Local Authorities
66.	Thakore, Thakorlal Sripatrai	Teachers
67.	Thete Gopal Ramji	Local Authorities
68.	Upadhyaya, Ramshankar Jeshankar	Nominated
69	Vin, Motilal Hargovandas	Local Authorities
70.	Yardi, Vaman Gangadhar	Legislative Assembly

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or (—)Deficit
1951-52 (Accounts) .. .	62.70	62 58	+ 0 12
1952-53 (Accounts)	62 50	68 44	— 5 94
1953-54 (Revised) . ..	70 47	72 06	— 1 59
1954-55 (Budget) ..	72 38	72 19	+ 0 19
1955-56 (Budget)	80 11	79 88	+ 0 23

Education

The Government of Bombay has decided to recruit 10,000 additional primary school teachers during the next three years as part of its programme for the expansion of primary education. The scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education has been initiated in all places having a population of 1,000 and over, beginning with the age-group 7-8 in the pre-merger districts Of the total number of 28 16 lakhs children to be brought under compulsory education, 17 lakhs had already been enrolled in the schools.

During the last 6 years, five new universities were established in the State and the number of arts and science colleges went up from 35 to 71 and that of technical and professional colleges from 29 to 60. During the same period the number of primary and secondary schools increased by 7,912 and 289 respectively, while 19,867 new technical and vocational schools were started. There are at present 167 basic schools with 30,683 pupils on the rolls.

Agriculture

During the first three years of the Five Year Plan, 80,000 acres of land were brought under irrigation against the five-year target of 1,40,000 acres. The Tapti Valley Project has made good progress and the head-works have almost been completed. The work on Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Scheme is proceeding satisfactorily, and 40,000 acres have already been brought under irrigation against the target of 30,000 acres by the end of 1953-54. During the first three years of the Plan 11,391 wells were constructed or repaired and 1,200 diesel and electric engines supplied to cultivators for lifting water. Against the five-year target of bunding 10 lakh acres at a cost of Rs. 1 45 crore, 10 5 lakh acres have actually been bunded at a cost of Rs. 1 98 crore. The target has thus been exceeded. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, 241 municipalities in the State have taken up the work of urban composting while the collection and distribution of blood meal for manurial purposes is in progress in the civil and cantonment areas of Poona and Bombay city.

Under the minor irrigation programmes estimated to cost Rs 225 lakh, 1,373 works were completed by the end of June 1954 A number of minor and medium irrigation works started, in August 1953, are expected to be completed by the end of 1955. Several minor irrigation works have been started in the scarcity areas for which, in addition to the State resources, a loan has been obtained from the Central Government.

Industry

The Bombay State Financial Corporation was established for the purpose of providing financial assistance to medium and small-scale industries. Between August 1953 and April 1954, Rs. 1.26 lakh were given as loans to different industries.

The Central Purchase Organisation continued to encourage the purchase of *swadeshi* goods and cottage industry products.

Grants-in-aid are provided by the Government to help the educated unemployed, bonafide craftsmen, backward class artisans, and co-operative societies to enable them to start or develop cottage industries.

The scheme for the relief of handloom weavers progressed during the year 1954-55. Under this plan a sum of Rs 22 lakh is to be advanced as loans to co-operative societies of handloom weavers on the basis of Rs 200 per loom and Rs 11 for each new member. In addition, a subsidy of Rs 20 per loom will be given to co-operative societies to offset any losses they may incur in working out the scheme. In order to promote the sale of handloom products a rebate of up to 1½ annas per rupee will be allowed, subject to certain conditions. Further, to popularise handloom products, about 30 sale depots and 3 mobile vans, involving a cost of Rs. 2 lakh, are being organised.

Public Health

The Bombay Government has been spending nearly 6 per cent of its total revenue on public health measures.

Several schemes for the expansion of hospitals and medical relief are in progress under the Five Year Plan. A 125-bed T B hospital has been opened at Aundh. The medical colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad moved into new buildings. The number of beds at the Poona hospital was increased by a hundred earlier and another 100 beds were added in 1954-55.

The State continues to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicine. During the year, 6 Ayurvedic colleges, including one which is run by the Government, received Rs. 2.5 lakh in grants. In addition, a Directorate of Ayurveda, a Board of Research, and an Ayurvedic Museum and Laboratory were established.

The malaria control scheme was extended to the entire State in June 1953 in accordance with the National Malaria Control Scheme. Between June and November in 1953, each of the 27,000 malaria-ridden villages in the State was given two rounds of D D.T -application, thus benefiting 20 million people. More than 40 lakh houses and cattle-sheds were sprayed.

Five additional teams in 1953-54 and eight in 1954-55 were sanctioned for the mass B.C G. vaccination campaign. The work done by the mobile opthalmic unit in the Southern Division was greatly appreciated by the rural population. Twenty three combined medical and public health units render maternity and child welfare services in the rural areas. A sum of Rs. 1.44 lakh was provided in the 1954-55 budget for the establishment of a colony at Kedgaon for leprosy patients.

Scheduled Castes

There are 226 backward class communities in the State, consisting of 38 Scheduled Castes, 24 Scheduled Tribes or *adivasis* and 164 other backward classes. Education, economic rehabilitation and social welfare are the three main aspects of the Government's policy in improving the condition of the backward classes. The Director of Backward Class Welfare, who is the head of the Backward Class Welfare Department, is the chief co-ordinating officer. To advise the Government on the welfare of the backward classes there are the State Backward Class Board and the District Backward Class Committees.

Education at all stages, namely, primary, secondary and college, is free for all eligible members of the backward classes in the State. In addition, scholarships are awarded to students of the backward classes in primary and secondary schools as well as in arts, science and vocational colleges. Individual and lump-sum grants are given for the purchase of books, and stationery, and for examination fees. The two Government hostels for backward classes at Poona and Hubli provide free board and lodging. In addition, the Government now gives financial assistance to a larger number of hostels maintained by private agencies. Loans and subsidies are given to backward class housing co-operatives for the construction of cheap houses.

In order to ensure that *adivasi* forest workers are not deprived of their rightful earnings, minimum wages are fixed from time to time in the forest areas of Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, West Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Banaskantha, Dangs and Surat districts.

The Government has reserved 12½ per cent of its posts for the backward classes. In the case of class III and class IV posts, however, the percentage is even higher, that is 20 and 25 respectively.

Panchayats

There are more than 5,800 *panchayats* in the State. The powers of the *panchayats* have been considerably extended and considerable financial assistance has been made available to them. Social officers and honorary organisers have been appointed to canalise the growth of *panchayats*. The Bombay Village Panchayats Act 1933 has been amended to include certain provisions of the Representation of People Act and to extend the normal term of the members of the *panchayats* to four years.

Co-operative Movement

In 1951-52, the number of co-operative societies was 16,932 with a membership of 25,32,431 and a working capital of Rs. 93.61 crore. The percentage of population served by the co-operative movement was 35.2. The movement extends to various fields and covers special and specified interests such as dairying, farming, agricultural credit, housing, insurance, displaced, persons, etc.

Local Self-government

There are three municipal corporations, 216 municipalities and 27 district boards in the State. Bombay Corporation's scheme for improving the water supply has made considerable progress and a loan of Rs. 2 crore has been secured from the Central Government for its execution. The Bombay Municipal Corporation Act has been amended to facilitate slum clearance. The slum clearance scheme of the three corporations of Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad will be implemented if substantial aid is available from the Central Government.

Rs 52 lakh were allotted to the municipalities as their share of the land and non-agricultural revenue. Another sum of Rs. 7 lakh was earmarked for the construction and maintenance of municipal roads. A similar grant of Rs. 13 lakh was made to the district boards.

MADHYA PRADESH

Governor : B Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Co-ordination, Police, Planning, Publicity and Development .. Ravi Shankar Shukla
2. Industries and Commerce, Law and Forests . D K Mehta
3. Education, Local Self-government and Indian Languages .. P K. Deshmukh
4. Finance and Separate Revenue and Registration .. Brijlal Biyani
5. Agriculture and Co-operation .. Shankarlal Tiwari
6. Public Health and Jails .. M S. Kannamwar
7. Tribal Welfare, Public Works and Electricity .. Naresh Chandra Singh
8. Food, Labour and Rehabilitation .. Din Dayal Gupta
9. Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records and Civil Supplies .. B.A. Mandloi

Deputy Ministers

1. Finance .. P.L. Dhagat
2. Home .. Birendra Bahadur Singh
3. Education .. Abdul Qadir Siddiqui
4. Agriculture .. Ganesram Anant
5. Revenue .. Vasantrao P. Naik
6. Commerce and Industry .. Smt. P.B. Jakatdar

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Kunjilal Dube

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Abdul Qadir Siddiqui	Burhanpur	Cong
2.	Aditya Pratap Singh Tribuvan Pratap Singh	Katghora (R)	Cong.
3.	Akali Basori	Nainpur-Mohgaon (R)	Cong.
4.	Alihasan Mamdani	Digras	Cong.
5	Amritrao Ganpatrao Sonar	Achalpur	Cong
6.	Anandrao Marotirao Pawar	Mehkar	Cong
7.	Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande	Bhainsdehi	Cong
8.	Anjordas Devdas	Mungeli (R)	Cong
9	Arjun Ganaji Samateet	Sakoli	Cong
10	Arjunsingh Sisodiya	Amarwara	Cong
11.	Ayodhya Prasad Sharma	Mahasamund	Cong
12.	Babarao Anandrao Deshmukh	Mangrulpir	Cong
13	Babulal Kashiprasad	Amravati (R)	Cong.
14	Baijnath Modi	Raigarh	Cong
15	Bajirao Bihari Miri	Bhatapara-Seetapur (R)	Cong
16	Bajrangji Sahanuji Kadu	Kamptee	Cong
17.	Balaprasad alias Balaji Misra	Raheli	Cong
18	Balkrishna Mulchand Bhandari	Melghat	Cong.
19	Banwarilal Naubat Ram	Katghora	Cong
20	Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh	Sindhi	Cong
21	Basantkumar Mishra	Sleemanabad	Cong
22	Bhagwantrao Annabhau Mandloi	Khandwa	Cong
23	Bhakru Keoji Patel	Multai (R)	Cong
24	Bhandari Ram	Pal (R)	Cong
25.	Bhanupratap Dev Maharajadhiraj	Kanker	Cong
26	Bhanrao Gulabrao Jodhao	Talegaon	Cong
27	Bhiku Phakira Shelki	Malkapur	Cong.
28	Bhoopatsingh Uiki	Mandla-Niwas (R)	Cong
29	Bhootnath	Bori-Deokar	Cong
30	Bhopalrao Pawar	Kurud	Cong
31	Biharilal Deorao Patel	Multai	Cong
32	Bijailal	Dongargarh	Cong.
33.	Bijay Bhushansingh Deo	Jashpurnagar	R.R.P.
34	Birendra Bahadur Singh Raja	Khairgarh	Cong
35.	Bisahudas Mahant	Baradwara	Cong
36	Boda Dada	Dantewara (R)	Ind
37	Brijlal Nandlal Biyani	Akola	Cong
38	Brijlal Varma	Kosmandi-Kasdol	P S P
39.	Budhnath Sai	Dharamjaigarh (R)	Cong
40.	Chakrapani Shukla	Bhatapara-Seetapur	Cong
41.	Chandra Bhushan Singh Sheoraj Singh	Takhatpur	Cong
42	Chandrachood Prasad Singh Deo	Dharamjaigarh	Cong.
43	Chintamanrao Govind Tidke	Ramtek	Cong.
44	Dadu Mahendra Singh	Seoni	Cong
45	Dagadu Zangoji Palaspagar	Balapur (R)	Cong.
46.	Daranbai	Balod (R)	Cong.
47	Dattatrava Krishnarao Deshmukh	Pandharkwada	Cong.
48	Dattatraya Tukaram Thakre	Shankarpur-Sindewahi	Cong
49	Daulat Saxman Khadase	Pusad (R)	Cong
50	Deepchand Laxmichand Gothi	Betul	Cong
51	Deokaran Balchand	Khandwa (R)	Cong
52	Deorao Sheoram Patil	Darwha	Ind
53	Deorao Yashwantrao Gohokar	Wani	Cong.
54	Dhannalal Jain	Dongargaon	Cong.
55	Dharampal Jaiswal	Pal	Ind.
56	Dindayal Gupta	Nagpur-2	Cong.
57	Doomar	Jagdalpur (R)	Ind.
58.	Dora Dokka	Chitrakot (R)	Ind.
59.	Durgacharan	Gharghoda	Cong
60	Durga Shankar Mehta	Lakhnadon	Cong.
61.	Dwarkaprasad Bilthare	Dindori	Cong.
62.	Gajanan Sharma	Chandrapur-Birra	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
63	Ganeshram Anant	Janjgir-Palmgarh (R)	Cong.
64	Gangacharan Biharilal Dikshit	Shahpur	Cong
65.	Gangaprasad Upadhyaya	Kawardha	R R.P.
66	Ganpatrao Dani	Pithora	Cong
67	Ghiasuddin Saiyad Nasiruddin Kazi	Balapur	Cong.
68	Girdharilal Chaturbhuj Sharma	Amgaon	Cong.
69	Gokaran Singh	Deobhog	Cong
70	Govindprasad Sharma	Murwara	Cong.
71.	Harbhajan Singh	Seetapur (R)	Ind.
72.	Haresingh Bakhatsingh	Baihar (R)	Cong.
73	HariprasadNandlal Chaturvedi	Sohagpur	Cong.
74	Harishchandra Laxmichand Marothi	Damoh	Cong.
75	Jagdish Narayan Avasthi	Jabalpur-1	Cong.
76	Jagjeewan GanpatraoKadam	Arvi	Cong.
77	Jagmohandas	Khamariya	Cong.
78	Jaideo Gadadhar Satpathi	Basna	Cong.
79	Jalamsingh Supadsingh Ingle	Nandura	Cong
80	Johan	Jashpurnagar (R)	K.M.P.
81	Jwala Prasad	Manendragarh	Ind.
82	Jwalaprasad Jyotishi	Surakhi	Cong.
83	Kadorelal Choudhri	Hatta (R)	Cong.
84	Kalindiprasad B Gopaldas	Nainpur-Mohgaon	Cong.
85	Kalusingh Shersingh	Mundi	Cong.
86	Kanhaiyalal Bahadur Singh	Balaghat	Cong.
87	Kashiprasad Pande	Sihora	Cong.
88	Kashiram Tiwari	Kotah	Cong
89	*Kashirao Raibhan Patil*	Jalgaon	P W P.
90	Kaushalnath Laxmichand	Kamtha	Cong
91	Keshaolal Gomashta	Balod	Cong.
92	Khoobchand Baghel	Pachera	P.S.P.
93	Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao	Godhchiroli-Sironcha (R)	Cong.
94	Kisan Narayan Khandare	Daryapur (R)	Cong.
95	Krishnachandra Tarachand Sharma	Khurai	Ind
96	Krishna Ganesh Rekhade	Chhindwara	Cong.
97	Krishnanand Ramcharan Swami	Banda	Cong.
98	Krishnarao Dagoji Thakur	Lakhandur	Cong.
99	Krishnarao Gopalrao Naik	Baihar	Cong.
100	Kokilabai Jagannath Gawande	Daryapur	Cong.
101	Kunjilal Dube	Jabalpur-2	Cong.
102	Kunjilal Swarnakar	Rithi	Cong
103	Kulpat Singh Suryavanshi	Akaltara-Musturi (R)	Cong.
104	Lakhanpal Gupta	Arang-Kharora	Cong.
105.	Lakheshwarlal Paliwal	Janjgir-Palmgarh	Cong.
106	Lalendra Ramchandra Wasnik	Ramtek (R)	Cong.
107.	Lalitkumar Singh	Gharghoda	Cong.
108.	Laxman Krishnaji Wasekar	Chanda	Cong.
109	Laxman Thakuji Gavai	Mehkar (R)	P W.P.
110.	Laxminarayan Das	Bhatgaon	Cong
111.	Laxmishankar Govindshankar Bhatt	Bijayraghogarh	Cong.
112	Leeladhar Singh	Sakti	Cong.
113	Machersha Rustamji Awari	Nagpur-4	P S.P.
114	Madangopal Jodhraj Agrawal	Nagpur-1	Cong
115	Mahadeorao Nagorao Pawade	Warora	Cong.
116	Mahadeo Tukaramji Thakre	Deoli	Cong.
117	Maheshdatta Chandragopal Mishra	Harda	P S P.
118	Manoharbhai Babarbhai Patel	Gondia	Cong.
119	Manoharrao Jatar	Kanhiwara	Cong
120	Maroti Kashiram Khirade	Washim (R)	Cong.
121	Marotrao Sambsheo Kannamwar	Mul	Cong.
122	Mathuraprasad Banshidhar Dube	Pendhara	Cong.
123.	Matua	Jabalpur-1 (R)	Cong.
124.	Misrilal Shermal Sand	Harsud	Ind.
125.	Mohan Lal	Durg	Cong.
126	Mohkamsingh Uike	Chicholi (R)	Cong.
127.	Mohd Abdulla Khan Pathan	Hingua	Cong.
128.	Mohd. Masud KhanAkbar Khan	Akaltara-Musturi	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
129.	Mohd. Shafi Mohd. Subrati	Sagar	Cong.
130.	Moolchand Bagdi	Gudhivari	Cong.
131.	Moolchand Tikaram Jangade	Chandrapur-Birra	Cong.
132.	Murarirao Krishnarao Nagmoti	Brahmapuri	Cong.
133.	Naindas Mahilang Mahant	Kosmandi-Kasdol	Cong.
134.	Namdeorao Balaji Poreddiwar	Gadhchiroli-Sironcha	Cong.
135.	Nanhelal Bhoorelal	Hoshangabad	Cong.
136.	Narayan Maniramji Wadiya	Amarwada (R)	Cong.
137.	Narayanrao Zinglaji Nandurkar	Kalamb	Cong.
138.	Narayan Sambhiji Karemore	Tumsar	P S P.
139.	Narayansingh Dangalsingh Jaiwar	Pipariya	Cong.
140.	Narayansingh Sampatsingh Uike	Purada	Ind.
141	Narendra Mahipati Fidke	Saoner	Cong.
142	Nareshchandra Singh	Sarangarh	Cong.
143.	Nashik Khantadu Tirpude	Sakoli (R)	Cong.
144.	Neknarayan Singh Thakur	Patan	Cong.
145.	Nilkanthrao Bajirao Zalke	Sausar	Cong.
146	Niranjansingh Ridhsingh Thakur	Gadarwada	P.S P.
147.	P Barnard	Nominated	
148	Padamrajsingh Raja Raghuraj Singh	Pandriya	R R P.
149.	Padmavati Devi	Bori-Deokar	Cong.
150.	Pandurang Antaram Chunarkar	Shankarpur-Sindewahi	Cong
151.	Panjabrao Balkrishna Sadatpure	Morshi	Ind.
152.	Panjabrao Bapurao Yaolikar	Nandgaon	Cong.
153.	Pannalal Biharilal Dube	Goregaon	Cong
154.	Parasnath Thakur	Ambikapur (R)	Ind
155.	Parmanand Bhai Patel	Mazoli-Panagarh	Cong
156.	Phoolbhanushah Thakur	Ramiya-Parasiya (R)	Ind
157.	Prabhavatibai Jaywant Jakatdar	Mohadi	Cong
158.	Preet Ram Manghlu Ram Kurrey	Manendragarh (R)	Cong.
159	Premnath Rishi Wasnik	Harda (R)	P S P.
160.	Pundlikrao Balkrishna Chore	Chandur	Cong
161.	Purushottam Govind Ekbote	Khamgaon	Cong
162.	Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh	Walgaon	Cong.
163.	Pyarelal Khuman	Khurai (R)	P S P.
164.	Radhadevi Kisanlal Goenka	Ugwa	Cong.
165.	Raghubarprasad Modi	Tendukhera	Cong.
166	Rajkumar Shukla	Nandgaon	Cong
167	Rajman Patalu	Keskal (R)	Ind.
168	Ramanuj Saransingh Deo	Ambikapur	Cong.
169	Ram Bakaram Lanjewar	Bhandara	Cong.
170.	Ramchandra Pandurang Lanjewar	Umrer	Cong.
171	Ramchandra Wasudeo Kathade	Gondpipri	Cong.
172.	Rameshwar Prasad Sharma	Nargoda	Cong.
173	Rameshwar Arjun	Narayanpur (R)	Cong
174.	Ramgopal Banshidhar Tiwari	Mungeli	Cong.
175.	Ramgopal Sharma	Dhamtari	Cong.
176	Ramkisandas Motilal Mohta	Hinganghat	Cong.
177.	Ramkrishna Rathor	Champa	Cong.
178.	Ram Krishan Singh	Raipur	P.S.P.
179.	Ramprasad Ghamsan	Kanker (R)	Ind.
180.	Ramrao Krishnarao Patil	Bhadrawati	Cong.
181.	Ramrao Ubgade	Barghat	Cong.
182.	Ravishankar Shukla	Saraipalli	Cong.
183	Rudrasaran Pratap Singh	Rampur (R)	Cong.
184.	Rupnarayan Zanaklal Chaturvedi	Mandla-Niwas	Cong.
185.	Rupsingh Umrao Singh	Dindori (R)	Cong.
186.	Rutupaina Koshordas Mahant	Gandai	Ind.
187.	Saqi Niazi Mohd Subhan	Akot	Cong.
188.	Sarladevi Dwarkaprasad Pathak	Narsinghpur	Cong.
189	Sitaram Jairam Bhambore	Lukhandur	Cong.
190	Shaligram Ramratan Dikshit	Tirora	Cong.
191.	Shamrao Deorao Dhotre	Murtazapur	Cong.
192.	Shankarlal Tiwari	Katangi	Cong.
193.	Shankarpratap Singh Rajasaheb	Chichli	Cong.
194.	Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam	Katol	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
195	Shankar Sadashiv Kulkarni	Washim	Cong.
196.	Shankar Vithal Sonawane	Delhi (R)	Cong.
197.	Shantabai Narulkar	Wardha	Cong.
198.	Shantilal Sabsukhlal Jain	Lalbarra	Cong.
199.	Shanti Sarup Sharma	Ramiya-Parasiya	Cong.
200.	Sheobax Ram	Samari (R)	Cong
201.	Sheodulare Mishra	Bilaspur	Cong.
202.	Sheolal	Bemetara (R)	Cong.
203	Sheorai Krishnayya Gangshettiwar	Moregaon	Cong.
204.	Sheshrao Krishnaji Wankhede	Sawargaon	Cong.
205.	Shridhar Nathoba Jawade	Wadhona	Cong.
206	Shyamkumari Devi	Rajim	Cong.
207.	Shyamsundar Narayan Mushran	Gategaon	Cong.
208	Sukhchaindas	Arang-Kharora (R)	Cong.
209	Tarachand Shahu	Panduka	Cong
210.	Tarachand Shermal Surana	Yeotmal	Cong
211	Tejlal Harishchandra Tembhre	Lanjee	Cong.
212	Thansingh Tikaram Bisen	Waraseoni	Cong.
213	Tilochansingh Sahu	Kuthrel	P S.P.
214	Trimbak Bhikaji Khedekar	Chikhli	Cong.
215	Tukaram Ganpat Khumkar	Shegaon	Cong.
216.	*Udayaram*	*Pandhar*	*Cong.*
217	Vamanrao Gopalrao Joshi	Amravati	Cong.
218	Vasant Rao	Lakhnandon (R)	Cong.
219	Vedram	Sarangarh (R)	Cong.
220	Vidyanath Thakur	Jagdalpur	Ind.
221	Vidyawatibai Pannalal Devadiya	Nagpur-3	Cong.
222.	Vinayak Jagannath Changole	Nagpur-4 (R)	Cong.
223	Vishwanath Yadavrao Tamaskar	Bemetara	P S P.
224	Vithalsingh Jaisingh Thakur	Karanja	Cong.
225	Wasantrao Phoolsingh Naik	Pusad	Cong
226	Zingru Atmaram Puse	Sansar (R)	Cong.
227.	Vacant	Hatta	..
228.	Vacant	Chauky	..

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or (—) Deficit
1951-52 (Accounts) .. .	23.60	18 22	+ 5.38
1952-53 (Accounts) .. .	24 15	19 50	+ 4 65
1953-54 (Revised)	25 73	25.21	+ 0 52
1954-55 (Budget)	28 83	30 69	— 1 85
1955-56 (Budget)	32 80	35.62	— 2 82

Education

The State is spending 19 per cent of its total revenue on education. The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 3.14 crore in 1952-53 to Rs. 4.67 crore in 1954-55. Primary education is compulsory in 1,209 villages and 53 municipal areas. The number of primary schools in 1953-54 stood at 11,353 as against 10,953 in the previous year. Seventeen normal schools trained 1,360 teachers annually. From 176 in 1946 the number of high schools rose to 289 in 1952. During the same period,

the enrolment figure rose from 23,886 to 1,16,480. At the end of 1951-52, there were 40 colleges of which 21 were arts and science colleges and 19 technical and professional institutions. The number of technical and vocational schools increased from 42 in 1947-48 to 81 in 1951-52.

In recent years more facilities have been made available for the teaching of science subjects in the Government colleges. Provision has also been made for the teaching of geology up to the post-graduate standard at Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya at Jabalpur. It has now been decided to introduce most of the science and arts subjects in the Government colleges. To meet the pressing needs of students belonging to Chhatisgarh and the merged states a science college was inaugurated at Raipur at a cost of Rs. 30 lakh.

Agriculture

During 1953-54, the yield of *jowar* was the highest in the last 30 years and that of rice in the last 10 years

The abolition of *malguzari* having been completed, the activities of the Land Reforms Department were directed towards the regulation of *nistars*. By the end of May 1954, the preparation of statements in respect of land vesting in the State Government was completed for 38,000 villages. The assessment of the land acquired from the landlord was completed in 12,000 villages Lists of *abadi*, tanks and communal land for public purposes were prepared in 23,000 villages and *nistar* rights were recorded in 17,500 villages Land fit for cultivation was assessed in about 9,000 villages

An order of priority and unit of allotment were decided upon by the State Government for the allotment of *malguzari* land. The first priority was given to schools followed by *gram panchayats*, co-operative societies of landless labourers and individual landless workers.

The Rs 32-lakh Aree Tank Project designed to irrigate 21,000 acres, has been completed. Five other tank projects, namely, Saroda, Gangulpara, Gondli, Sampna and Dukrikhera are under execution and will eventually irrigate 98,000 acres In addition, 36 minor irrigation projects are in progress and about half a dozen sites are being surveyed.

During the first three years of the Plan, 2.45 lakh acres of waste land in the State were reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation. The number of tractors in the State Tractor Organisation increased from 100 in 1952-53 to 144 in 1953-54 During the first three years of the Plan 1,44,889 acres of land were reclaimed by the State Tractor Organisation as against the target of 1,98,900 acres During 1951-54, 792 diesel and electric engines were supplied to the cultivators for lifting water for irrigation. The work of preparing and distributing urban compost was carried on in 126 municipal areas in the State About 5,285 tons of improved seeds were distributed during the 9 months ending March 1954.

Industry

The Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard Mill was inaugurated on November 21, 1953. It has a capacity for producing 7,500 tons of paper annually. The first newsprint manufacturing concern, the Nepa Mills, went into production in January 1955. It has a rated capacity for the manufacture of 100 tons of newsprint daily.

Public Health

There are 292 hospitals, 160 Allopathic dispensaries and 486 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State. The Rs. 3 25 crore Medical College build-

ing at Nagpur was opened by the President on March 20, 1953. The hospital attached to the College has 648 beds and is fitted with modern equipment including a deep X-ray plant.

All the 27 students who passed the final examination of the Ayurvedic School at Raipur were employed in the Ayurvedic dispensaries under the management of *Janapada Sabhas*. At present, there are 191 Government-aided and 169 non-aided Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State.

A 100-bed (of which 50 are free) T.B. sanatorium was opened at Chhindwara in August, 1952. Another 50-bed sanatorium was opened at Buldana. The total number of beds for T.B. patients in the various hospitals of the State is 538.

Ten anti-malaria units worked in different districts and carried out D.D.T. spraying in 11,963 villages and benefited over 5 million people.

Under a scheme formulated by the Government with the help of WHO and UNICEF, an anti-yaws team visited 585 villages, examined 74,962 persons and detected and treated 4,052 cases. In a resurvey, 219 villages were visited, 21,214 persons examined and 157 cases treated.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Under the revised scheme for tribal welfare, 40 welfare centres are being organised in the scheduled areas. These centres will have primary and middle schools and maternity and child welfare centres. They will also have poultry farms, stud farms, arrangments for D.D.T. spraying and instructors to train people in cottage industries and co-operation.

During 1953-54, 251 primary and 34 middle schools, 34 hostels and 30 cottage industry centres were functioning in the tribal areas of the State. In order to encourage tribal students, 1,433 scholarships were awarded during the year Out of the 30 maternity and child welfare centres, 8 had been provided with trained *dais*. Nineteen multipurpose co-operative societies supplied articles of daily use to the people. Twenty cattle-breeding centres functioned in these areas.

Panchayats

There are 96 *janpada sabhas*, 6,866 *gram panchayats* and 1,269 *nyaya panchayats* in the State. The establishment of *gram panchayats* was spread over three stages. The first stage consisted of the establishment of *panchayats* in villages having a population of 1,000, the second covered villages with a population between 500 and 1,000 and the third, villages with population below 500. The first stage has been completed, except in the case of some villages in Berar, and the second is in progress.

Co-operation

The total number of primary agricultural credit societies in the State, including credit loan societies, is 10,618, covering 11,396 villages or 26 per cent of the total population. These societies issued loans amounting to Rs. 2 crore and their recoveries amounted to Rs. 1.39 crore. During 1954, a credit limit of Rs. 1.35 crore was secured for the State Co-operative Bank for providing short-term credit to the 22 class A and B central banks in the State. This limit was twice that in 1953.

Local Self-government

There are 2 municipal corporations and 115 municipalities in the State.

MADRAS

Governor: Sri Prakasa

Ministers

No.	Portfolio		Minister
1.	Chief Minister and Minister for Public and Police.	..	Kamaraj Nadar
2.	Public Health and Medical	..	A.B. Shetty
3.	Finance, Information and Publicity and Elections.	..	C. Subramaniam
4	Agriculture, Forests and Community Projects	..	M. Bhaktavatsalam
5.	Land Revenue	..	M.A. Manickavelu Naicker
6	Public Works	..	Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi
7.	Transport, Religious Endowments and Prohibition.	..	B Parameswaran
8.	Local Administration	..	S S. Ramaswami Padayachi.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: J Sivashanmugam Pillai

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Adityan, S T,	Tiruchendur	T.P.P.
2.	Ahmed Kutti, C	Kottakkal	M L.
3	Aiyanar	Nilokattai (R)	Cong
4	Anandan, L	Kallakurichi (R)	Cong
5.	Anantha Pai, T.	Udipi	Cong.
6	Anthony Peter	Manapparai	Cong
7.	Anthony Pillai, S C C	Choolai-Madras City	Soc
8	Appu, A.	Chevayur	Cong.
9	Aranganathan K	Gingee	T N T.
10	Ari Gowder, H B	Nilgiris	Ind
11	Ardhanareswara Gounder, K S	Edapadi	Cong.
12	Ardhanari, T S	Tiruchengode	Com.
13	Arumugam, R S.	Tirunelveli (R)	Cong.
14	Arumugam, S	Tiruchengode (R)	Cong.
15	Arumugam, S R.	Tiruppur (R)	Cong.
16	Arumugam, V.	Tiruchendur (R)	Cong.
17.	Avyaru A	Jayankondan (R)	T N T.
18.	Balakrishna, V.	Pudukkottai.	Ind.
19	Bhakthavatsalu Naidu, B	Arkonam	Ind.
20	Bomman, K H	Nilgiris (R)	Cong.
21	Chadayan, M	Malappuram (R)	M L.
22	Chellapandian, S	Cheranmahadevi.	Cong.
23	Chellathuraj, P.	Tiruvadanai	Cong.
24	Chentom Pillai, O	Ponneri (R)	Ind.
25	Chinnakaruppa Thevar, S.	Melur	Cong.
26	Chinnasami Naidu, V S.	Vadamathurai.	Cong.
27.	Chinnathambi Thevar	Alangulam.	Cong.
28	Chinnayya, V	Tirumayam (R)	Cong.
29	Chitrambalam, G.	Srirangam	I P B.
30	Chokkalingam, P	Ambassamudram	I P.B.
31	Chokalingam Chettiar, AR A R.M	Karaikudi.	Cong.
32	Darmalinga Nayakar, V.	Cheyyar	C W.
33	Dasarathan, D	Wandiwash (R)	S C F.
34	Deivasigamany, S	Kancheepuram.	D P.P.
35.	Dharmalingam, M	Tiruvallur (R)	Ind
36	Dorassami Gounder, A.	Harur	D.P.P.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
37.	Elumalai, T P.	Saidapet (R)	Cong.
38.	Fernandez, W J.	Nominated	Cong
39.	Gajapathi Reddy, K.	Ponneri	T P P.
40	Ganapathy, T.	Palavoor	Cong.
41.	Gopala Gounder, V.	Melmalayanur	T N.T.
42.	Gopalakrishna, P K.	Nattikka	Com.
43.	Gopala Menon, N.	Ponnani	Cong.
44.	Gopalan, K P.	Payyanur	Com.
45.	Gopalan Unni, K C.	Mannarghat	Com.
46.	Govindan, G.	Paramakudi	Cong
47	Govindasamy Nayagar, A.	Vikravandi	T N T.
48	Govindaswamy Naidu, V	Tiruvallur	Ind
49.	Hanumantharaya Gounder, A K	Vaniyambadi	D P P.
50.	Ishwara, K.	Puttur (R)	Cong.
51.	Jagannatham, H M	Vellore (R)	Cong
52	Jagannathan, M.	Tindivanam (R)	Cong
53.	Jayarama Reddiyar, S.	Aruppukottai	Cong
54	Jeevanandam, P	Washermanpet-Madras City	Com
55.	Kaliannan, T M	Rasipuram	Cong
56	Kalyanasundram, M	Tiruchirappali (N)	Com
57	Kamaraj Nadar	Gudiyattam	Cong.
	Kandasami, C.	Mannargudi	Com
58	Kandasamy Gounder, P.	Velapady	D P P
59	Kandaswami Kandar K.	Mecheri	D P P.
60	Kandasamy Padayachi, M	Ulundurpet	Cong
61	Kandaswami Gounder, S.	Pennagaram	T N T
62	Kannan, V K	Arni	C W.
63	Kanaran, C H	Tellicherry	Com
64	Karuthiruman, P G.	Nambiyur	Cong
65	Kattimuthu, M	Vriddhachalam (R)	T N T.
66	Kempai Gounder, M K.	Mettupalayam	Cong.
67	Kolkebail, S S	Brahmawar	P S P
68	Koran, O	Alathur (R)	P S P.
69	Krishna Avyar, V R	Kuthuparamba	I P B
70	Krishnamurthy Gounder, D	Krishnagiri	D P P
71	Krishna, R	Alathur	Com
72	Krishna Rao U	Harbour Madras City	Cong
73	Krishnaswami Ayyangar, P S	Pathukottai	Cong
		Manamathurai	Cong
74.	Krishnassamy Padayachi, V.	Bhuvanagiri	Cong
75	Krishnaswami Naidu, R	Edirkottai	Cong
76	Kunhan, E T	Ponnani (R.)	Com.
77	Kunhi Muhamed Shafee,	Perintalamanna	M L
78	Kunhi rama Kidav, P	Perambra	P S P
79	Kuppuswamy, R.	Madukarai	Cong
80	Kuttikrishna Navar, K P.	Kozhikode	Cong
81.	Lakshmana Gounder, S	Salem	Cong
82	Lakshmipathi Naicker, K S.	Ottanchattram	D P P
83	Madanagopal, V	Vedasandur	Com
84.	Madhavan Nambiar, K	Mattanur	Com
85.	Mahalingam P	Pollachi	Cong.
86	Mangala Gounder, M P.	Palni	D P P
87	Manickasundaram, M	Karur	I P B
88	Manickavelu Naicker, M A.	Polur	C W
89.	Manickam, P G	Nambiyur (R)	Cong
90	Manjaya Shetty, Y.	Coondapoor	Cong
91.	Marimuthu, M	Tanjore (R)	Cong
92	Masilamany Chettiar, A K.	Vellore	Cong
93.	Menon, K B	Trithala	P S P.
94	Mogral, M S	Kasaragod	Cong
95.	Mahamed Salih Maraikayar,	Arantangi	Cong
96.	Manavalan, T.	Gudiyattam (R)	Cong
97	Moidu, K	Badagara	P S P
98.	Mookkiah Thevar,	Periakulam	F B (M)
99	Mottyana, M.	Mudukullatur (R)	F B (M)
100.	Mounagurswami Naidu, N.	Udamalpet.	Cong.

S.No.	Name	Constituency	Party
101.	Muni Reddi, M.	Hosur	Cong.
102.	Muniswami Gounder, K G.	Ranipet.	Cong.
103.	Munisamy Pillav, M S	Dindigul	Cong.
104.	Munuswamy Gownder, P M	Uddanpalli	Cong
105.	Muthaiah Chettiar, Raja M A	Tiruppatur (Ramanathapuram)	Cong
106.	Muthiah Pillai, C.	Sirkali	Cong.
107	Muthu, V.	Periyakulam (R)	Cong
108	Muthukumaraswamy, M C	Nannilam (R)	Cong.
109	Muthukumaraswamy Naidu, T.D	Tirukkovilur	T N T.
110	Muthuramalinga Thevar, U	Mudukulathur	F B (M)
111	Muthuswamy, A	Tirukkoyilur (R)	T N T.
112	Muthu Thevar, B R M	Nilakkottai	Cong
113	Nagarajan, V R	Villupuram	T N T.
114	Nalla Gounder, P S	Gobichettipalayum	Cong.
115	Nallaswami, B K	Bhavani	Cong.
116	Nallasivam, K R.	Kodumudi	P S P.
117	Nanjappa, O A.	Haruur (R)	Cong.
118	Narayana Kurup, M.	Ottapalem	P S P
119	Naravana Nambiar, M	Hosdrug	P.S P.
120	Narayana Nambiar, T C	Ta Spgramba	Com.
121.	Narayanaswami Naidu, G	Aduturai	Cong.
122	Nataraja Mudaliar, R A	Kalasapakkum	Cong.
123	Pakkiriswami Pillai, S	Perumbur, Madras City	Soc
124	Padamaprabha Gounder, M K	Wyanaad	P S P
125	Pais, I C	Mangalore	Cong
126	Palanivandi, M	Ariyalur	I P B
127	Palaniappan, R M	Tirumayam	Cong
128	Palanimuthu, M	Perambalur (R)	T N T
129	Palanisami, N K	Utuhukli	Com
130	Palanisami Gounder V C	Tondamuttur	Cong.
131	Palanisami Gounder, K G	Kangayam	D P P
132	Panchakshram, S	Arcot	Cong
133	Paramasiv Udavar, N	Perambalur	I P B
134	Parameswaram, B	Madurantakam (R)	Cong.
135	Parthasarathy, K	Kallakurichi	Cong
136	Periyaswamy, M P.	Namakkal (R)	Cong
137	Radakrishnan, S	Panruti	T N T
138	Raghava Mudaliar, E L	Tiruppatur	D P P.
139	Raju, D K	Srivilliputtur	Ind
140	Rajachidamabaram, P B K	Lalgudi	I P B
141	Rajagopal, N	Manchanallur	Cong
142	Rajagopala Gounder, P R.	Dharmapuri	D P P.
143	Rajam Ramasami, C.	Mylapore-Madras City.	Cong
144.	Rajan, P T	Cumbum	J P
145	Rajaram, K.	Tirumangalam	Cong
146.	Raju, K T	Erode	Com
147	Rama, T K	Madurai (S)	Cong.
148	Ramachandran, M R	Tirupporur	Cong
149	Ramachandra Reddiar, A.	Tiruvananmalai	Cong.
150	Ramakrishna Ayyar, N	Saidapet	Cong
151	Ramakrishna, K.	Palghat	Ind
152	Ramalingam, S	Tanjore	Com.
153	Ramamurthi, P	Madurai (N)	Com.
154	Ramasamy Doss, K	Kovilpatti	Cong
155	Ramaswami, K V ,	Namakkal	Com.
156	Ramasamy Kander, N C	Chengam	C W
157	Ramaswamy Mudaliar V K.	Uthiramerur	Cong.
158	Ramasamy Naidu, S	Sattur	Cong.
159.	Ramasamy Padayachi, S S.	Cuddlaore	T N T.
160.	Ramasamy Thevar, A	Tiruchirappalli	Cong
161.	Ramasundara Karunalaya Pandian, A	Sankaranainarkoil	Cong.
162	Rangasmy Naidu, P S	Tirppur	Cong
163	Rangasamy Gounder, R.	Paramathi	D P P.
164.	Rangasami Reddiar, P.	Turaiyur	D P.P
165.	Rathina Gounder, N.	Aravakurichi	D P.P.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
166.	Rathinam A.	Cuddalore (R)	S C.F.
167	Rathinaswami Pillai, P.	Omalur	D P P.
168	Roche Victoria, J.L.P.	Tuticorin	Cong
169.	Sahajananda, A S	Chidambaram (R)	Cong.
170.	Sambandam, A M.	Triplicane-Madras City.	Cong.
171.	Sambandam, K R.	Mayuram	D P P.
172.	Sambasivam, A	Talavasal	Cong.
173.	Samia Koorayar, G.	Salimangalam	Cong.
174.	Sankaranarayana Menon, V.	Pattambi	P S P.
175	Sankara Varma Raja, E K.	Nadapuram	Cong.
176	Sannasi, T V.	Karur (R)	Cong.
177.	Seethi, K M.	Mallapuram	M L.
178	Selvaraj, P.	Vilathikulam	Cong.
179	Selvarajan, M S	Sattarkulam	Cong.
180	Senpati Gounder, A.	Dharapuram	D P P.
181.	Shanker, M G.	Nanguneri	Cong.
182	Shanmuga Rajeshwara Sethupathi (Raja of Ramnad)	Ramanathapuram	Cong.
183	Shanmugam, T.	Sriperumbudur	D.P.P.
184	Shetty, A B	Karkal	Cong.
185	Shunmugam, K	Virudhunagar	Cong.
186	Sivaprakasam, V S	Melur (R)	Cong.
187	Sivaraj, N	Nagappattinam	Com.
188	Sivashanmugam Pillai, J.	Thousand Lights (R) Madras City	Cong
189	Somasundara Gounder,	Wandiwash	C.W.
190	Somayajulu, S.M	Tirunelveli	Cong.
191.	Soundaram Ramachandran T.S	Authoor	Cong.
192	Sreedharan, K T.	Cannanore	P S P.
193	Subbaraj, A S.	Uthamaalayam	Cong
194	Subbiah, A K.	Mannargudi (R)	Com.
195	Subramaniam, C	Coimbatore	Cong.
196	Subramanyam, M P	Attur	D P P.
197	Subramania Pillay, I K.	Tenkasi	Cong.
198	Subramania Nayakar, M.	Sholinghur	C W.
199	Suvarna, N N	Mulki	Cong
200	Swamikannu, S.	Vridhachalam	T N T.
201	Swaminathan, R V	Sivaganga	Cong
202.	Swayamprakasam, S.	Papanasam	D P P.
203.	Thangavelu, R.	Tiruvannamalai (R)	Cong.
204.	Thangavelu, S P.	Musiri	D P P.
205.	Thiagaraj Pillay, M D.	Nannilam	Cong.
206.	Thinakarasami Thevar, S.	Sedappatti	Cong.
207.	Thirumurti, P K.	Pollachi (R)	Cong.
208.	Uppi K.	Tirur	M L
209	Urkavalan, P.	Sankaranainarkoil (R)	Cong.
210	Vadivelu, S	Nagappattinam (R)	Com.
211.	Vagheesam Pillay, G.	Chidambaram	Cong.
212	Vaikunta Baliga, B.	Panemangalore	Cong
213.	Vaikuntam, A	Srivilliputtur (R)	Cong.
214	Varadan, T R	Kumbakonan	Cong.
215	Varadarajulu Naidu, P.	Salem Town	Cong
216	Veloo, A	Mayuram (R)	D P P.
217.	Velukkan, C	Wynaad (R)	P S P
218.	Venkatasubba Reddi, O.	Madurantakam	Cong
219.	Venkatesha Sholagar, P	Nidamangalam	Com.
220.	Venkatarama Ayyar, S	Adirampatnam	Cong
221	Venkatramana Gowda, K.	Puttur	Cong
222	Venkataswamy Naidu, K.	Thousand Lights, Madras City	Cong
223	Venugopala Gounder, M.	Tindivanam	T N T.
224	Venugopalakrishansami	Kadambur	Cong.
225	Vinavagam, K.	Chingleput	T P P.
226.	Virupakshayya, S C.	Kollegal	Cong
227.	Viswanathan, K.R.	Jayankondan	T N.T.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: P.V. Cherian

S. No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abdul Salam, M K M.	Local Authorities
2.	Alexander Gananamuthu	Teachers
3.	Allapichai, A.M.	Legislative Assembly
4	Annamalai Pillai	Legislative Assembly
5	Balasubramania Iyer, K.	Graduates
6.	Bashyam, K	Graduates
7	Bashyam Iyengar, V.	Nominated
8.	Bhakthavatsalam, M	Legislative Assembly
9.	Chakkarai Chetti, V.	Legislative Assembly
10.	Chanan P V.	Graduates
11	Chithambara Mudaliar, A.	Legislative Assembly
12	Daivasikamani Achari, T M.	Nominated
13	Devaraja Mudaliar, T V.	Local Authorities
14	Ethirajulu, M	Legislative Assembly
15	Gajapathi Nayagar, A.	Legislative Assembly
16	Gopalan, K.	Local Authorities
17	Govinda Menon, M P.	Legislative Assembly
18	Gurunandan Row, V.	Legislative Assembly
19	John, V K.	Legislative Assembly
20	Krishna Moorthy, T G	Legislative Assembly
21.	Krishnamurthy, G	Teachers
22	Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, A	Graduates
23	Manjudhashini, S.	Legislative Assembly
24	Mary C Clubwala Jadhav	Nominated
25	Maruthavanam Pillai E C	Local Authorities
26	Mohamed Raza Khan	Legislative Assembly
27	Mohamed Usman	Nominated
28	Nallasenapalliv Sarkarai Mauradiar	Legislative Assembly
29	Narasapavya, S	Local Authorities
30.	Narayanaswami Pillai, T M.	Legislative Assembly
31.	Palaniswami Gounder	Local Authorities
32.	Parameswaran, E.H	Teachers
33.	Perumalswami Reddi, C.	Local Authorities
34	Purshothaman, T	Local Authorities
35	Rajagopalachari, C	Nominated
36.	Ramaswami Reddiar, O P.	Nominated
37	Rangaswami Naidu, V.	Local Authorities
38	Ranganathan, V R	Teachers
39.	Ramaswamy, V V	Legislative Assembly
40.	Sankaranaravana Pillai, T S	Local Authorities
41	Sivasubramanya Nadar, S P.	Local Authorities
42.	Somasundara Reddiar, A	Local Authorities
43.	Srinivasan, A	Graduates
44.	Srinivasa Rao, S	Legislative Assembly
45.	Subramaniam, B V.	Legislative Assembly
46	Subramanyam, A	Legislative Assembly
47.	Subbulakshmi Ammal, R S.	Nominated
48	Thiagaraja Reddiar, P B K.	Local Authorities
49.	Ummer Koya, P P	Local Authorities
50	Venkatachallam, Jothi.	Legislative Assembly
51	Venkatachallam, G	Nominated

Finance *(In crores of rupees)*

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or (—)Deficit
1951-52 (Accounts)	59 43	64 44	—5 01
1953-54 (Accounts) .. .	58 42	68 40	—9 98
1953-54 (Revised)	65 75	65 75	—
1954-55 (Budget)	44 60	45 18	—0 58
1955-56 (Budget)	46 27	49 58	—3.31

Education

In 1953-54 there were 21,415 elementary schools in the State attended by 17.38 lakh boys and 9.91 lakh girls. In addition, 57,210 boys and 35,129 girls were enrolled in the 639 basic schools The 779 secondary schools for boys and 177 for girls had an enrolment of 3.82 lakhs and 1 09 lakhs respectively. The Annamalai University had 1,931 students on the rolls, and the 39 colleges for boys and 14 colleges for girls affiliated to the Madras University had 34,269 and 5,423 students on their rolls. There are 10 training colleges, 99 training schools, 42 basic training schools, 5 medical colleges, 6 engineering and technological colleges, 9 polytechnics, 35 industrial schools, 19 arts and crafts schools, 3 fine arts schools and a college each for agriculture, veterinary science and forestry.

A provision of Rs. 8.54 crore was made in the budget estimates for 1954-55 for education.

Agriculture

Important legislative measures for protecting the interests of the cultivating tenants have been passed in recent years. Among these, mention may be made of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act 1952, the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1954 and the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act 1954.

During the first three years of the Plan, 7 394 wells were constructed or repaired and 946 diesel and electric engines supplied to the cultivators. Out of a total provision of Rs. 20 19 crore for irrigation schemes, Rs. 11 49 crore or about 57 per cent were spent in the first three years. The Lower Bhavani Project is nearing completion. Of the 12 schemes for drainage improvement in the Cauvery delta, 11 were completed Satisfactory progress was being made on the Manimuthar and Malampuza projects and the Mettur Canals Scheme.

Between August 1953 and April 1954 a sum of Rs. 68 lakh was given to the peasants as loan for the purchase of ammonium sulphate, about Rs 9 lakh for seed and manure and Rs. 9,000 for implements The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried on 12,893 acres and encouraging results were obtained.

Industry

In recent years a factory has been set up at Todiarpet near Madras for the fabrication and manufacture of heavy machinery required for the sugar, cement and other industries A caustic soda factory with a daily capacity of 5 tons is being set up at Milavattan in Tirunelveli district. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur will go into production during this year.

The handloom industry, which is among the biggest cottage industries of the State, received special attention. The Central Government allotted Rs 98 39 lakh out of the Handloom Cess Fund for the development of the handloom industry in the State. With a view to enabling the handloom weavers to obtain yarn at cost price and in the particular count required by them, the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society proposes to set up a co-operative spinning mill in the State for which a loan of Rs. 10 lakh has been obtained from the Handloom Cess Fund With the help of the Central Silk Board several schemes for the development of the silk industry in the State have been put into operation. A regional sericultural research station has been established at Kollegal. Under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, a sum of Rs. 65,000 was distributed

during 1953-54. The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation has so far advanced Rs. 107 lakh as loan. Under the Visweswarayya scheme for the industrialisation of rural areas, 35 new cottage industry units were started during the year.

The Moyar Hydro-electric Scheme and the Papanasam Second Stage Extensions, along with the first stage of the Madras Plant Extension, have been completed, thus giving 68,000 kilowatts, of additional power. The Pykara Third Stage Extension and the Madras Plant Extension, Second Stage, are expected to be commissioned shortly.

Public Health

There are 375 hospitals with 17,634 beds in the State. Of the 126 rural dispensaries, 110 are subsidised by the Government. In addition, there are 286 rural dispensaries and one hospital where the indigenous system of treatment is employed.

Two malaria-control units are functioning in the State under the National Malaria Control Programme. Grants have also been made by the Government for 54 anti-malaria schemes. New schemes for the supply of water to 8 municipal areas are being executed and improvements have been effected in 12 others. The rural water supply programme aims at providing 2,500 wells annually during the next 3 years. Tuberculosis sanatoria have been opened at Songipatti in Tanjore district, at Mudeshedde in South Kanara district and at Periyaram in Malabar district.

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, the Anatomy Department of the Stanley Medical College, Madras, and the V.D. Department of the General Hospital, Madras, were upgraded to serve as all-India centres for post-graduate research and teaching. A new Hygiene Block has been constructed at the Madras Medical College to provide adequate facilities for the teaching of hygiene and public health.

Scheduled Castes

A sum of Rs 1.99 lakh was allotted by the Central Government for propaganda for the abolition of untouchability, particularly in rural areas. Harijan students are offered scholarships for the various stages of education and are exempt from the payment of examination fees. Children studying in Harijan Welfare Schools are served with mid-day meals which cost Rs. 21.45 lakh annually.

In the matter of appointment to public services, special concessions for Harijans include the relaxation of higher age-limits and the lowering of the minimum educational qualifications.

The District Collectors have been given powers to sanction non-recurring expenditure up to Rs 4,500 in each case on such welfare measures as the construction of wells, pathways, latrines, raising the level of house sites, etc. The Director of Harijan Welfare is similarly empowered to sanction expenditure up to Rs. 7,500.

Panchayats

Under the Madras Village *Panchayat* Act, 1950, enforced from April 1951, a *panchayat* has to be constituted for every village with a population of 500 and above. *Panchayats* were formed on the basis of adult franchise. The electoral rolls for the Legislative Assembly are used for the purpose of *panchayat* election also. The President of the *panchayat* is elected by the entire electorate of the village. If the President of a first class *panchayat*

is unable to devote adequate attention to administration, the work of the *panchayat* is carried out by an executive officer appointed for the purpose

Co-operation

The Madras State Co-operative Bank has a total membership of 172 including 15 Central Co-operative Banks It has a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.91 lakh, working capital of Rs. 6.42 crore and deposits amounting to Rs. 3.82 crore.

The 15 Central Co-operative Banks have a membership of 14,088, of whom 2,057 are individual members and the rest co-operative institutions. These banks have a paid-up share capital of Rs. 99.05 lakh, working capital of Rs. 12.74 crore and deposits amounting to Rs. 8.43 crore.

The 10,203 rural credit societies in the State cover 68 per cent of the villages and serve about 20 per cent of the population. There are, in addition, 845 non-agricultural credit societies of which 177 are urban banks, 461 employees' co-operative societies and 207 other credit societies.

The Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank has 73 primary Land Mortgage Banks and 458 individual members.

There are 3 co-operative marketing federations and 107 marketing societies.

Madras has a large number of co-operative organisations serving special interests. Among these mention may be made of 20 milk supply unions and 532 milk supply societies, 13 co-operative wholesale stores and 946 primary co-operative stores, 172 urban co-operative house construction societies and 24 rural housing societies, 552 handloom weavers' societies, 155 cottage industrial co-operative societies, 23 societies for the resettlement of ex-servicemen and 1,527 jaggery societies.

Local Self-government

Apart from the Corporation of the City of Madras, there are 13 municipal councils and 13 district boards in the State.

ORISSA

Governor ·	P S. Kumaraswamy Raja
Ministers	
1. Chief Minister and Minister for Cabinet, Development, Works, Rehabilitation and Public Relations	Nabakrushna Chaudhuri
2. Finance and Education	Radhanath Rath
3. Home, Law and Health	S P Mohanty
4. Revenue, Excise and Supply	Sadasiv Tripathy
5 Industries and Transport	Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj
6. Tribal and Rural Welfare, Labour and Commerce	Sunaram Soren
Deputy Ministers	
1. Health	Basanta Manjari Devi
2 Works	Bhairab Chandra Mohanty
3 Home	Nilamani Routray
4. Transport and Forests	Tirthabasi Pradhan
5 Supply and Agriculture	Krupanidhi Naik
6 Local Self-government and Co-operation	Santanu Kumar Das
7. **Public Relations and Rehabilitation**	**Anup Singh Deo**

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker · Nanda Kishore Das

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Achutananda Mahakur	Birmaharajpur	G.P.
2.	Achut Mahananda	Bolangir (R)	G P
3.	Agpit Lakra	Raj-Gangpur (R)	Cong.
4.	Anirudha Misra	Padampur	Ind.
5.	Antaram Nanda	Sonepur	G P
6.	Anup Singh Deo	Nawapara	Cong.
7.	Appana Dora Viswasani	Parlakimedi	Ind.
8.	Arkshit Naik	Angul-Hindol (R)	Cong.
9.	Arjun Das	Patnagarh	G P.
10.	Baidhar Naik	Pal-Lahara-K. Nagar	Cong.
11.	Baikuntha Nepak	Banka	G P.
12.	Baishnab Charan Patnaik	Dhenkanal	C P I.
13.	Balakrishna Malik	Phulbani-D Udayagiri (R)	Ind.
14.	Bepinbehari Das	Attabira	Cong.
15	Bhagavan Khemundu Nayaka	Nandapur	Cong
16	Bhagirathi Gomango	Gunupur	G P.
17.	Bhaga Sethi	Anandapur (R)	Ind
18.	Bhikari Ghasi	Sambalpur-Rairakhol (R)	G P
19	Bhikari Sahu	Sohella	Cong
20.	Bijoy Kumar Pani	Jhasuguda-Rampella	Cong.
21	Bisi Bibhar	Sohella	Cong
22	Biswanath Sahu	Panchpir	G P
23	Brundaban Das	Chandbali	Cong
24.	Basanta Manjari Devi	Ranpur	Cong.
25	Bhairab Chandra Mohanty	Cuttack (Rural)	Cong
26.	Bijayananda Patnaik	J Prasad	Cong
27.	Biren Mitra	Cuttack Town	Cong
28	Biswanath Parida	Brahmagiri	Ind
29.	Bonamali Maharana	Kudala	Soc
30.	Brundaban Naik	Berhampur	Cong
31.	Brundaban Sahu	Narsingpur	G P
32	Charan Majhi	Nawapara (R)	Cong
33	Chaitanya Sethi	Nilagiri (R)	Cong
34	Chakradhar Behera	Chandbali	Cong
35	Dayanidhi Naik	Junagarh (R)	G P
36	Dibakar Patnaik	Patrapur	F B (M)
37	Dinabandhu Behera	Russelkonda	Cong
38	Dwarikanath Kusum	Sundergarh (R)	G P
39.	Fakir Charan Das	Puri	Soc
40	Gadadhar Dutta	Jajpur	Cong
41	Ganesh Ram Bariha	Patnagarh (R)	G P
42	Ganeswar Mahapatra	Padua	G P
43	Gangadhar Paikara	Begunia	C P I.
44	Ghasiram Sandil	Panchpir (R)	Ind
45	Guis Chandra Roy	Baripada	Soc
46	Godavarish Mishra	Banpur	I P P.
47	Gokulananda Mohanty	Banth	Cong
48	Gokulananda Praharaj	Banki	Soc
49	Gorga Mudili	Koraput (R)	G P
50	Gourishyama Naik	Ersama	Cong
51	Govind Chandra Sethi	Kakatpur-Nimapara (R)	Cong
52	Govind Munda	Keonjhar (R)	G P
53	Govind Pradhan	Pattapur	C P I
54.	Guru Charan Naik	Champua	G P
55	Harachand Hansada	Kaptipada (R)	Soc
56	Haradev Triya	Rairangpur	Cong
57	Himansu Sekhar Padhi	Bandh	Ind
58	Harihar Das	Purusottampur	Cong
59	Harihar Das	Aska	C P I
60	Harihar Misra	Jeypore	G P
61.	Harihar Singh Mardaraj Bhramar-bar Deo	Khandapara	Ind
62.	Hrushikesh Tripathi	Angul-Hindol	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
63.	Indu Bhushan Mohanty	Bamra	G P.
64	Jadab Majhi	Bangriposi (R)	Cong.
65.	Jadab Padra	Balliguda (R)	Cong
66.	Jagannath Misra	Parlakimedi	C P I.
67.	Janardan Bhanj Deo	Anandapur	Ind
68	Janardan Majhi	Bhawanipatna (R)	G P.
69.	Jaya Krishna Mahanti	Piplı	Cong
70.	Jhajaru Jhodia	Jaipatna-Kasipur (R)	Cong.
71.	Jogesh Chandra Singh Deo	Bhawanipatna	G P.
72.	Joydeb Thakur	Bamra (R)	G P.
73	Kanhu Malik	Bhubaneswar (R)	Cong.
74.	Kamaya Mandangi	Rayagada (R)	Cong.
75	Karunakar Panigrahi	Jaleswar	Cong.
76.	Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj	Daspalla	Cong.
77	Kishore Chandra Deo Raja	Athamallik	Cong.
78.	Krupanidhi Naik	Sundergarh	Cong.
79	Krushna Chandra Singh Mandhata	Nayagarh	Ind.
80.	Laichan Naik	Jeypore (R)	G P.
81.	Laksman Goudo	Malkangiri	G P.
82.	Lakshman Malik	Cuttack Rural (R)	Cong.
83	Lall Ranjit Singh Bariha	Padampur (R)	Cong.
84.	Laxminarayan Bhanj Deo	Keonjhar	Ind.
85	Lokanath Misra	Patkura	Cong.
86	Madan Dehuri	Dhenkanal (R)	C P I.
87	Madan Mohan Amat	Bisra (R)	Cong.
88	Madhabchandra Rautra	Kuhrda	Cong.
89.	Maheshchandra Subahusingh	Pal-Lahara-K Nagar	Cong.
90	Makardhwaj Padan	Ambabhona-Mura	Soc.
91.	Manohar Naik	Jharsuguda-Rampella (R)	G P.
92.	Mohammed Haneef	Bhadrak	Cong.
93	Mohan Naik	Berhampur (R)	Cong.
94.	Mohan Nayak	Aska (R)	C P I.
95	Mudi Naik	Nowrangpur (R)	Cong.
96	Muralidhar Panda	Titlagarh	G P
97	Naba Kishore Malik	Binjharpur (R)	Cong.
98.	Nabakrushna Chaudhuri	Barchana	Cong
99.	Nanda Kishore Das	Soro	Cong.
100	Nanda Kishore Misra	Bolangir	G P
101	Narayan Chandra Patı	Sukinda	P S P.
102	Nilamani Pradhan	Jagatsinghpur	Cong.
103	Nilambar Das	Niligiri	Cong.
104.	Nilamony Routray	Dhamnagar	Cong.
105.	Nilkantha Das	Satyabadi	Ind.
106.	Nilmoni Singh Dandpat	Bonai (R)	G P.
107	Nishamoni Khuntia	Tirtol	Soc.
108	Pabitramohan Pradhan	Talcher	Cong.
109.	Padmanabh Ray	Binjharpur	Cong.
110.	Paramananda Mahanty	Dharamsala	Soc.
111.	Pattu Maliko	Udayagiri-Mohana (R)	Cong.
112.	Pradipta Kishore Das	Mahanga	P S P.
113.	Pran Krushna Parija	Balikuda	Ind.
114.	Prasanna Kumar Dash	Muruda	Soc.
115	Pratap Kesari Deo Maharaja	Junagarah	G P.
116	Purshottam Nayak	Kendrapara	Cong.
117.	Radhanath Rath	Athgarh	Cong.
118	Raj Krishna Bose	Kesannagar	Cong.
119.	Ramesh Chandra Bhoi	Titlagarh (R)	G P.
120.	Ram Raj Kumari	Pattamundai	Ind.
121.	Sadananda Sahu	Phulbani-Udayagiri	Ind.
122.	Sadasib Tripathi	Nowrangpur	Cong.
123	Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo	Aul	Ind.
124	Santanu Kumar Das	Jajpur (R)	Cong.
125.	Saraswati Dei	Rajnagar	Cong.
126	Satyapriya Mahanty	Bhubaneswar	Cong.
127.	Shakila Sharen	Khunta (R)	Soc.
128.	Shashikanta Bhanj	Bhograi	Ind.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
129.	Sonaram Soren	Bahalda (R)	Cong.
130.	Sradhakar Supakar	Sambalpur-Rairakhol	G.P.
131.	Surendra Nath Das	Balasore	Cong.
132.	Surendra Nath Patnaik	Salepur	Cong.
133.	Surendra Singh	Baripada (R)	Cong.
134.	Syamaghana Ulaka	Bissemkatak (R)	G.P.
135.	Tirthabasi Pradhan	Bargarh	Cong.
136.	Trilochan Senapati	Basta	Cong.
137.	Upendra Mahanty	Kakatpur-Nimapara	Cong.
138.	V. Sitaramayya	Chatrapur	Ind.

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	11.96	10 86	+1 10
1952-53 (Accounts)	12 62	11 52	+1 10
1953-54 (Revised)	12.47	14 67	—2 20
1954-55 (Budget)	14 12	14 86	—0 74
1955-56 (Budget)	16 69	18 57	—1 88

Education

During 1953-54, 500 lower primary schools and 60 junior basic schools were established and 32 lower primary schools were converted into upper primary schools About 300 additional teachers were appointed in single-teacher primary schools. Towards the end of the year, 1,200 new lower primary schools were also opened under the scheme to provide employment for the educated youth.

The compulsory education scheme already in force in the urban areas of Parlakimedi and Binki was extended to five more places, *viz*, the urban areas of Athgarh, Baripada, Angul, Sundargarh and the Athamallik Thana. Fifty new schools were opened and 269 new teachers appointed Seven elementary training schools were started and the number of mobile training squads increased from three to five. An increase of Rs 4 in the salary of all primary school teachers was sanctioned from March 1, 1953. The Government also decided to give contributory provident fund benefits to all teachers employed in primary schools.

During 1953-54, the number of high and M.E. schools stood at 209 and 570 respectively as against 200 and 558 in the previous year. In addition to normal grants, a sum of Rs 4.24 lakh was given to the secondary schools for effecting improvements in buildings and equipment.

A sum of Rs 26,560 was given to the Board of Scientific Research for financing the research scheme of the State. The number of senior college scholarships was doubled from 11 to 22 and that of junior college scholarships was raised from 26 to 63. About 3,136 adults became literate at 150 social education centres.

Agriculture

The Orissa Estates Abolition Act came into force on November 27, 1952, and during the following two years marked progress was made in the abolition of *zamindaris*.

The Government has given a grant of Rs. 17.83 lakh for the execution of 409 minor irrigation projects which, when completed, will irrigate about 1,38,742 acres. Besides, a fairly large area of waste land is likely to be brought under cultivation.

By the end of 1953-54, 18,000 acres of waste land had been reclaimed and about 10,000 acres made suitable for cultivation.

In order to foster the development of inland fisheries, 54 nursery centres were maintained in the State during 1953-54. Besides, model fish farms were set up at 13 centres by reclaiming swamps at a cost of Rs. 2 lakh.

Schemes for the improvement of livestock are making good progress in the State. Artificial insemination has become very popular and in 1953-54, 3 main centres and 74 sub-centres functioned successfully. With financial assistance from the Central Government, 3 key village centres with arrangements for artificial insemination have been set up.

Industry

The State Government continued to help private parties to establish of new industries. Among the large-scale industries established in 1953-54 were the Sree Durga Glass Works Ltd. at Barang for the manufacture of 700 tons of glassware, and the Kalinga Tubes Ltd. for the manufacture of steel pipes. A licence for the establishment of a ferro-manganese plant was given to the Jeypor Manganese Syndicate. Steps were being taken for the expansion of the Orient Paper Mills at Brajrajanagar and the Orissa Cement Ltd at Rajgangapur. The Titaghar Paper Mills Company proposes to establish a new paper mill at Chowdwar. The Orissa Weaving Mills had already gone into production and the Orient Weaving Mills was expected to start working very shortly

In pursuance of the industrial policy of the Central Government the State Government has set up a Cottage Industries Board for the development of small-scale and cottage industries During 1953-54, new schemes for the development of hand-loom weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, pottery, mat weaving, cutlery, cycle parts, bee-keeping and leather tanning industries were launched with financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10 lakh from the Central Government.

Twelve industrial schools and 10 craft schools are maintained by the State for the training of students For subjects, for which training facilities are not available, arrangements are made outside the State. During 1953-54, 40 stipendiary and 23 non-stipendiary students were deputed by the State Government. During the year, 29 candidates were given interest-free loans out of a fund constituted by the Government to encourage students to receive technical training in India and abroad.

Public Health

In 1953-54, there were 474 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. Of these, 377 were Allopathic, 93 Ayurvedic, 3 Homoeopathic and one Unani. The total number of beds was 3,248. Of the 46 child welfare centres, 16 were managed by the Government, 25 by the Red Cross and 5 by private bodies.

Anti-malaria work was carried out in different parts of the State. Two malaria control units, established under the National Malaria Control Programme, operated in eight different areas. A sum of Rs. 2,33,200 was spent by the Government in 1953-54 on anti-malaria operations, and provision was made in the 1954-55 budget for the addition of 2 new units.

The Filariasis Research Unit set up under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research continued to investigate the efficacy of hetrazan in the treatment of filariasis. The total expenditure estimated at Rs. 40,800 was shared equally between the State Government and the Council

The B C G vaccination work, which had been carried out on a small-scale since 1950, was converted into a mass campaign in August 1953. A sum of Rs. 1 91 lakh was provided in the 1954-55 budget for this work.

The leprosy patients in the State number nearly 1 7 lakh of whom about 44,000 are capable of spreading infection There are at present 934 beds in the various asylums, colonies and clinics in the State. Besid s, 292 clinics have been established by the Orissa branch of the Hind Kushta Nivaran Sangha in hospitals and dispensaries for the treatment of outdoor patients A pilot scheme is being carried out on a small scale in the Parlakimedi taluk of Ganjam district under the Kasturba Trust Fund. The Government provided a sum of Rs. 2 26 lakh in 1953-54.

Scheduled Castes

Activities for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have expanded considerably during the last 3 years, and the budget provision has increased from Rs 30 lakh in 1952-53 to Rs 44 lakh in 1954-55.

In 1954-55, it was proposed to add 3 new *ashram* schools to the existing 32 and 50 new *sevashrams* to the existing 575. A sum of Rs 15 lakh was spent on these institutions in 1953-54. During the year, 123 students completed their training at the three Training Centres in Koraput, Phulbani and Keonjhar districts. A sum of Rs 4.14 lakh was provided for the grant of stipends to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes It was proposed to arrange for the training of 6 *adivasi* students in shorthand, typewriting and mechanics in 1954-55.

Under the scheme for the colonisation of *adivasis*, 1,175 families were settled on 13,184 acres of land in 71 colonies by the end of 1953-54. A sum of Rs. 3 29 lakh was spent on this work.

For the purpose of recruitment to Government service, 18 per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 20 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes, the total for the two classes being 50 per cent in the case of class III and IV services.

Panchayats

During 1953-54, 774 new *panchayats* were set up. The number of *adalti panchayats* increased from 179 in 1952-53 to 205 during the year.

Co-operation

There were 6,022 co-operative societies in the State in 1952-53. Up to March 31, 1954, 334 new co-operative societies were registered. Of the total number of societies, 4,859 are agricultural credit societies and 206 non-agricultural credit societies. Of the remainder, 849 are non-agricultural non-credit societies and most of these are consumers' co-operative

stores, cottage industries co-operatives and multipurpose and marketing co-operative societies. In addition to the State Co-operative Bank, there are 23 Central Co-operative Banks.

Local Self-government

There are 19 municipalities, 4 notified area councils and 7 union boards in the State.

PUNJAB

Governor : C.P.N. Singh

Ministers

1. Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration (including Publicity), Law and Order (including Jails and Justice), *Panchayats*, Food and Civil Supplies — Bhimsen Sachar
2. Land Revenue, Development (Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary) and Consolidation of Holdings — Pratap Singh Kairon
3. Irrigation, Electricity and Co-operative Societies — Lehri Singh
4. Finance, Industries, Relief and Rehabilitation — Ujjal Singh
5. Education, Health and Transport — Jagat Narain
6. Labour, Stationery and Printing, Excise and Taxation, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes — Sunder Singh
7. P.W.D (Buildings and Roads), Capital Projects and Local Self-government — Gurbachan Singh Bajwa

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Gurdial Singh Dhillon.

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Ambala City	Cong
2	Abdul Ghani Dar	Nuh	Cong
3	Abhai Singh	Rewari	Cong.
4	Achhar Singh Chhina	Ajnala	Com.
5.	Ajmer Singh	Samrala	A D
6	Amin Chand Gupta	Amritsar City	Cong.
7.	Babu Dayal	Sohna	Cong
8	Bachan Singh	Bagha Purana	Lal Com.
9	Badlu Ram	Kalanaur	Cong.
10	Baloo Ram	Balachaur	Cong.
11	Balu	Fatehabad	P S P.
12	Balwant Rai Tayal	Hissar City	Cong.
13	Balwant Singh	Khalra	Cong.
14.	Benarsi Dass Gupta	Thanesar	Cong.
15.	Bhag Singh, Bawa	Muktsar	A D
16	Bhag Singh	Kot Bhai	A D
17	Bhim Sen Sachar	Ludhiana City S.	Cong.
18.	Bishna Ram	Nawanshahar	Cong.
19	Chanan Singh	Tanda	Com.
20	Chanan Lal	Amritsar City (North)	Cong.
21.	Chand Ram Ahlawat	Jhajjar	Cong.
22.	Chandi Ram Verma	Abohar	Cong.
23	Chuni Lal	Rewari	Cong.
24	Darbara Singh	Nurmahal	Cong.
25.	Darshan Singh	Tarn Taran	Com.
26	Daulat Ram	Kaithal	Cong.
27.	Daulat Ram Sharma	Hamirpur	Cong.
28	Devinder Singh	Moga Dharamkot	A D.
29	D D Puri	Jagadhri	Cong

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
30.	Devi Lal	Sirsa	Cong.
31	Dev Raj Anand	Ambala Cantt.	Cong.
32.	Dev Raj Sethi	Rohtak City	Cong.
33.	Dharam Vir Vasisht	Hassanpur	Cong.
34	Gajraj Singh	Gurgaon	Cong.
35.	Gopal Singh	Jagraon	A D.
36.	Gopi Chand	Pundri	Cong
37	Gorakh Nath	Narot Jaimal Singh	Cong
38	Guran Das Hans, Bhagat	Hoshiarpur	Cong.
39.	Gurbachan Singh Atwal	Nawanshahar	Cong.
40	Gurbachan Singh Bajwa	Batala	Cong.
41.	Gurbanta Singh	Adampur	Cong.
42.	Gurcharn Singh	Mehna	Cong.
43	Gurdatt	Palwal	Cong
44	Gurdial Singh Dhillon	Jhabal	Cong.
45	Gurdial Singh	Kartarpur	Cong.
46	Gurmej Singh	Serah	Cong
47	Harbhajan Singh	Garhshankar	Cong.
48	Hari Ram	Dharamsala	Cong
49	Hari Singh	Dasuya	Cong
50	Harkishan Singh Surjit	Nakodar	Com
51.	Harnam Singh Sethi	Ferozepore	Cong
52.	Iqbal Singh	Jagraon	A D
53	Jagat Narain	Chandigarh	Cong.
54	Jagdish Chander	Shahabad	Cong
55	Jagdish Chander	Ludhiana City, North	Cong
56	Jogindar Singh	Dera Baba Nanak	Cong
57	Kanhaya Lal Butail	Palampur	Cong
58	Kartar Singh	Garhshankar	Cong
59	Kasturi Lal Goel	Asandh	Cong
60	Kedar Nath Saigal	Ballabgarh	Cong.
61.	Kesho Das	Pathankot	Ind
62	Khem Singh	Amritsar	Cong.
63.	Khushi Ram Gupta	Amb	Cong
64	Krishna Gopal Dutt	Panipat	Cong
65	Lahri Singh	Ganaur	Cong
66	Lajpat Rai	Hansi	Cong.
67.	Lal Chand Prarthi	Kulu	Ind.
68	Mam Chand	Gohana	Cong
69	Mam Raj	Bhiwani	Cong
70	Mani Ram	Fatehabad	P S P.
71	Mansa Ram Kuthiala	Una	Cong
72	Maru Singh Malik	Sampla	Zamindar
73.	Mehar Singh	Hamirpur	Cong.
74	Mehar Singh	Haripur	Cong
75	Mohan Lal	Anandpur	Cong.
76	Mohan Singh	Tarn Taran	Cong
77	Mohd Yasin Khan	Firozpur-Jhirka	Cong.
78	Mool Chand Jain	Sambhalka	Cong.
79	Mota Singh Anandpuri	Adampur	Cong
80	Mukhtar Singh	Moga Dharamkot	A D.
81	Nand Lal	Karnal	Cong.
82.	Nandu Ram	Gohana	Cong.
83	Naranjan Dass Dhiman	Phillaur	Cong.
84	Naurang Singh	Samrala	A D
85	Parkash Kaur	Ramdas	Cong.
86	Partap Singh Bakshi	Sujanpur	Cong.
87.	Partap Singh Kairon	Patti	Cong.
88	Partap Singh	Rupar	A.D.
89.	Partap Singh Rai	Guru Har Sahai	Ind
90.	Partap Singh	Mallanwala	Ind.
91.	Phaggu Ram	Butana	Cong
92	Prabodh Chandra	Gurdaspur	Cong
93	Puran Singh	Kot Bhai	A D.
94	Raghuvir Singh Rai	Seraj	Ind.
95.	Rajinder Singh Gyani	Rupar	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
96.	Rala Ram	Mukerian	Cong.
97.	Ram Chandra Comrado	Nurpur	Cong.
98	Ram Dayal Vaid	Dabwali	Cong.
99	Ram Kishan	Jullundur City, North West	Cong.
100.	Ram Kumar Bidhat	Bhiwani	Cong.
101.	Ram Parkash	Molana	Ind
102.	Ram Sarup	Butana	Cong.
103.	Ranjit Singh	Hissar Sadar	Cong.
104.	Rattan Amol Singh	Molana	Cong.
105.	Rizaq Ram	Rai	Cong.
106.	Sadhu Ram	Naraingarh	Cong.
107	Samar Singh	Garaunda	Cong.
108.	Sant Ram	Nakodar	Cong.
109.	Sarup Singh	Amritsar City, East	A.D.
110	Sarup Singh	Narnaund	Cong.
111	Shamsher Singh	Ludhiana Sadar	Ind
112	Shanno Devi	Amritsar City, West	Cong.
113	Sher Singh	Jhajjar	Cong.
114	Shib Singh	Rania	Cong.
115	Shri Ram Sharma	Sonepat	Cong.
116	Sita Devi	Jullundur City, South-East	Cong
117	Sohan Singh	Beas	Cong.
118	Som Datt	Simla	Cong
119	Sri Chand	Bahadurgarh	Zamindar
120	Sundar Singh	Gurdaspur	Cong.
121	Teg Ram	Khuian Sarwar	Cong.
122	Uttam Singh	Sri Gobindpur	Cong
123	Wadhawa Ram	Fazilka	Ind
124	Waryam Singh	Amritsar	Cong
125.	Wazir Singh	Delhon	A.D.
126	Vacant	Hoshiarpur	..

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman · Kapur Singh

S No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abnash Chander	Legislative Assembly
2	Amar Nath	Local Authorities
3	Balwant Kaur	Nominated
4.	Bashir-ud-Din	Nominated
5.	Birender Singh	Local Authorities
6.	Chaman Lal	Teachers
7	Darbari Lal	Local Authorities
8	Dina Nath	Local Authorities
9.	Gulab Singh	Legislative Assembly
10.	Gurbakhsh Singh	Local Authorities
11	Gurcharan Singh	Teachers
12.	Hans Raj	Legislative Assembly
13	Harinder Singh	Legislative Assembly
14	Hari Singh	Local Authorities
15.	Jodh Singh	Graduates
16	Kapur Singh	Legislative Assembly
17.	Kartar Singh	Legislative Assembly
18	Kartar Singh	Legislative Assembly
19.	Kishori Lal	Legislative Assembly
20	Krishan Chand	Local Authorities
21.	Mohan Lal	Local Authorities
22.	Mohan Lal	Nominated
23.	Mohar Singh	Local Authorities
24.	Naginder Singh	Local Authorities

S No.	Name	Constituency
25.	Narain Singh	Local Authorities
26.	Premsukh Dass	Local Authorities
27.	Ram Chandra	Graduates
28.	Ram Dayal	Local Authorities
29.	Ram Dhan Sharma	Nominated
30.	Sahib Ram	Legislative Assembly
31.	Sohan Singh	Legislative Assembly
32.	Suraj Bhan	Graduates
33.	Surya Kant	Nominated
34.	Teja Singh	Legislative Assembly
35	Ude Singh	Teachers
36	Ujjal Singh	Legislative Assembly
37.	V G Bhan	Nominated
38	Vir Singh	Nominated
39	Yash Pal	Legislative Assembly
40.	Yashwant Rai	Nominated

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	18 17	16 45	+ 1 72
1952-53 (Accounts)	18 74	16 90	+ 1.84
1953-54 (Revised)	19 71	19 55	+ 0 16
1954-55 (Budget)	22 19	23 14	— 0 95
1955-56 (Budget) .	28 90	29 67	— 0 77

Education

There are at present 7,055 primary schools, 756 middle schools, 610 high schools, 51 arts and science colleges and 13 professional colleges in the State The enrolment figures are 6,03,543 for primary schools, 5,04,321 for secondary schools, 26,845 for arts and science colleges and 2,706 for professional colleges.

A four-point educational development scheme is being carried out. The aims of this programme are reduction in the cost of education and in the price of text-books, the opening of 1,000 schools, and the training of 2,000 teachers in a year Nationalisation of text-books has been undertaken with a view to reducing their prices. So far, 75 text-books have been nationalised and the reduction in prices in some cases has been as much as 30 per cent.

Agriculture

The State, which had a food deficit of 35 thousand tons in 1947-48, has not only achieved self-sufficiency but has, for some years, been exporting sizeable quantities of foodgrains to the other States. About 89,000 tons of rice and 28,000 tons of wheat were exported during 1953-54. The area under American cotton increased from about 40,000 acres in 1947-48 to 2,80,000 acres in 1953-54. The Japanese method was applied for rice cultivation in 38,000 acres last year.

During 1953-54, 1858 percolation wells and 2,900 ordinary wells were sunk. Of these, 665 percolation wells and 1,400 ordinary wells were sunk with the aid of Government loans. The Agriculture Department distributed 500 pumping sets and bored 400 wells. Since partition, 1,500 tube-wells have been sunk in the State. The budget provided Rs. 50 lakh for 1954 55 for advance to the farmers for the sinking of percolation wells and tube-wells and the installation of pumping sets.

The total area under irrigation increased from 40 lakh acres in 1947-48 to about 56 lakh acres in 1953-54. A number of minor irrigation schemes were completed during the last five years as a result of which over a million acres of land were brought under irrigation.

Out of a total area of 1.59 crore acres, a little over 30 lakh acres were consolidated by the end of March, 1954. The total expenditure on the scheme is estimated at Rs. 5 crore.

Industries

The State Industrial Finance Corporation was set up in 1953 with a paid up capital of Rs. 1 crore. It has greatly helped the industrialists to tide over their financial difficulties.

The number of factories in the State increased from 572 in 1947 to 1,900 at the end of 1953-54. The sport goods industry, formerly concentrated at Sialkot in West Punjab, has been established at Jullundur, where goods worth about Rs 75 lakh are manufactured annually in 125 factories The hosiery industry has been restored to its former leading position and there are 803 concerns in the State out of a total of 873 in the country.

The production of bicycles at the Atlas Cycle Industries, Sonepat, continued at the rate of about 200 bicycles per day. The total output of complete bicycles was 44,340 in 1953 as against 22,000 in the previous year. Recently, another concern was granted a licence for the manufacture of about one lakh bicycles annually in collaboration with a British concern.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the Punjab in April 1953 It covers more than 35 thousand workers. There are seven labour welfare centres in the State.

Public Health

At the end of June 1954, there were 628 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. During 1952, 59 lakh patients, of whom 1.81 lakhs were in-door patients, were treated in these hospitals and dispensaries.

Twenty Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were opened in the rural areas in 1952-53. T B. clinics have been opened at all the district headquarters except Kangra. The district hospitals at Jullundur, Karnal and Ambala have been upgraded and provided with modern equipment A new mental hospital has been opened at Amritsar Maternity hospitals are located at Bhiwani, Simla, Ludhiana, Amritsar, and Karnal. A new sanatorium has been established at Tanda in Kangra district.

The Punjab was the first State to launch the B.C.G. Campaign, and so far 15 lakh persons have been given the tuberculin test and 4 lakh persons vaccinated.

Under the National Malaria Control Programme 5 units are working in Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Amritsar and Ferozepur districts.

Scheduled Castes

A large number of the landless cultivators in the State are Harijans. With a view to safeguarding their interests and providing other amenities, a number of legislative measures were passed during the last 5 years. These included the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act, 1953, the Punjab Abolition of Village Cess (*Kuri Kamini*) Act, 1950, and the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1953.

In addition to exemption from the payment of tuition fees at all stages of education, students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes are eligible for stipends ranging from Rs 6 to Rs. 25 per mensem in high schools and colleges. Stipends of Rs 15 per mensem are awarded to junior and senior pupil-teachers in the training institutions. Students taking science courses in colleges are entitled to financial help from the Central Government as well as the State Harijan Welfare Fund During the five years between 1948-49 and 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 8 97 lakh was spent on stipends and Rs. 12.17 lakh by way of freeships.

The proportion of vacancies reserved for Harijans in Government services has been raised from 15 to 21 per cent, and the age-limit has been relaxed by three years for them Under the new *Gram Panchayat* Act seats have been reserved for Harijans in *panchayats* also. The Government has also issued instructions for the appointment of a Harijan *lambardar* in each revenue estate with a minimum population of 100 Harijans

Panchayats

A net-work of *gram panchayats* has neen established all over the State under the *Gram Panchayat* Act, 1952. In 1953 elections were held for 9,117 *gram panchayats* in 16,456 revenue estates Under the new Act every village with a population of 500 and above has a *panchayat*. Villages with smaller populations have been grouped with the bigger ones. A *gram panchayat* consists of 5 to 9 *panches* elected directly by the people—every adult having the right to vote. The *panchayats* have been given wide administrative and judicial powers.

In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 25 74 lakh including Rs 16 30 lakh, representing 10 per cent of the land revenue, was made available to the *panchayats*. Besides, a sum of Rs 5 92 lakh was provided to strengthen the *Panchayat* Department The total expenditure on *panchayats* thus came to Rs 31.66 lakh in 1953-54 as against Rs 10.97 lakh in 1951-52 and Rs. 19.27 lakh in 1952-53.

Co-operation

In 1953-54, there were 16,167 co-operative societies in the State as against 14,872 in 1951-52. The Co-operative Bank has built up a share capital of Rs 25 lakh The Government proposes to organise co-operative societies for house-building, cottage industries, dairy-farming, labour, co-operative farming, etc The Co-operative Department recently organised a number of co-operative societies for house-building at Chandigarh

Local Self-government

Besides 13 district boards, there are 58 municipal committees, 56 small town committees and 4 notified area committees in the State.

UTTAR PRADESH

Governor: K.M. Munshi

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration and Home.	Sampurnanand
2	Finance, Power, Forests and Co-operation.	Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim
3.	Agriculture, Relief and Rehabilitation	Hukum Singh
4.	Excise and Registration	Girdhari Lal
5.	Planning, Health, Industries and Supplies	Chandra Bhanu Gupta
6.	Revenue and Transport	Charan Singh
7	Justice and Local Self-government	Syed Ali Zaheer
8.	Education and Harijan Sahayak	Hargovind Singh
9	Information and Irrigation	Kamlapati Tripathi
10.	Public Works	Vichitra Narain Sharma

Deputy Ministers

1. Mangla Prasad
2. Jagmohan Singh Negi
3. Phool Singh
4. Jagan Prasad Rawat
5. Muzaffar Hasan
6. Chaturbhuj Sharma
7. Ram Murti
8. Sita Ram

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker · A G. Kher

S. No	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Abdul Lateef	Bijnor North-cum-Najibabad West	Cong
2	Abdul Moiz Khan	Khalilabad Central	Cong
3	Abdul Rauf Khan	Fatepur East-cum-Khaga North	Cong
4	A C Grice	Nominated	
5	Aizaz Rasool	Shahabad West	Cong
6	Akshayabar Singh	Gorakhpur South East	Cong
7	Ali Zaheer	Lucknow City Central	Cong
8	Amaresh Chandra	Mirzapur North	Cong.
9	Amrit Nath Misra	Utraula South	Cong
10.	Anshuman Singh	Basti East	Cong.
11	Anant Swarup Singh	Fatehpur South-cum-Khaga South	Cong
12.	Ashraf Ali Khan	Sadabad East	Cong
13	Athar Husain	Roorkee South	Cong.
14	Atma Ram Govind Kher	Jhansi East	Cong.
15	Avadh Sharan Varma	Fatehpur North	P S P
16	Avadesh Pratap Singh	Bikapur East	United Front
17.	Awdesh Chandra Singh	Chibramau East-cum-Farrukhabad East	Cong

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
18.	Aziz Imam	Mirzapur South	Cong.
19.	Baboo Lal Mittal	Agra City North	Cong.
20.	Babu Lal Khushmesh	Ramsanehighat	Cong.
21.	Babunandan	Shahganj East (R)	Cong.
22.	Babu Ram Gupta	Kasganj West	Cong.
23.	Badri Narain	Salimpur South	Cong.
24.	Baijnath Singh	Bansdih Central	Ind.
25.	Balabhadra Prasad	Utraula North	Cong.
26.	Baldeo Singh Arya	Pauri South-cum-Chamoli East (R)	Cong
27	Baldeva Singh	Banaras Central	Cong
28.	Balendu Shah	Tehri South-cum-Pratapnagar	United Front
29.	Balwant Singh	Muzaffarnagar East-cum-Jansath North	Cong.
30.	Banarsi Dass	Bulandshahr Central	Cong.
31	Banshi Dass Dhanagar	Karhal West-cum-Shikohabad East	P S P.
32	Bansh Narain Singh	Gyanpur North West	Cong.
33	Basant Lal	Kalpi-cum Jalaun North (R)	Cong.
34	Basantlal Sharma	Nanpara North	Cong.
35	Basudeo Misra	Kanpur City Central West	Cong
36	Bashir Ahmad	Sitapur East	Cong
37.	Bechanram Gupta	Gyanpur East	Cong.
38.	Bechan Ram	Gyanpur North West (R)	Cong
39.	Beni Singh	Kanpur Tehsil	Cong
40	Bhagwati Deen	Jaunpur North-cum-Shahganj West	Cong
41	Bhagawati Prasad Shukla	Fatehpur South	Cong
42	Bhagwan Din	Fatehpur South-cum-Khaga South (R)	Cong
43	Bhagwati Prasad	Bansgaon East-cum-Gorakhpur South	Cong.
44	Bhagwati Prasad Shukla	Pratapgarh East	Cong
45	Bhagwan Sahai	Bilhar South	Cong
46	Bansidhar Misra	Lakhimpur South	Cong
47	Bheem Sen	Khurja (R)	Cong
48	Bhola Singh Yadav	Ghazipur South East	P S P.
49	Bhrigunath Chaturvedi	Bansgaon South East	Cong
50	Bhupal Singh	Almora North	Cong
51.	Bhuwarji	Phulpur East-cum-Handia North West	Cong
52	Bishambhar Singh	Sardhana East	Cong
53	Brahma Dutt Dixit	Kanpur City South	Cong
54	Brij Basi Lal	Bikapur Central	Cong.
55.	Brij Behari Malhotra	Ghatampur-cum-Bhoganipur East	Cong.
56	Brij Behari Misra	Phulpur North	Cong
57	Brij Bhushan	Dudhi-cum-Robertganj	Cong
58	Chandrabhanu Sharan Singh	Tarabganj South East-cum-Gonda South	Cong
59	Chandra Bhanu Gupta	Lucknow City West	Cong.
60	Chandra Has	Hardoi East	Cong
61	Chandra Pal	Dalmau East	Cong.
62	Chandra Singh Rawat	Pauri South-cum-Chamoli East	Cong
63	Charan Singh	Bhaghpath West	Cong
64	Chaturbhuj Sharma	Orai-cum-Jalaun South	Cong.
65	Chedda Lal	Shahabad East-cum-Hardoi North West	Cong
66	Chiranji Lal Paliwal	Chibramau South-cum-Kasganj South	Cong.
67	Chironji Lal	Jalesar-cum-Etah North (R)	Cong.
68.	Chittar Singh	Konch	Cong
69	Chedalal Chaudhry	Lakhimpur South (R)	Cong
70	Chuni Lal	Bisauli-cum-Gunaur East (R)	Cong
71	C V Mahajan	Agra City West	Cong.
72	Dal Bahadur Singh	Salon South	Cong.
73	Dal Chand	Mat-cum-Sadabad West (R)	Cong.
74	Darshan Ram	Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Babern East (R)	Cong.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
75	Data Ram	Nakur South	Cong.
76.	Dau Dayal Khanna	Moradabad North	Cong.
77	Dayal Dass Bhagat	Ghatampur-cum-Bhoganipur East (R)	Cong
78	Deep Narain Varma	Jaunpur West	Cong
79	Deen Dayal Sharma	Anupshahr North	Cong
80	Deo Datta	Bulandshahr South-cum-Anupshahr South	Cong
81.	Deo Datt Misra	Purwa South	Cong
82	Deoki Nandan	Agra	Cong
83	Deo Murti Sharma	Banaras West	Cong
84	Deo Nandan	Salimpur West	Cong
85.	Devendra Pratap Narain Singh	Gorakhpur West	Cong
86	Dev Ram	Saidpur (R)	Cong
87	Dewan Sunder Das	Kasaiganj North	Cong.
88	Dharam Dutt Vaidya	Baheri South West-cum-Bareilly West	Cong
89	Dhanushadhari Pandey	Khalilabad South	Cong
90	Dharam Singh	Bulandshahr South-cum-Anupshahr South (R)	Cong
91	Din Dayal	Roorkee East	Cong
92	Dulla Ram	Misrikh (R)	Cong
93	Dwarka Prasad	Muzaffarnagar Central	Cong.
94	Dwarka Prasad Maurya	Marishu North	Cong
95	Dwarka Prasad Pande	Pharenda South	Cong
96	Fateh Singh Rana	Sardhana West	Cong
97	Fazlul Huq	Rampur City	Cong
98	Gajendra Singh	Bidhuna East	P S P
99	Gaji Ram	Mau-cum-Moth South-cum-Jhansi West-cum-Lalitpur North R	Cong.
100	Ganesh Prasad	Bansgaon South West	Cong
101	Ganesh Prasad Jaiswal	Allahabad City East	Cong
102	Ganesh Chandra	Mainpuri North-cum-Bhogaon North	Cong
103	Gangadhar	Firozabad-cum-Fatehabad R.	Cong.
104	Ganga Dhar Maithani	Chamoli West-cum-Pauri North	P S P
105	Gangadhar Sharma	Misrikh	Cong
106	Ganga Prasad	Tarabganj South East-cum-Gonda South (R)	Cong
107	Ganga Prasad Singh	Rasra West	Cong.
108	Gauri Ram	Pharenda Central	Cong
109.	Genda Singh	Padrauna East	P S P.
110.	Ghasi Ram	Bidhuna West-cum-Bharthana North-cum-Etawah North (R)	Cong.
111	Ghanshiam Das	Nawabganj South-cum-Haidergarh-cum-Ramsanehighat	Cong
112	Giraja Raman Shukla	Patti South	Cong
113	Girdharilal	Dhampur North East-cum-Nagina East (R)	Cong
114	Gobardhan Tewari	Almora South	Cong
115	Gopinath Dikshit	Etawah South	Cong.
116	Gulzar	Musafirkhana North-cum-Sultanpur North (R)	Cong
117	Guptar Singh	Dalmau South West	Cong
118	Guru Prasad	Khajuha West	Cong
119	Guru Prasad Singh	Musafirkhana South-cum-Amethi West	Cong.
120	Habibur Rahman	Mohammadabad North-cum-Ghosi South (R)	Cong
121	Habibur Rahman	Safipur-cum-Unnao North	Cong.
122	Habibur Rahman Khan	Shahjahanpur Central	Cong
123.	Hamid Khan	Kanpur City Central East	Cong
124	Hardeva	Deoband (R)	Cong
125	Har Dayal Singh	Hathras (R)	Cong.
126.	Har Govind	Ranikhet South	Cong
127	Har Govind Singh	Jaunpur East	Cong

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
128	Hari Prasad	Bisalpur Central	P.S P.
129	Harish Chandra Asthana	Sitapur North West	Cong
130.	Harish Chandra Bajpal	Lucknow Central	Cong
131	Hari Singh	Hapur North (R)	Cong.
132.	Harkhayal Singh	Baghpat East	Cong
133.	Har Sahai	Billari	Cong
134	Hotilal Dass	Etah South	Cong
135.	H M Ibrahim	Nagina South West-cum-Dhampur North West	Cong
136.	H N Babuguna	Karchhana North-cum-Chail South	Cong
137	Hukum Singh	Kaisarganj South	Cong
138	Irtaza Hussain	Bulandshahr North East	Cong
138	Israul Haq	Firozabad-cum-Fatehabad	Cong
140	Istafa Hussain	Gorakhpur Central	Cong
141	Jagadish Sharan Rastogi	Sambhal East	Cong
142	Jagdish Prasad	Hasanpur South-cum-Sambhal West	Cong
143	Jagannath Bux Dass	Ramsanehighat	Cong
144	Jagannath Prasad	Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur North (R)	Cong
145	Jagannath Mal	Padrauna North	P S P
146	Jagannath Singh	Ballia North East-cum-Bansdih South West	Cong
147	Jagan Prasad Rawat	Khairgarh	Cong
148	Jagapati Singh	Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baberu East	Cong
149	Jagat Narain	Nawabganj North	Cong
150	Jagmohan Singh	Lansdowne West	Cong
151	Jai Pal Singh	Roorkee West-cum-Saharanpur North (R)	Cong
152	Jai Ram Varma	Akbarpur West	Cong
153	Jamna Prasad	Bahraich West, (R)	P S P
154	Jata Shanker	Purwa North cum-Hasanganj, R	Cong
155	Jayendra Singh Bist	Rawain-cum-Tehri North	United Front
156	Jawahar Lal	Kanpur City East	Cong
157	Jawahar Lal	Karchhana North-cum-Chail South	Cong
158	Jharkhande Rai	Ghosi West	C P I
159	Jugal Kishore	Mathura South	Cong
160	Jurwar Verma	Mahoba-cum-Kulpahar-cum-Charkhari (R)	Ind
161	Jwalaprasad Sinha	Gonda West	United Front
162	Kailash Prakash	Meerut Municipality	Cong
163	Kali Charan Tandon	Kannauj North	Cong
164	Kalika Singh	Lalganj South	Cong
165	Kalyan Chandra	Allahabad City Central	P S P.
166	Kalyan Rai	Hazur-cum-Milok North	Cong
167	Kamalapathi Tripathi	Chakia-cum-Chandauli South East	Cong
168	Kamal Ahmed	Mohamadi East	Cong.
169	Kamla Singh	Saidpur	P S P.
170	Kamta Prasad	Chandauli North	Cong
171	Kanhaiyalal Balmiki	Shahabad, East-cum-Hardoi North West (R)	Cong
172	Karan Singh	Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur North	Cong
173	Karan Singh Yadav	Gunaur North	Cong.
174	Kashi Prasad	Kashipur	Cong
175	Kadar Nath	Moradabad South	Cong
176	Keshav Gupta	Kairana North	Cong
177	Keshbhan Rai	Bansgaon Central	Cong
178	Keshava Pandey	Gorakhpur North East	Cong
179	Keshava Ram	Sahasawan East	Cong
180	Kewal Singh	Sikandrabad East	Cong
181	Khiali Ram	Amroha East	Cong
182.	Khubi Singh	Dhampur North East cum-Nagina East	Cong.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
183	Khushi Ram	Pithoragarh-cum-Champawat R.S C	Cong
184	Kinder Lal	Hardoi East (R)	Cong
185	Kishan Swarup Bhatnagar	Khurja	Cong
186.	Kripa Shankar	Harraiya East-cum-Basti	Cong
187	Krishna Chandra Gupta	Sitapur South East	Cong
188	Krishna Chandra Sharma	Lalitpur South	Cong
189.	Krishna Sharan Arya	Milak South-cum-Shahabad	Cong.
190	Kunwar Balbir Singh	Ghaziabad South	Cong.
191	Kunwar Krishna Verma	Sultanpur West	Cong.
192	Kunwar Ranannjai Singh	Amethi Central	Ind
193	Lakshman Dutt	Nainital South	Cong
194	Lakshman Rao Kadam	Mau-cum-Moth South-cum-Jhansi West-cum-Lalitpur North	Cong.
195	Lakshmi Shankar Yadav	Shahganj East	Cong.
196	Lal Bahadur Singh	Kerakot-cum-Jaunpur South	Cong.
197	Lal Bahadur Singh	Banaras North	Cong
198	Latafat Husain	Hasanpur North	Cong.
199	Laxmi Raman Acharya	Mat-cum-Sadabad West	Cong.
200	Lekhraj Singh	Sambhal East (R)	Cong
201	Lila Dhar Asthana	Unnao South	Cong
202	Lutf Ali Khan	Hapur South	Cong
203	Madangopal	Faizabad East	Cong
204	Madan Mohan	Ranikhet North	P S P
205	Mahabir Prasad Srivastava	Mohanlalganj	Cong
206	Mahabir Prasad Shukla	Handia South	Cong
207	Mahabir Singh	Hatta North	Cong
208.	Maharban Singh	Bidhuna West-cum-Bharthana North-cum-Etawah North	Cong
209.	Mahadeva Prasad	Gorakhpur North East (R)	Cong
210	*Maharaj Singh*	*Shikohabad West-cum-Karhal West*	*Cong*
211	Mahmood Ali Khan	Sumar-cum-Tanda-cum-Bilaspur	Cong.
212	Mahmud Ali Khan	Saharanpur North West-cum-Nakur North	Cong
213	Malkhan Singh	Koil Central	P.S P
214	Mandhata	Rasra East-cum-Ballia South West	Cong.
215	Mani Lal	BilariR	Cong
216	Mangla Prasad	Meja-cum-Karchhana South	Cong.
217	Manni Lal	Mahoba-cum-Kalpahar-cum Charkhari	Cong
218	Manzoorul Nabi	Saharanpur City	Cong
219	Maqsood Alam Khan	Pilibhit West	Cong
220	Mathura Prasad	Bansi North	Cong
221	Mathura Prasad Tripathi	Farrukhabad West-cum-Chibramau	Cong
222	Mizaji Lal	Kaihal East-cum-Bhogaon (R)	Cong
223	Mohan Lal	Safipur-cum-Unnao North (R)	Cong
224	Mohanlal Gautam	Khair-cum-Koil North West	Cong
225	Mohan Singh	Bulandshahr North East	Ind
227	Mohan Singh	Aliganj South	Cong
228	Mohd Taqi Hadi	Amroha West	Cong
229	Mohammad Nabi	Budhana East-cum-Jansath South	Cong
230	Mohammad Adil Abbasi	Domariaganj South	Cong
231	Mohammad Faruq Chisti	Deoria North East	Cong.
232	Mohammad Nasir	Tanda	Cong
233	Mohammad Rauf Jafri	Machhlishahr South	Cong
234	Mohammad Shahid Fakhari	Utraula Central	Cong.
235	Mohammad Suleman Adhami	Domariaganj North East	Cong
236.	Manñu Lal	Biswan-cum-Sidauli East (R)	Cong
237	Munindra Pal Singh	Puranpur-cum-Bisal East	P S P
238	Murli Dhar	Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur (R)	Cong
239.	Mushtaq Ali Khan	Sahasawan West	Cong
240	Muzaffar Hussain	Chail North	Cong
241	Nageswar Dwivedi	Machhlishahr North	Cong
242	Nand Kumar Deo Vashist	Hathras	Cong
243	Narain Das	Faizabad East (R)	Cong.
244	Narain Din	Purwayan-cum-Shahjahanpur East (R)	Cong.

S. No	Name	Constituency	Party
245.	Narayan Dutt Tiwari	Nainital North	P.S P.
246	Nardeo Shastri	Western Doon South-Cum-Eastern Doon	Cong.
247	Narendra Singh Bist	Pithoragarh-cum-Champawat	Cong
248	Norotam Singh	Dataganj South-cum-Budaun South East	Cong.
249.	Nathoo Singh	Aonla East-cum-Faridpur	Cong
250	Nauranglal	Nawabganj	Cong
251.	Nawal Kishore	Aonla West	Cong
252	Nazim Ali	Musafirkhana North-cum-Sultanpur North	Cong
253	Nek Ram Sharma	Sikandra Rao South	Cong.
254	Netra Pal Singh	Sikandra Rao North-cum-Koil South East	Cong
255	Niranjan Singh	Pilibhit East-cum-Bilaspur West	Cong
256	Omkar Singh	Dataganj North	United Front
257	Padam Nath Singh	Mohammadabad Gohua South	Cong
258	Pahalwan Singh	Banda	Cong
259	Paramanand Sinha	Soaron South	Cong
260.	Parameshwari Dayal	Kerakat-cum-Jaunpur South (R)	Cong
261	Paripurna Nand	Mahrajganj North	Cong
262	Pati Ram	Chibramau East-cum-Farrukhabad East (R)	Cong
263	Phool Singh	Deoband	Cong
264	Prabhakar	Haraiya North West	Cong
265	Prabhu Dayal	Basti West	Cong
266	Pratipal Singh	Shahajanpur West-cum-Jalalabad East	Cong
267	Prem Kishan Khanna	Pawayam-cum-Shahjahanpur	Cong
268	Pudhan Ram	Bansi North (R)	Cong
269	Pulin Behari Bannerji	Lucknow City West	Cong
270	Puttu Lal	Etmadpur-cum-Agra East (R)	Cong
271	Radha Krishna Agarwal	Bilgram East	Cong
272	Radha Mohan	Ballia East	Cong
273	Raghavendra Pratap Singh	Utrflula South West	Cong
274	Raghubir Singh	Baghpat South	Cong
275	Raghunath Prasad	Meja-cum-Karchhana South (R)	Cong
276	Raghuraj Singh	Tarabganj West	Cong
277	Raja Ram	Atrauli South-cum-Koil East	Cong
278	Raja Ram Misra	Faizabad West	Cong
279	Raja Ram	Pratapgarh West cum-Kunda North	Cong
280	Raja Ram Sharma	Khalilabad North	Cong
281	Raj Bansi	Padrauna South West-cum-Deoria South East	P S P
282	Rajendra Datta	Muzaffarnagar West	Cong.
283	Rajeshwar Singh	Badayun South West	P S P
284	Raj Kishore Rao	Bahraich East (R)	Cong
285	Raj Kumar Sharma	Chunar North	Cong
286	Raj Narain	Banaras South	P S P
287	Raj Narain Singh	Chunar South	Cong
288	Ram Adhar	Pratapgarh North-West-cum Patti North West	Cong.
289	Ram Adhin Yadav	Purwa Central	Cong
290	Ram Anant Pandey	Ballia Central	Cong
291	Rama Nath Khera	Mahrauni	Cong
292.	Ram Avadh Singh	Pharenda North	Cong.
293.	Ram Bachan Yadav	Phulpur South	* Cong
294	Ram Bali Misra	Sultanpur East-cum-Amethi East	Cong
295	Ram Bhajan	Mohamdi West	Cong.
296	Ram Chandra	Sikandrabad West	Cong
297.	Ram Charan Lal	Bareilly West	Cong
298.	Ram Das	Budhana East-cum-Jansath South (R)	Cong.
299.	Ram Dass	Akbarpur West (R)	Cong
300.	Ram Dularey Misra	Akbarpur South	Cong.

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
301	Ramesh Chandra	Mariahu South	Cong.
302	Ramesh Verma	Kiraori	Cong.
303	Rameshwar Lal	Deoria South	P.S.P.
304.	Rameshwar Prasad	Maharajganj West (R)	Cong.
305	Ram Ghulam Singh	Jalabad West	Cong.
306	Ram Harakha Yadav	Bikapur West	Cong.
307	Ram Het Singh	Chhata	Cong
308	Ramjilal Sahayak	Mawana, (R)	Cong
309	Ramji Sahai	Deoria South West-cum-Hata South West	Cong
310	Ram Kinkar	Pratapgarh North West-cum Patti North West (R)	Cong.
311	Ram Krishna Jaiswai	Mirzapur South (R)	Cong
312.	Ram Kumar Shastri	Bansi South	Cong.
313	Ram Lakhan	Chakia-cum-Chandauli South East (R)	Cong.
314	Ram Lakhan Misra	Domariaganj North West	Cong.
315	Ram Lal	Basti West (R)	Cong.
316	Ram Murti	Baheri North	Cong.
317	Ram Narain Tripathi	Akbarpur East	P.S.P.
318	Ram Naresh Shukla	Kunda South	Cong.
319	Ram Prasad	Raebareli-cum-Dalmau North, (R)	Cong.
320	Ram Prasad Deshmukh	Khair-cum-North West (R)	Cong.
321	Ram Prasad Nautiyal	Lansdowne East	Cong
322	Ram Prasad Singh	Mahrajganj South	Cong
323	Ram Raj Shukla	Patti East	Cong.
324	Ram Rattan Prasad	Rasra East-cum-Ballia South West	Cong.
325	Ram Sahai Sharma	Garotha-cum-Moth-North	Cong.
326	Ram Sanehi Bharatiya	Baberu West	Cong.
327	Ram Sarup Gupta	Bhognipur West-cum-Derapur South	Cong.
328	Ram Sarup	Kunda South, (R)	Cong.
329	Ram Shankar	Raebareli-cum-Dalmau North	Cong.
330	Ram Shanker Ravivasi	Lucknow Central (R)	Cong.
331	Ram Subhaga	Padrauna West	P S P.
332.	Ram Sunder	Ghosi East	P S P.
333	Ram Sunder	Khlilabad South (R)	Cong
334	Ram Sumer	Tanda (R)	Cong
335	Ram Swarup	Dudhi-cum-Robertganj (R)	Cong
336	Ram Swarup Misra	Maharajganj West	Cong.
337	Rattan Lal	Najibabad North-cum-Nagina North	Cong
338	Sachchidanand Nath Tripathi	Salempur East	Cong
339.	Sahadeo Singh	Jalesar-Etah North	Cong.
340	Salig Ram Jaiswal	Sirathu Maujhanpur	P S P.
341	Sampurnanand	Banaras City South	Cong.
342	Sangram Singh	Soraon North-cum-Phulpur West	Cong
343	Satya Narain	Auraiya-cum-Bharthana South	Cong
344	Satya Singh	Deoprayag	United Front.
345	Sewa Ram	Purwa North-cum-Hasanganj	Cong.
346	Shaikh Mohammad Abdul Samad	Banaras City North	Cong
347.	Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi	Bah	Cong
348	Shankar	Kashipur, (R)	Cong.
349	Shanti Prapann Sharma	Chakrata-cum-Western Doon North	Cong.
350	Sheo Bux Singh	Karhal East-Cum-Bhogaon, (R)	Cong.
351	Sheodan Singh	Iglas	Cong
352.	Sheo Kumar Mishra	Tilhar North	Cong.
353	Sheomangal Singh	Bansdih West	Cong.
354	Sheo Mangal Singh Kapoor	Domariaganj West	Cong.
355	Sheo Narain	Narraiya East-cum-Basti West, (R)	Cong
356.	Sheo Prasad	Hata Central, (R)	Cong
357	Sheo Raj Singh	Bisauli-cum-Gunnam East	Cong.
358.	Sheo Saran Lal Srivastava	Bahraich East	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
359.	Shiam Lal	Utraula North, (R)	Cong.
360.	Shivaraj Bali Singh	Khajuha East-cum-Fatehpur South west	Cong.
361.	Shivnath Katju	Phulpur Central	Cong.
362.	Shivpujan Rai	Mohammadabad North East	P.S.P.
363	Shiv Ram	Sadar Azamgarh North	Cong.
364	Shiv Ram Pandey	Derapur North	Cong
365.	Shiv Sarup Singh	Thakurdwara	Cong
366	Shri Chand	Budhana West	Cong
367	Shri Nivas	Badaun North	Ind
368	Shri Niwas	Atrauli North	Cong
369.	Shrinath Ram	Mohammadabad North-cum-Ghosi South	Cong
370.	Shugan Chand	Roorkee West-cum-Saharanpur North	Cong
371.	Shyama Charan	Naraini	Cong
372	Shayam Manohar	Malihabad-cum-Barabanki North West	Cong
373	Sia Ram	Kasaiganj Central	Cong
374	Sia Ram Gangawar	Farrukhabad Central-cum-Karimganj East	Cong
375	Sita Ram	Harraiya South West	Cong
376	Sita Ram	Deoria South West-cum-Hata South West, (R)	Cong
377	Shivabachan Rai	Salimpur North	Cong
378	S K Sharma	Bijnor South-cum-Dhampur South West	Cong
379	Smt. Asalata Vyas	Phulpur South (R)	Cong
380.	Smt Brij Rani Debi	Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur	Cong
381	Smt Chandrawati	Bijnor Central	Cong
382.	Smt Jasoda Devi	Bansgaon South West (R)	Cong
383	Smt. Laxmi Devi	Sandila-cum-Bilgram South-East	Cong
384	Smt Prakashwati Sud	Hapur North	Cong
385	Smt Safia Abdul Wajid	Bareilly East	Cong
386	Smt Savitri Devi	Musafirkhana Central	Cong
387.	Smt Sajjan Devi Mahnot	Gonda East	Cong
388	Smt Said Jahan B Mukhfi	Kasganj East-cum-Aliganj North	Cong
389.	Smt Vidyawati Rathore	Etah East-cum-Aliganj West-cum-Kasganj South	Cong
390	Sri Nath	Mathura North	Cong
391	Sripat Sahai	Ratha	Cong
392	Sukhdeo Prasad	Maharajganj South	Cong
393	Sukhi Ram Bhartiya	Sirathu-cum- Manjhanpur (R)	Cong
394	Sultan Alam Khan	Karimganj West	Cong
395	Sunder Lal	Aonla East-cum-Faridpur (R)	Cong
396.	Surendra Dutt	Hamirpur-cum-Maudaha North	Cong
397	Suresh Prakash Singh	Biswan-cum-Sidauli East	Cong
398	Surju Ram	Sadar Azamgarh North, (R)	Cong
399	Surya Bali Pandey	Hata Central	Cong
400	Surya Prasad Awasthi	Kanpur City North	Cong
401	Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan	Nanpara South	Ind
402	Teja Singh	Ghaziabad North West	Cong
403	Tej Bahadur	Lalganj North	C P.I
404	Tej Pratap Singh	Maudaha South	Ind
405	Tika Ram	Sandila-cum-Bilgram South East, (R)	Cong
406	Tirmal Singh	Kasganj North	Cong.
407	Tripal Singh	Sikandra Rao North	Cong
408	Triloki Nath Kaul	Bahraich West	Cong.
409	Tiula Ram	Auraiya-cum--Bharthana South, (R)	Cong
410	Tula Ram Rawat	Malihabad-cum-Barabanki North North West, (R)	Cong
411	Udai Bhan Singh	Dalmau East	Cong.
412	Ulfat Singh Chauhan	Etmadpur-cum-Afra East	Cong
413.	Uma Shankar	Sagri West	P.S.P.

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
414	Uma Shankar Misra	Nawabganj South-cum-Haidergarh-cum Ramsanchighat	Cong.
415	Uma Shankar Tewari	Chandauli South West-cum-Ramnagar	Cong.
416	Ummed Singh	Utraula North East	United Front.
417	Vashishtha Narain Sharma	Ghazipur South East	Cong.
418	Vichitra Narain	Ghaziabad North East	Cong.
419	Vijai Shankar Prasad	Mohammedabad South	Cong.
420	Virendranath	Bilgram West	Cong
421	Virendrapati	Mainpuri South	Cong.
422	Virendra Shah	Kalpi-cum-Jalaun North	United Front.
423	Virendra Varma	Kairana South	Cong
424.	Virendra Vikram Singh	Nanpara East	United Front.
425	Vir Sen	Hapur South, (R)	Cong
426	Vishan Dayal Verma	Jasrana	P S P.
427	Vishnu Saran Dublish	Mawana	Cong.
428	Vish Ram Rai	Sagri East	P S P
429	Vishwanath Singh Gautam	Ghazipur West	Cong
430	Wasi Naqvi	Maharajganj East-cum-Salon North	Cong
431.	Yamuna Singh	Ghazipur Central -Cum-Mohammadabad North West	Cong

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman Chandra Bhal

S No	Name	Constituency
1	Abdul Majid	Local Authorities
2	Abdul Shakoor Najmi	Local Authorities
3	Ambika Prasad Bajpai	Nominated
4	Badri Prasad Kacker	Legislative Assembly
5	Balak Ram Vaish	Legislative Assembly
6	Balbhadra Prasad Vajpai	Teachers
7	Banshi Dhar Shukla	Local Authorities
8	Bashir Ahmed	Legislative Assembly
9	Beni Prasad Tandon	Graduates
10	Bir Bhan Bhatia	Nominated
11	Brijendra Swarup	Graduates
12	Brij Lal Verman	Local Authorities
13	Chandra Bhal	Legislative Assembly
14	Deep Chandra	Local Authorities
15	Govind Sahai	Graduates
16	Guru Narain	Legislative Assembly
17	Har Govind Misra	Nominated
18	Hayatullah Ansari	Nominated
19	Hridaya Narain Singh	Teachers
20	Indra Singh Nayal	Local Authorities
21	Ishwari Prasad	Graduates
22	Jagannath Acharya	Local Authorities
23	Jagdish Chandra Verma	Local Authorities
24	Jamilur Rahman Kidwai	Local Authorities
25	Jyoti Prasad Gupta	Local Authorities
26	Kanhaiya Lal Gupta	Teachers
27	Kedar Nath Khetan	Legislative Assembly
28	Khushal Singh	Legislative Assembly
29.	Krishna Chandra Joshi	Legislative Assembly

S No.	Name	Constituency
30.	Lal Suresh Singh	Local Authorities
31.	Lalta Prasad Sonakar	Legislative Assembly
32.	Lallu Ram Dwivedi	Local Authorities
33	Mahabir Singh	Legislative Assembly
34	Mahadevi Verma	Nominated
35.	Maharajkumar Vijaya of Vizianagram	Nominated
36.	Mahmood Aslam Khan	Local Authorities
37.	M J Mukerjea	Legislative Assembly
38	Mohammed Naseer	Nominated
39	Narottam Das Tandon	Local Authorities
40	Nirmal Chandra Chaturvedi	Graduates
41	Nizamuddin	Local Authorities
42	Panna Lal Gupta	Local Authorities
43	Parmatama Nand Singh	Local Authorities
44	Piare Lal Srivastava	Teachers
45	Prabha Narain Singh	Local Authorities
46	Pratap Chandra Azad	Legislative Assembly
47	Prasidh Narain Anand	Local Authorities
48	Prem Chand Sharma	Local Authorities
49	Puran Chand Vidyalankar	Legislative Assembly
50	Ram Kishore Rastogi	Local Authorities
51	Ram Lagan Singh	Legislative Assembly
52	Ram Lakhan	Local Authorities
53	Ram Nandan Singh	Legislative Assembly
54.	Ram Narain Pande	Legislative Assembly
55	Ruknuddin Khan	Legislative Assembly
56	Sabhapati Upadhyaya	Nominated
57	Santokh Singh	Nominated
58	Satya Premi Alias Hari Prasad	Legislative Assembly
59.	Shanti Devi Agarwal	Legislative Assembly
60	Shanti Devi	Legislative Assembly
61	Shanti Swarup Agarwala	Teachers
62.	Shiv Amber Singh	Legislative Assembly
63	Shiva Kumar Lal Shrivastava	Teachers
64	Shiva Prasad Sinha	Graduates
65	Shiv Sumran Lal Johri	Local Authorities
66	Shyam Sunder Lal	Legislative Assembly
67	Tara Agarwal	Nominated
68	Telu Ram	Local Authorities
69	Uma Nath Bali	Nominated
70	Vishwa Nath	Legislative Assembly
71	Kashi Nath Pande	Nominated
	Vacant	Legislative Assembly

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit(—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	55 56	55 50	+ 0 06
1952-53 (Accounts)	64 83	64 83	—
1953-54 (Revised)	73 54	73 54	—
1954-55 (Budget)	77 16	81 07	— 3 91
1955-56 (Budget)	84 56	90.06	— 5 50

Education

During the five years ending 1952-53, there was an increase in the number of primary schools from 21,797 to 31,962, of secondary schools

from 2,497 to 4,459 and of technical and professional schools from 162 to 1,439. During the same period, arts and science colleges increased from 16 to 56, and technical and professional colleges from 21 to 25.

The Government decided to convert the rural primary and junior high schools into community extension service centres. For this purpose, it was proposed to introduce agriculture as a compulsory subject in the schools and to attach an agricultural farm to each institution.

In order to give financial assistance to impecunious students wishing to go in for technical studies, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was set aside by the Government for loans at a nominal interest of one per cent.

With a view to encouraging Hindi scholars and authors, the Government has decided to award several prizes for outstanding works. The Government has taken steps to reform the Devanagari script in accordance with the recommendations of the Devanagari Conference. Printers and publishers have also been requested to adopt the modified script.

Special non-recurring grants, totalling Rs. 32·86 lakh have been sanctioned for district boards to enable them to pay the salaries of rural school teachers which had been in arrears.

Agriculture

After the abolition of the *zamindari* system the Court of Wards was wound up on March 31, 1954. The total number of intermediaries affected by the abolition of the *zamindari* system was about 30 17 lakhs and the compensation payable to them was estimated at Rs. 75 crore. Of this amount Rs. 10 crore were to be paid in cash and the rest in negotiable bonds. The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act was enforced in the State on March 8, 1954.

During the first two years of the Plan, 18,467 wells were constructed or repaired in the State. Out of the 1,275 tubewells, which are to be constructed under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, 450 were drilled and 335 completed in the first 3 years. The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed 61 thousand acres of land in 1953-54, thus bringing the total reclaimed area in the three first years of the Plan to 1 71 lakh acres. During 1951-54, the State Tractor Organisation reclaimed 1·92 lakh acres of land against the 3-year target of 2 59 lakh acres.

The work of urban composting is being carried out in 256 municipal areas. The municipalities of Kanpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Hapur supply 460 tons of blood-meal to the Agriculture Department annually.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried on 35 thousand acres, and the yield registered an average increase of 7 4 md per acre. It was proposed to bring one lakh acres under the new method in 1954-55.

In order to arrest the advance of the Rajasthan desert, it is proposed to spend Rs. 10 lakh on the afforestation of the border areas. A notable achievement in the field of afforestation, during the last 3 years, was the creation of huge mulberry and semal plantations in the *tarai* areas of Bharaich district. Under the supply schemes of the Grow More Food Campaign, 7 30 lakh maunds of seeds, 105 lakh maunds of manures and over 1 lakh implements and spare parts were distributed to the cultivators

Industry

During the two years of its career, the State-owned Precision Instruments Factory manufactured 86 microscopes (28 students' type and 58

research type) and 9,100 water meters ; the annual target for 1955-56 is 500 microscopes and 12,000 water meters.

The Directorate of Cottage Industries has decided to launch a number of schemes to train educated young men in arts and crafts. For instance, a tailoring centre has been established at Lucknow. Other training schemes are being implemented at the Occupational Institute, Lucknow, and at the Government Textile Institute at Kanpur.

Under the Handloom Development Scheme, 50 sale depots and dye houses have been established, and steps are being taken to open more production centres, dye houses, and sale depots, in addition to a finishing factory

In accordance with the recommendations of the Small-scale and Village Industries Board, a training-cum-production centre has been set up at Moradabad to give technical advice to the razor and scissors industries.

With the assistance of the Central Government a designs Section has been opened at the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow. It will create new designs for the textile, brass-ware and pottery-making industries.

Public Health

Besides 150 special hospitals, 437 general hospitals and dispensaries are run by the State Local bodies maintain 351 hospitals and dispensaries, while there are 50 aided, 85 subsidised and 30 non-aided private hospitals and dispensaries In 1953, 3 29 lakh indoor patients and 1 32 crore outdoor patients were treated in these hospitals and dispensaries. A comprehensive three-year scheme for the development of maternity and child welfare services has been launched in the State with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF. The Scheme envisages the establishment of two hospitals for children at Lucknow and Agra, the provision of increased training facilities for health visitors, midwives and *dais* and, the opening of about 200 rural maternity centres.

It is proposed to set up a 90-bed sanatorium at the new hospital at Firozabad in Agra district. A State hospital has been established at Khurja. It is proposed to establish a T.B. hospital at Etawah, 2 women's hospitals at Jhansi and Rura (Kanpur district), 10 Allopathic dispensaries and 10 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries.

Scheduled Castes

The budget provision for the uplift of the Scheduled and Backward Classes was increased from Rs 54 55 lakh in 1953-54 to Rs. 70 lakh in 1954-55.

The Harijans are entitled to free education From the primary to the university stages places are reserved for them in all institutions A sum of Rs 1·81 lakh was set aside in 1954-55 for scholarships and fee concessions for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The number of scholarships awarded in 1953-54 was 6,149 including 156 for the trainees at the technical and vocational institutions A sum of nearly Rs 39 thousand was spent on the provision of assistance for the purchase of books and the payment of examination fees The Govern-

ment proposes to open two more technical training-cum-production centres for Harijans at a cost of Rs. 1·51 lakh The classes started by the Government to train Scheduled Caste students for the Secretariat and other examinations were thrown open to students of the other Backward Classes also.

The general reservation of posts in Government services for members of the Scheduled Castes has been raised from 10 to 18 per cent.

Panchayats

There are 36,000 *gaon panchayats*, 48,000 *gaon samaj* and 8,100 *panchayat adalats* in the States During 1953-54, the *panchayats* constructed 5,900 miles of roads, 848 Gandhi *chabutras*, 3,430 wells and over 10,000 irrigation channels. In addition, they repaired 11,600 miles of old roads, dug 105 miles of drains, opened 1,052 libraries, 1,238 schools and 9,925 *akharas*, installed 775 community radio sets and 16,000 street lamps, planted 16 43 lakh trees and purchased 5,678 medicine chests Up to March 1954, the *panchayati adalats* had disposed of over 14 lakh cases

Co-operation

The total number of primary co-operative societies is 35,821 with 14,20,975 members, share capital amounting to Rs. 213·74 lakh and deposits totalling Rs 767 03 lakh. In 1946-47, there were only 13,039 primary societies Similarly, the number of development unions increased from 257 in 1946-47 to 1,728 in 1953-54

The credit and banking structure of the co-operatives has been considerably reorientated in recent years. They cover a fourth of the total number of villages in the State, and meet 75 per cent of the credit needs of the rural people

There has also been a change in the pattern of co-operatives From merely credit work they are increasingly devoting themselves to multipurpose activities There are now multipurpose co-operatives which promote agricultural production by supplying improved seed, manures, implements and consumers' goods, while there are other co-operatives for specialised activities, such as the manufacture of brick-kilns, for milk supply, and for the contruction of houses, etc

Local Self-government

There are 50 district boards, 120 municipalities, 265 town area committees and 27 notified area committees in the State The general elections to municipal boards and town and notified area committees were held in 1953-54 During the year, several new water projects were undertaken by the Engineering Department of the Local Self-government Department The construction of 17 new water works was in hand, and two existing water works at Rampur and Ramnagar were being renovated.

During the financial year 1954-55, grants totalling Rs 65 lakh were sanctioned by the Government for district boards as compensation for the loss of income from local rates and cesses following the abolition of the *zamindari* system A special non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 lakh was given to the boards in of the hill districts.

WEST BENGAL

Governor: H.C Mookerjee

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister, and Minister for Home, Commerce and Industries and Development	Bidhan Chandra Roy
2.	Cottage and Small-scale Industries	Jadabendra Nath Panja
3.	Forests and Fisheries	Hem Chandra Naskar
4	Irrigation and Waterways	Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee
5.	Excise	Shyama Prasad Burman
6	Works and Buildings	Khagendranath Das Gupta
7.	Tribal Welfare	Radhagobinda Roy
8	Local Self-government	Iswar Das Jalan
9	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation	Smt Renuka Ray
10	Food, Relief and Supplies	Prafulla Chandra Sen
11	Education	Pannala Bose
12	Agriculture and Co-operative Credit	Rafiuddin Ahmed
13	Labour	Kalipada Mukerjee
14	Judicial, Legislative, Land and Land Revenue	Satyendra Kumar Basu

Ministers of State

1.	Medical and Public Health	Amulyadhan Mukhopadhyaya
2	Jails	Jiban Ratan Dhar

Deputy Ministers

1	Transport	S C Roy Singha
2	Defence Branch of the Home Department	S C Ghosh Maulik
3	Publicity and Public Relations	Gopika Bilas Sen Gupta
4	Townships and Relief	Tarun Kanti Ghosh
5	Commerce and Industry	Sourindra Mohan Misra
6	Tribal Welfare and Excise	Tenzing Wangdi
7	Rehabilitation	Bijesh Chandra Sen
8	Food	Samarjit Bandopadhyaya
9	Supplies	Rajanikanta Pramanik
10	Agriculture	Abdus Shakur
11	Parliamentary Affairs	Debendra Chandra Dey
12	Co-operation	Chittaranjan Roy
13	Women's Education	Smt Purabi Mukherjee
14	Labour	Shiva Kumar Rai

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Saila Kumar Mukherjee

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Abdul Hameed, Hajee Sk	Hariharpara	Cong.
2	Abdullah, S M	Garden Reach	Cong.
3	Abdus Shokur	Baruipore	Cong.
4	Abul Hashem	Magrahat	Cong.
5	Atawal Ghani, Abul Barkat	Kaliachack North	Cong

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
6.	Baguli, Haripada	Sagor	P S.P
7	Bandopadhaya, Khagendra Nath	Khayrasole	Cong
8	Bandvopadhyay, Smarajit	Chapra	Cong
9	Bandvopadhyay, Tarapada	Ketugram	N D P
10	Banerjee, Biren	Howrah North	C P I
11	Banerjee, Profulla	Basirhat	Cong
12.	Banerjee, Srikumar	Rampurhat	F B (M)
13	Banerjee, Subodh	Jovnagar	Ind
14.	Barman, Syama Prasad	Raiganj	Cong
15	Basu, Ajit Kumar	Singur	C P.I.
16	Basu, Amarendra Nath	Jorasanko	C P I
17	Basu, Hemanta Kumar	Shampukur	F B (M)
18.	Basu, Jatindra Nath	Raipur	Cong
19	Basu, Jyoti	Baranagar	C P I
20	Basu, Satindra Nath	Gangarampur	Cong
21	Basu, Satyendra Kumar	Alipore	Cong
22	Bera, Sasabindu	Shvampur	F B (M)
23	Beri, Davaram	Bhatpara	Cong
24	Bhagat, Mangaldas	Central Duars	Cong
25	Bhandari, Sudhir Chandra	Maheshtola	C P I
26	Bhattacharjee, Shyamapada	Sagardighi	Cong
27	Bhattacharjva, Mrigendra	Daspur	Cong
28	Bhattacharya, Kanailal	Sankrail	F B (M)
29	Bhattacharyya, Syama	Panskura, South	Cong
30	Bhowmick, Kanai Lal	Moyna	C P I
31	Biswas, Raghunandan	Tehatta	Cong
32	Bose, Atindra Nath	Asansol	P S P
33	Bose, Pannalal	Alipur Duars	Cong
34	Brahmamandal, Debendra	Sealdah	Cong
35	Chakrabarty, Ambica	Tollygunge South	C.P I
36	Chakravarty, Bhabataran	Sonamukhi	Cong
37	Chatterjee, Bijoslal	Krishnagar	Cong
38	Chatterjee, Haripada	Karimpur	P S P
39	Chatterjee Rakhahari	Bankura	N D P
40.	Chatterjee, Satvendra Prasanna	Mekliganj	Cong
41	Chatterjee, Dhirendra Nath	Gangajalghati	Cong
42	Chattopadhya, Brindabon	Balagarh	Cong
43	Chattopadhyay, Sarojranjan	Balughat	Cong
44	Chattopadhyava, Ratanmoni	Bally	Cong
45	Chaudhury, Jnanendra Kumar	Dantan	N D P
46	Chaudhury, Subodh	Katwa	C P I
47	Chowdhury, Benoy Krishna	Burdwan	C P I
48	Dal, Amulya Charan	Ghatal	C P I
49	Dalui, Nagendra	Keshpur	C P I
50	Das, Banamali	Itahar	Cong
51	Das, Bhusan Chandra	Mathurapur	P S P
52	Das, Jogendra Narayan	Murarai	P S P
53	Das, Kanailal	Ausgram	Cong
54	Das, Kanai Lal	Dum Dum	Cong
55	Das, Natendra Nath	Contai South	P S P
56	Das, Radhanath	Chinsurah	Cong
57	Das, Raipada	Malda	Ind
58	Das, Sudhir Chandra	Contai North	P S P
59	Das Adhikary, Gopal Chandra	Sabang	Cong
60	Das Gupta, Khagendra Nath	Jalpaiguri	Cong
61	Dass, Alamohan	Amta North	N D P
62	Dey, Debendra Chandra	Entally	Cong
63.	Dey, Tarapada	Domjur	C.P I
64	Dhar, Jiban Ratan	Bongaon	Cong
65	Digar, Kiran Chandra	Vishnupur	Cong
66	Dutt, Beni Chandra	Howrah South	Cong
67	Dutt, Probodh	Chhatna	N D P
68	Dutta Gupta Mira	Bhowanipur	Cong
69	Fazlur Rahman, S M	Kaliganj	Cong
70.	Gahatraj, Dalbahadur Singh	Darjeeling	Cong
71.	Garga, Kumar Deba Prasad	Mahisadal	Ind.

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
72	Gayen, Brindaban	Mathurapur	Cong
73	Ghosal, Hemanta Kumar	Haroa-Sandeskhali	C.P.I.
74.	Ghose, Bibhuti Bhushon	Uluberia	F.B (M)
75	Ghose, Jyotish Chandra	Chinsurah	F.B (M)
76.	Ghose, Kshitish Chandra	Beldanga	Cong
77.	Ghosh, Amulya Ratan	Khatra	N D P
78.	Ghosh, Bejoy Kumar	Berhampur	Cong
79	Ghosh, Ganesh	Belgachia	C P.I
80	Ghosh, Jatish	Ghatal	C P I
81	Ghosh, Narendra Nath	Goghat	F B (M)
82	Ghosh Tarun Kanti	Habra	Cong
83.	Ghosh Maulik, Satyendra Chandra	Burwan-Khargram	Cong
84	Giasuddin, Md	Garakka	Cong
85	Golam Hamidur Rahman	Raiganj	Cong
86	Goswamy, Bijoy Gopal	Salbani	Cong.
87	Gupta, Jogesh Chandra	Beniapukur-Ballygunge	Cong
88	Grung, Narbahadur	Kalimpong	Cong
89	Haldar, Kuber Chand	Sagardighi	Cong
90	Haldar, Nalini Kanta	Kulpi	P S P
91	Hansda, Jagatpati	Gopiballavpur	P S P
92	Hansdah, Bhusan	Bolpur	Cong
93	Hasda, Lakshan Chandra	Balurghat	Cong
94	Hasda, Loso	Dhamakhali	Cong
95	Hazra, Amrita Lal	Jagatballavpur	Cong
96	Hazra, Monoranjan	Uttarpara	C P I
97	Hazra, Parbati	Tarakeshwar	Cong
98	Hembram, Kamala Kanta	Chhatna	Cong
99	Jalan, Iswar Das	Barabazar	Cong
100	Jana, Kumar Chandra	Suthata	Cong
101	Jana, Prabir Chandra	Nandigram South	Cong
102	Jha, Pashu Pati	Manikchak	Cong
103	Joarder, Jyotish	Tollygunge	F B (M)
104	Kamar, Prankrishna	Kulpi	Cong
105	Kar, Bankim Chandra	Howrah	Cong
106	Kar Dhananjoy	Gopiballavpur	P S P
107	Kar Sasadhar	Western Duars	Cong
108	Karan, Koustuv Kanti	Kherjri	Cong
109	Kazim Ali Meerza,	Lalgola	Cong
110	Khan, Madan Mohon	Jhargram	N D P
111	Khan Sasibhushan	Santipur	Cong
112	Khatick, Pulin Behary	Beniapukur-Ballygunge	Cong
113	Kuar, Gangapada	Keshpur	P S P
114	Lahiri, Jitendra Nath	Serampore	Cong
115	Let, Panchanon	Rampurhat	F B (M)
116	Lutfal Hoque,	Suti	Ind.
117	Mahammad Ishaque,	Sarupnagar	Cong
118	Mahapatra, Balailal Das	Ramnagar	P S P
119	Mahata, Mahendra Nath	Jhargram	Cong
120	Mahbert, George	Kurseong-Siliguri	Cong
121	Maiti, Abha	Kherjri	Cong
122	Maiti, Pulin Behari	Pingla	Cong
123	Maiti Subodh Chandra	Nandigram North	Cong
124	Majhi, Nishapati	Suri	Cong
125	Majumdar, Byomkes	Bhadreswar	Cong
126	Mal, Basanta Kumar	Bishnupur	Cong
127	Baliah, Pashupatinath	Raniganj	N.D P.
128	Mallick, Ashutosh	Khatra	Cong
129	Mandal, Annada Prosad	Manteswar	Cong.
130	Mandal, Umesh Chandra	Dinhata	Cong.
131	Massey, Reginald Arthur	Nominated	Cong
132	Maziruddin Ahmed	Cooch Behar	Cong
133	Misra, Sowrindra Mohan	Kaliachak South	Cong
134	Mitra, Keshab Chandra	Ranaghat	Cong
135.	Mitra, Nripendra Gopal	Binpur	N.D P.
136.	Mitra, Sankar Prasad	Muchipara	Cong
137	Modak, Niranjan	Nabadwip	Cong.

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
138.	Mohammad Hossain	Khandaghosh	Cong.
139	Mohammad Momtaz	Kharagpur	Cong
140	Mohammad Israil	Nowada	Cong
141	Mojumder, Jagannath	Nakashipara	Cong
142	Mondal, Baidyanath	Kulti	Cong
143	Mondal, Bijoy Bhuson	Uluberia	F B (M)
144.	Mondal, Dhajadhari	Raniganj	Cong
145	Mondal, Rajkrishna	Hasnabad	Cong
146	Mondal, Sishuram	Sonamukhi	Cong
147	Mondal, Sudhir	Burwan-Kharagram	Cong
148	Moni, Dintaran	Joynagar	Ind
149	Mukherjee, Dhirendra Narayan	Dhaniakhali	Cong
150	Mukherji, Amulyadhan	Barasat	Cong
151	Mukherjee, Ananda Gopal	Ausgram	Cong
152	Mukherjee, Kali	Watgunge	Cong
153	Mukherjee, Saila Kumar	Howrah-East	Speaker
154.	Mukherjee, Shambhu Charan	Bagnan	Cong
155	Mukherji, Ajoy Kumar	Tamluk	Cong
156	Mukherji Bankim	Budge-Budge	C P I
157	Mukherji, Pijush Kanti	Alipur	Cong
158	Mukhopadhyay, Purabi	Taldangra	Cong
159	Mukhopadhyaya, Phanindranath	Barrackpore	Cong
160	Mullick Chowdhury, Suhrid Kumar	Beliaghata	C P I.
161	Munda, Antoni Topno	Western Duars	Cong
162	Murarka, Basant Lall	Nanur	Cong
163	Murmu, Jadu Nath	Raipur	Cong
164	Naskar, Ardhendu Sekhar	Magrahat	Cong
165	Naskar, Ganghadhar	Bhangar	C P I
166	Naskar Hem Chandra	Bhangar	Cong
167	Pal Radhakrishna	Arambagh	F B (M)
168	Panda Rameswar	Bhagawanpur	N D P.
169	Panigrahi, Basanta Kumar	Mohonpur	N D P
170	Panja, Jadabendra Nath	Galsi	Cong.
171	Paul Suresh Chandra	Naihati	Cong
172	Platel, R E	Nominated	Cong
173	Poddar Anandilall	Colootola	Cong
174	Pramanik, Mrityunjoy	Raina	P S P
175	Pramanik, Rajani Kanta	Panskura North	Cong
176	Pramanik Sarada Prasad	Mathabhanga	Cong
177	Pramanik, Surendra Nath	Narayangarh	P S P
178.	Pramanik, Tarapada	Amta Central	Cong
179	Rafiuddin Ahmed	Deganga	Cong
180	Rai, Shiva Kumar	Jore-Bungalow	Cong
181	Ray, Jyneswar	Central Duars	Cong
182	Ray Jyotish Chandra	Falta	C P I
183	Ray, Jyotish Chandra	Haroa-Sandeshkhali	Cong
184	Ray Narayan Chandra	Vidyasagar	C P I
185	Ray, Renuka	Ratua	Cong
186	Ray Chaudhuri, Sudhir Chandra	Burtola	P S P
187	Roy, Arabinda	Amta South	Cong
188	Roy, Bhakta Chandra	Mangalkot	Cong
189	Roy, Bidhan Chandra	Bowbazar	Cong
190	Roy, Bijoyendu Narayan	Bharatpur	Cong
191	Roy, Biren	Behala	Ind
192	Roy, Biswanath	Cossipur	Cong.
193	Roy, Hanseswar	Bolpur	Cong
194	Roy, Nepal Chandra	Kumartuli	F B (M)
195	Roy Prafulla Chandra	Barjora	Cong.
196.	Roy, Provash Chandra	Bishnupur	C P I
197.	Roy, Radhagobinda	Vishnupur	Cong
198	Roy, Ramhari	Harishchandrapur	Cong.
199.	Roy, Saroj	Garbetta-Midna	C P I.
200	Roy, Surendra Nath	Mainaguri	Cong
201	Roy Singh, Satish Chandra	Dinhata	Cong.
202	Saha, Madan Mohon	Arambagh	C P I.
203	Saha, Surendra Nath	Singur	C.P.I.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
204	Saha, Sisir Kumar	Nanur	Cong
205.	Sahu, Janardhan	Patashpur	N D.P.
206	Santal, Baidya Nath	Kalna	Cong
207.	Saren, Mangal Chandra	Binpur	Cong
208.	Sarkar, Bejoy Krishna	Ranaghat	Cong
209	Sarkar, Dharani Dhar	Gazole	C P I
210	Satpathi Krishna Chandra	Narayangarh	N D P
211	Sen Bijesh Chandra	Hasnabad	Cong
212	Sen, Mani Kuntala	Kalighat	C P.I
213	Sen, Narendra Nath	Fort	Cong
214	Sen, Priya Ranjan	Tollygunge	Cong
215	Sen, Ranendra Nath	Manicktola	C P I
216	Sen, Rashbehari	Kalna	Cong
217.	Sen Gupta, Gopika Bilas	Suri,	Cong
218.	Shamsul Huq	Taltola	Cong.
219	Sharma, Joynarayan	Kulti	Cong
220	Shaw, Kripa Sindhu	Sankrail	F B (M)
221	Shaw, Mahitosh	Galsi	Cong
222	Shukla Krishna Kumar	Titagarh	Cong
223	Sikder, Rabindra Nath	Dhupguri	Cong
224	Singh, Ram Lagan	Jorabagan	Cong
225	Singha Sarker, Jatindra Nath	Cooch Behar	Cong
226	Sinha, Durgapada	Murshidabad	Cong
227	Sinha, Lalit Kumar	Baruipore	C P I
228	Tafazzl Hossain	Kharba	Cong
229	Tah, Dasarathi	Raina	P S P
230	Tarkatirtha, Bimalananda	Purbasthali	Cong
231	Trivedi Goalbadan	Kandi	Cong
232	Wangdi, Tenzing	Kurseong-Siliguri	Cong
233	Yeakub Hossain, Md	Nalhati	Cong
234	Zainal Abedin, Kaz	Raninagar	Cong
235	Zaman, A M A	Jallangi	Cong
236	Ziaul Haque, M.	Gaighata	Cong

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman Suniti Kumar Chatterji

S No	Name	Constituency
1	Abdul Halim	Legislative Assembly
2	Abdur Rashi Mirza	Legislative Assembly
3	Bagchi, Narendranath	Legislative Assembly
4	Bandopadhyaya Tarakdas	Local Authorities
5	Banerjee Sunil Kumar	Local Authorities
6	Banerjee, Tara Sankar	Nominated
7	Banerji, Bankim Chandra	Legislative Assembly
8	Banerji, Sankar Das	Nominated
9	Basu, Gurugobinda	Nominated
10	Bhattacharya, Bijanhari	Teachers
11	Bhattacharyya, Nirmal Chandra	Graduates
12	Bhuwalka, Ram Kumar	Legislative Assembly
13	Bose, Subodh Kumar	Legislative Assembly
14	Chakrabarty, Monindra Mohan	Legislative Assembly
15	Chankravarty, Hridoy Bhusan	Local Authorities
16	Chatterjee, Devprasad	Local Authorities
17	Chatterji, Suniti Kumar	Graduates
18	Chattopadhyay, K P	Legislative Assembly
19	Choudhuri, Annanda Prosad	Local Authorities
20	Das, Santi	Nominated
21	Deb, Narasingha Malla Ugal Sanda	Nominated

S. No.	Name		Constituency
22.	Debi, Anila	..	Teachers
23.	Dutt, Labanyaprova	..	Nominated
24.	Ghose, Kamini Kumar	..	Teachers
25.	Guha, Prafulla Kumar	..	Local Authorities
26	Guha Ray, Pratap Chandra	..	Legislative Assembly
27.	Mahanty, Charu Chandra	..	Local Authorities
28.	Mazumdar, Sudhirendra Nath	..	Local Authorities
29	Misra, Sachindra Nath	..	Local Authorities
30.	Mohammad Jan, Shaikh		Nominated
31.	Mohammad Syeed Mia	..	Legislative Assembly
32.	Mookerjee, Kamala Charan	..	Legislative Assembly
33.	Mookerjee, Kali Pada	..	Local Authorities
34.	Mukherjee, Kamada Kinkar	..	Legislative Assembly
35	Musharruf Hossain	.	Nominated
36	Nahar, Bijoy Singh	..	Legislative Assembly
37	Prasad, R S	.	Local Authorities
38	Prodhan, Lakshman	.	Legislative Assembly
39.	Rai Choudhuri, Mohitosh	..	Legislative Assembly
40.	Roy, Chittaranjan	.	Graduates
41	Roy, Satya Priya	.	Teachers
42	Roy, Surendra Kumar		Legislative Assembly
43.	Sanyal, Charu Chandra	..	Graduates
44.	Saraogi, Pannalal	..	Nominated
45.	Sarkar, Pranabeswar	.	Local Authorities
46	Sawoo, Sarat Chandra	..	Local Authorities
47	Sen, Debendra	..	Legislative Assembly
48	Sen, Prafulla Chandra	.	Local Authorities
49	Singha, Biman Behari Lall	.	Local Authorities
50.	Sinha, Kali Narayan	..	Local Authorities
51.	Sinha, Rabindralal	..	Local Authorities

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year		Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit(—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	..	38 59	37.31	+ 1 28
1952-53 (Accounts)	..	37 46	38 94	— 1 48
1953-54 (Revised)	..	38 82	50 57	—11 75
1954-55 (Budget)	..	39 93	53 31	—13 38
1955-56 (Budget)		45 76	62 88	—17.12

Education

There are 89 colleges for general education in the State, of which 57 are degree colleges and the rest intermediate colleges. Twelve degree colleges and two intermediate colleges are for girls. Among the technical and professional institutions, there are three for the training of teachers, 6 for engineering and technology, 9 for medicine, 2 for law, 3 for music and other fine arts, and one each for veterinary science, agriculture, commerce, oriental studies and physical education

There are 2,369 secondary schools and 16,394 primary and junior basic schools for boys, and 456 secondary schools and 763 primary and

nursery schools for girls. The total enrolment in secondary schools is 5,70,128, of which 1,00,220 are girls. Out of 17·92 lakh pupils in primary schools, 5 22 lakhs are girls.

In 1954, the Government approved a scheme for the conversion of the primary training school at Sarenga in Bankura district into a basic training school for the teachers required for junior basic schools. The David Hare Training School was also reorganised, and its women's section detached from the institution and launched as the Institute of Education for Women.

Agriculture

The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953, was enforced from February 12, 1954 This Act, which aims at the abolition of intermediary interests between the State and the cultivators, will be followed by a comprehensive legislation for protecting the rights of tenants, the consolidation of holdings, the prevention of fragmentation, etc

Out of the 59 irrigation projects included in the Five Year Plan, 55 were completed in the first 3 years. Out of a provision of Rs 15·37 crore, the expenditure during the same period was Rs 8 68 crore or about 57 per cent. The first stage of the Sonarpur-Arapanch Scheme has been completed, and the work on the Mayurakshi Project is progressing according to schedule

In 1953-54, 396 tons of improved paddy seeds were distributed and 433 demonstration centres were established The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried on 61,839 acres which yielded 11,72,000 maunds of paddy.

Industry

The West Bengal State Finance Corporation was set up on March 1, 1954, to provide long-term credit for small and medium-scale industries with capital assets of over Rs 50,000 but not exceeding Rs 20 lakh The Bengal State Aid to Industries Act, 1931, was amended in 1954 in order to provide bigger loans for individual industries Industrial enterprises can now take loans to the extent of 75 per cent of the net value of the their assets

A scheme was introduced during the year to train 276 boys in bricklaying on a stipendiary basis

Three boards, namely the West Bengal *Khadi* and Village Industries Board, the State Handloom Board and the State Cottage Industries Board advise the Government on the promotion of small-scale and cottage industries In recent years, schemes for the development of *khadi*, mat, gur, pottery and hand-made paper industries were implemented, while others for the promotion of sports goods, lock, brass and bell-metal industries, were under consideration.

Public Health

The per capita expenditure on medical and public health services has increased from Rs 2/3/6 in 1948-49 to Rs. 2/10/- in 1954-55 Between 1948 and 1954, the number of hospitals, dispensaries, clinics and health centres increased from 1,201 to 1,454, and the number of beds from 17,549 to 20,419. During the same period, 399 beds and 11 mobile units were added to those already existing. In 1953, about 65 lakhs of people

were vaccinated against small-pox and 42 lakhs inoculated against cholera.

In 1953-54, 16 anti-malaria units functioned in the State. They covered 76·5 per cent of the area and 64·6 per cent of the population. At present, twelve B.C.G. teams are working in the State.

Scheduled Castes

With the receipt of a Central grant of Rs 10 lakh in 1954, the work for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other backward classes received impetus. With the help of these funds, supplemented by grants from the State, various welfare schemes have been taken in hand Many philanthropic organisations are also helping the Government in this work, and a sum of Rs. 1·30 lakh was distributed amongst these institutions. Welfare centres were established at Totopara, Choukan, Fulkushma and Ukradihi and grants were given to the Bhutia and Lipcha monastries So far 10 grain *golas* have been erected in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Malda, Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling and West Dinajpur for the distribution of grain at cheap rates amongst the backward classes A sum of Rs 12,800 was placed at the disposal of non-official agencies for propaganda against untouchability A sum of Rs 150 lakh was sanctioned for the grant of special agricultural loans in Birbhum district

Vacancies are reserved for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In 1952-53, 1,117 Scheduled Caste and 58 Scheduled Tribe applicants were found employment through the employment exchanges.

Tribes Advisory Councils and District Tribal Welfare Committees have been constituted in 11 districts with the object of formulating and implementing schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes

Co-operation

The co-operative movement has made considerable progress since independence At present, there are 16,072 co-operative societies with a total membership of 10,10,463 and a working capital of Rs 20.03 crore as against 12,946 societies with a membership of 6,38,000 and working capital of Rs 13 86 crore in 1947 On the agricultural credit side, there are in addition to one apex bank at the State level, 40 central banks, one banking union at the sub-divisional level, 8 primary land mortgage banks at the district level and 10,930 primary credit societies at the village level The total membership of primary agricultural credit societies was 5,52,000 and the amount of loans to agriculturists stood at Rs 89 lakh

Local Self-government

Apart from the Calcutta Corporation, there are 81 municipalities covering a population of nearly 30 lakhs There are 13 district boards in the State.

CHAPTER XXXI

PART B STATES

HYDERABAD

Rajpramukh :	H E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Information and Social Services	B Ramakrishna Rao
2	Home , Law and Rehabilitation	D G Bindu
3	Revenue, Excise and Forests	K V Ranga Reddy
4	Finance, Statistics, Customs, Commerce and Industries	Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar
5	Public Works and Labour	G S Melkote,
6	Public Health and Rural Reconstruction	Mehdi Nawaz Jung
7	Agriculture, Supply, Planning and Development	M Chenna Reddy
8	Education, Local Self-government and Legislative Assembly	Gopal Rao Ekbote

Deputy Ministers

1	Social Services	Shanker Deo Vedalankar
2	Home	Srinivas Rao Ram Rao Ekhlikar
3	Revenue and Excise	P Hanumanth Rao
4	Commerce and Industries, Customs and Sales Tax	Virupakshappa
5	Public Works and Labour	M S Rajlingam
6	Rural Reconstruction	Bhagwantrao Gambhir Rao Gadhe
7	Supplies	Angay Ramaswamy
8	Education	Sangam Laxmi Bai

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker	Kashinath Rao Vaidya
Deputy Speaker ·	Pampan Gowda

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Abdul Rahman	Malakpet	P D F.
2	Amrut Rao Yogi Raj	Kallam	P and W.
3	Ambadas	Yadgir	Cong.
4	Andanappa	Kushtagi	Ind.
5	Anandrao Joganpalli	Sircilla	P D F.
6	Ananthrama Rao K	Devarkonda	P D F.
7.	Anantha Ram Chandra Reddy	Kolapur	P D F.
8	Ananth Reddy	Balkonda	Soc
9	Ananth Reddy	Tandur	Cong
10	Ankushrao Venkatrao	Partur	P and W.
11	Annajirao Govane	Parbhani	P. and W.
12	Annarao Basappa	Afzalpur	Cong.
13	Apparao	Narayankhed	Cong.
14	A Ram Chandra Reddy	Saifabad	P D F.
15.	Ange Ramaswami	Vikarabad (R)	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
16.	Arutla Kamla Devi	Aler	P D F.
17.	Arutla Laxminarsimha Reddy	Wardhannapet	P D F
18	Ashatai Waghmare	Vaijapur	Cong
19.	Ayyangowda Nigangowda	Yelburga	Cong
20	Baddam Malla Reddy	Jagtial	P D F
21.	Bapuji Mansingh	Paithan-Gangapur	P D F.
22.	Bapurao Kishanrao Deshpande	Hulsur	Cong
23.	Basangowda	Lingsugur	Cong
24.	Basappa	Makhtal-Atmakur (R)	Cong
25.	Bhagwanrao Ganjwe	Nanded	Cong
26	Bhagwanrao Gopalrao	Basmath	P and W.
27	Bhagwanthrao Gambhirrao Gadhe	Ambad	Cong
28	Bhaurao Dagdurao	Bhokardham	P D F
29	Bhominagani Dharma Bhiksham	Suryapet	P D F
30.	Bhujangrao Nagorao	Jintur	P and W
31	Brahma Reddy	Nagar Kurnool	Cong
32	Buchia M	Sirpur	Soc
33.	Butti Rajaram	Jagtial (R)	S C F
34	Chander Rao B M.	Mehbubabad (R)	S C F
35	Chandersekhar	Kamalapur	Cong
36	Chenna Reddy M.	Vikorabad	Cong
37	Daji Shankerrao	Adilabad	P D F.
38	Devi Singh Venkat Singh	Awsa	Cong
39	Dhondi Raj Kamble	Bhokardhan (R)	Cong
40	Digambar Rao Bindu	Bhokar	Cong
41	Dwarka Prasad Chaudhary	Mominabad (R)	Cong
42	Gandhi Phoolchand	Omerga	Cong
43	Ganga Ram	Nirmal (R)	Soc
44	Gangula Bhumiah	Metpalli	Ind
45.	Ganpathirao Manikyarao	Deglur (R)	Cong
46	Gautam M B	Ibrahimpatnam	Cong
47.	Ghonsekar Madhavrao Venkatrao	Udgir	Cong
48	Goka Ramlingam	Bhongir	Cong
49	Gopalrao Ekbote	Chaderghat	Cong
50	Gopal Rao	Pakhal	P D F
51	Gopal Sastri Dev	Mudhol	Cong
52	Gopidi Ganga Reddy	Nirmal	Soc
53	Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad	Paithan-Gangapur (R)	Cong.
54	Govindrao Narsingrao	Kandhar	Cong
55	Gunderao Yeshwanthrao	Zaheerabad	Cong
56	Gurvareddy A	Siddipet	P D F
57	Hanumantha Rao G	Mulug	P D F
58	Hanumantrao P	Mahbubnagar	Cong
59.	Hiremath K R	Gangawathi	Ind
60	Jagannathrao	Yadgir	Cong
61	Jaywanthrao Ganeshwar	Deglur	Cong
62.	Juvvadi Damodar Rao	Elgandal	P D F.
63	Kalyanrao	Osmanabad	Cong
64.	Kamble Tulsiram Dasrath	Udgir (R)	Cong
65	Kamtikar Murlidhar Rao	Bhalki	Cong
66	Kambasappa Gurubasappa	Deodurg	Ind
67.	Kashinathrao Vaidya	Begumbazar	Cong
68.	Kasi Ram	Asifabad (R)	Cong
69	Katangur Keshva Reddy	Parkal	Cong
70	Katta Ram Reddy	Nalgonda	P D F
71	Kondal Reddy M.	Kunaram	Ind
72.	Krishmat B.	Khammam	P D F.
73.	Laxman Bapuji Konda	Asifabad	Cong
74.	Laxman Kumar	Andole (R)	Cong
75.	Laxmayya	Nalgonda (R)	P D F.
76	Laxmi Bai	Banswada	Cong
77.	Limbaji Mukhtaji	Manjligaon	P D F.
78	Madhava Rao Lalji Patil	Hadgaon	P D F
79.	Madhavrao Nerlikar	Hingoli (R)	S C F.
80.	Madhavrao Sawai	Kandhar (R)	Cong
81.	Mahadevamma Basan Gowda	Koppal	Ind

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
82	Makdoom Mohiuddin	Huzurnagar	P D F.
83	Mallappa	Shorapur	Cong.
84	Manickchand Kevalchand Pahade	Phulmarri	Cong.
85.	Masooma Begum	Shahbanda	Cong.
86	Mehdi Nawaz Jung	Somajiguda	Cong.
87.	Melkote G S	Narayanguda	Cong.
88	Mirza Shakur Baig	Hasanparthi	Cong.
89	Mohammad Ali	Gulbarga	Cong.
90	Mohammad Ali Moosavi	Jalna	Cong.
91	Mohammad Davar Hussain	Nizamabad	Cong.
92	Muttavva L	Peddapalli	P D.F.
93	Mutyal Rao J B	Secunderabad(R)	Cong.
94	Nagamma	Alampur-Gadwal	Cong.
95	Nagorao Vishwanath Pathak	Sillod	Cong.
96.	Narayanrao Narsingrao	Biloli	Cong
97	Narayan Reddy K V	Rajgopalpet	Ind
98	Narendra	Karwan	Cong.
99	Narsimharao K L	Yellandu	P D.F.
100	Narsimloo I	Huzurnagar	P D F.
101	Narsingrao M	Kalvakurthi	Cong
102	Nivarthi Reddy Namdeo Reddy	Ahmedpur	Cong
103	Paga Pulla Reddy	Alampur-Gadwa	Cong
104	Pampan Gowda Sakrappa	Manvi	Ind.
105	Papi Reddy	Ibrahimpatnam	P D F
106	Pendum Vasudeo	Gajwel	P D F
107	Ponamoni Narayanrao	Huzarabad	Cong
108	Pranesh Chari J K	Tandur-Serum	Cong
109	Rajalingam M S	Warangal	Cong
110	Rajamani Devi	Sircilla	S C F
111	Raja Ram G	Armoor	Soc.
112	Rajmallu	Laxettipet (R)	Soc
113	Raj Reddy A	Sultanabad	P D F.
114	Raju V B	Secunderabad	Cong
115	Rakhman Dhondiba	Ashti	Cong.
116	Ramakrishna Rao B	Shadnagar	Cong.
117	Ramalingaswami	Kaij	Cong.
118	Ramarao Balkishanrao	Pathri	'Cong
119	Ramarao V	Kamareddy (R)	Cong.
120	Rama Reddy	Narsapur	Cong
121	Ramaswami D	Nagarkurnool (R)	Ind
122	Ram Chandra Reddy K	Ramannapet	P D F.
123	Ramgopal Ramkishan	Kannad	Cong
124	Ramkrishna Rao K	Vemsur	P D F.
125	Ram Rao	Georai	P D F.
126	Rangarao Deshmukh	Gangakhed	P and W.
127	Ratanlal Kotecha	Patoda	Cong
128	Rentala Bala Gurumurthy	Khammam (R)	P D F.
129.	Rudrappa	Chitapur	Cong
130	Sastri S L	Bodhan	Cong.
131.	Servadeva Bhatla Ramnadam	Hanamkonda	P D F.
132	Shafiuddin	Bidar	Cong.
133	Shah Jahan Begum	Pargi	Cong
134	Shamrao Bhikaji Jadhav	Basmath (R)	S C F.
135.	Shamrao Naik	Hingoli	P. and W.
136	Shanker Dev	Humnabad (R)	Cong.
137	Shanta Bai	Makhtal-Atmakur	Cong.
138	Sharangowda Inamdar	Jewarji-Andola	Ind.
139	Sheshrao Madhorao	Nilanga	Cong.
140	Shiva Basan Gowda	Sindhnoor	Ind.
141	Shri Hari	Adilabad	Cong.
142	Shroff L K	Raichur	Cong.
143.	Singi Reddy Venkat Reddy	Nustulapur	P.D.F.
144	Srinivasa Ramrao Ekhelikci	Humnabad	Cong.
145	Srinivasa Rao K	Mehbubabad	P D F.
146.	Srinivasa Rao	Dichpalli	Soc.
147	Sripathrao Kadam	Bhir	P.D.F.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
148.	Sripathrao Laxmanrao	Aurangabad	Cong.
149.	Sriramuloo G.	Manthani	Soc
150.	Syed Akhtar Hussain	Jangaon	P.D F.
151.	Syed Hassan	Hyderabad City	P.D F.
152.	Udhavrao Patil	Osmanabad	P and W.
153.	Uppal Malchar	Suryapet (R)	P D F
154.	Vamanrao Ramrao	Mominabad	P and W.
155.	Varkantam Gopal Reddy	Medchal	Cong.
156	Veeraswami K.R.	Kalvakurthi (R)	Cong.
157.	Veeraswami	Kodangal (R)	Cong.
158.	Venkata Ramarao Ch.	Karimnagar	P D F.
159.	Venkata Ramarao K.	Chinnakindur	P D F.
160.	Venkateshwar Rao	Medak	Cong.
161.	Venkatisan J	Huzurabad (R)	Soc.
162.	Venkat Rajeshwar Joshi	Andole	Cong
163.	Venkat Ram Rao K.	Peddamungal	Cong
164.	Venkat Ranga Reddy	Shahabad	Cong.
165	Venkiah K.	Madhira	P D.F.
166.	Vinayak Rao Koratkar	Latur	Cong.
167.	Virendra Patil	Aland	Cong.
168.	Virupakshappa	Shahpur	Cong
169.	Vishwanath Rao	Laxettipet	Soc
170.	Vishwasrao Patil	Parenda	P and W.
171.	Vithal Rao Deshpande	Ippaguda	P D F.
172	Vithal Reddy	Kamareddy	Cong.
173	Voke Nagiah	Yellandu (R)	Soc.

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+)or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	29 87	28 19	+ 1.68
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	26 74	25 32	+ 1 42
1953-54 (Revised) .	25 93	27 44	— 1.51
1954-55 (Budget) ..	27 96	29 02	— 1 06
1955-56 (Budget)	30 62	32.83	— 2 21

Food and Agriculture

The year 1953-54 witnessed considerable improvement in the food situation in the State. As a result of the decontrol of foodgrains, the State was able to offer 35,000 tons of *ragi* to the neighbouring States. Financial assistance has enabled the peasants to increase the agricultural produce by 5,60,000 tons.

With the assistance of the Government of India, adequate reserves of foodgrains have been built up and the Government is giving top priority to agriculture and the construction of canals. The introduction of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation has increased the yield this year to 10,872 lb. per acre.

The Tungabhadra Dam, which will irrigate 4,50,000 acres of agricultural land, was completed in 1954. It will supply water to another

1,35,000 acres of pastures and woods. Good progress has also been recorded in all the medium-size irrigation schemes.

The Tenancy Act, passed recently, has brought about remarkable improvement in the status of the tillers. They have been protected from arbitrary eviction and given the right of purchase. Fair rents have also been fixed for the lands cultivated by them. The *mujawaza* system of procuring foodgrains, which compelled the peasants to part with practically all their produce, has been abolished.

Industry

The Industrial Trust Fund has shares worth Rs. 111·36 lakh in the local industry and in two Bombay companies. So far, Rs. 213·26 lakh have been advanced as loans.

Prospecting for copper ores has been undertaken in certain parts of the State. A new power house is being constructed at the Singareni collieries At present, the collieries produce approximately 13 lakh tons of coal. When the power house is completed, the output will increase to 20 lakh tons.

Six centres have been established in the State to impart training in various cottage industries and demonstrate modern methods of production.

Education

During the last 2 years, 4,200 primary schools have been opened Five hundred basic training centres have also been established to educate 28,000 adults.

Public Health

Two new hospitals have been constructed at Warangal and Sangaraddi The Government has sanctioned the opening of a new hospital at Nanded and the construction work has already started For advanced cases of tuberculosis, a new hospital with 100 beds has been opened in the State Four additional dispensaries have also been opened in 4 districts to supply medical aid to the people

More maternity centres have been opened both in the city of Hyderabad as well as in the district A maternity hospital is being constructed at Jogipet at a cost of Rs 29,600, while new maternity wards have been added to 12 *taluqa* hospitals.

Besides increasing the number of maternity beds by opening new maternity homes and adding maternity wards to the existing hospitals and dispensaries, a large number of nurses, midwives and *dais* are being trained.

A radium institute was founded in Hyderabad on April 7, 1954.

The B C.G. campaign, which costs the Government Rs 1,98,860 annually, has now been extended to the districts. Within the next five or six years, the entire population of the State below 20 years of age will be protected by B.C G. vaccination.

Four National Malaria Control units are now operating in the State giving protection to nearly 4 million people.

Scheduled Castes

The Scheduled Castes Trust Fund was constituted in 1948 with a capital of Rs. 1 crore to provide increased educational facilities for the Sche-

duled Castes. To improve social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes in the State, a sum of Rs. 1·80 lakh was sanctioned by the Government of India This amount is being spent on welfare measures, such as the sinking of wells, allotment of land for house building and supply of materials and grant to small-scale industries. During 1953-54, Rs. 1,75,000 were sanctioned for housing materials, Rs. 40,000 for cultural activities, Rs. 64,000 for educational facilities, Rs. 25,000 for industrial development and Rs 25,000 as grants-in-aid A sum of Rs. 5,000 was also allotted for the provision of medical aid to the Scheduled Castes.

Efforts have also been made to improve the condition of the Scheduled Tribes, ex-criminal tribes and other backward classes. To provide them with means of livelihood, lands are allotted to them free of cost. Improved seeds and agricultural implements are also given Books, stationery and in some places clothing and midday meals, too, are given to students from these sections of the people.

Municipalities

There are two municipal corporations, 38 city municipalities, 118 town municipalities and 17 district boards in the State. Elections to all the municipalities have been completed

Panchayats

Under the Hyderabad Village *Panchayat* Act of 1951, village *panchayats* have been constituted in 1,020 villages. Elections for these *panchayats* were held on the basis of adult franchise.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Sadar-i-Riyasat:	Yuvraj Karan Singh

Ministers

1.	Prime Minister and Minister for General Administration, Law and Judiciary, Planning and Community Projects, Police and Transport, etc.	Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad
2.	Education, Health, Publicity, Information and Jails	G M. Sadiq
3.	Finance, Audit and Accounts, Customs and Excise, Income Tax and Banking	G L Dogra
4.	Development, Industries, Forests, Local Self-government, Tourism and Emporia	Shamlal Saraf
5.	Revenue, Agriculture, Rural Development and Co-operation, Relief and Rehabilitation	Mir Qasim

Deputy Ministers

1.	Home	D.P. Dhar
2.	Frontier Affairs	Kushak Bakula
3.	Development	A.U. Mir
4.	Revenue	Piyara Singh

JAMMU AND KASHMIR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Speaker: G R Renzu

S. No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abdul Aziz Shawl	Rajori
2.	Abdul Gani Goni	Bhalesa-Bunjwah
3.	Abdul Gani Trali	Rajpora
4.	Abdul Kabir Khan	Bandipora-Gurez
5.	Abdul Khaliq	Saniwara
6.	Abdul Qadoos	Birwa
7.	Ali Shah Safvi	Badgam
8	Asad Ullah Mir	Ramban
9	Bakshi Abdul Rashid	Charar-i-Sherif
10	Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad	Safa-Kadal
11.	Bhagat Ram Sharma	Lander Tikri
12.	Chajju Ram	Ranbirsinghpura
13.	Chela Singh	Chhamb
14.	Choni Lal Kotwal	Bhaderwah
15.	D.P Dhar	Kulgam
16.	Ghulam Amed	Haveli
17.	Ghulam Ahmad Dew	Dola
18.	Ghulam Ahmed Mir	Duchhinpur
19.	Ghulam Geelani	Pampore
20	Ghulam Hussain	Devasar
21.	Ghulam Hussain Khan	Narwah
22.	Ghulam Mohammad Beg	Naubug-Brung Valley
23.	Ghulam Mohammad Jalib	Pattan
24	Ghulam Mohammad Masoodi	Tral
25	Ghulam Mohammad Mir	Ramhal
26.	Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq	Tankipora
27.	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Hamadani	Khanyar
28.	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan	Khansahib
29	Ghulam Nabi Hamadani	Zadibal
30	Ghulam Nabi Wani	Lolab
31.	Ghulam Nabi Wani	Darihgam
32	Ghulam Qadir Masala	Daragmullah
33.	Ghulam Rasool Kar	Hamal
34	Ghulam Rasool Kraipak	Kishtwar
35	Ghulam Rasool Raina	Nandi
36.	Ghulam Rasool Renzu	Amirakadal
37	Ghulam Rasool Sheikh	Shopian
38	Girdhari Lal Dogra	Jamergarh
39	Habib Ullah	Sopore
40.	Harbans Singh Azad	Baramulla
41	Hem Raj Jandial	Ramnagar
42	Ibrahim Shah	Kargil
43.	Ishwar Devi Maini	Jammu Northern
44.	Jamal-ud-Din	Darhal
45	Jamiat Ali Shah	Meandhar
46.	Janki Nath Kakroo	Kothar
47.	Krishen Dev Sethi	Nowshehra
48.	Kulbir Singh	Poonch City
49.	Kushak Bakula	Leh
50.	Mansukh Rai	Reasi
51.	Mehant Ram	Basohli
52.	Mohammad Abdullah	Hazratbal
53.	Mohammad Afzal Beg	Anantnag
54.	Mohammad Afzal Khan	Uri
55.	Mohammad Akbar	Tangmarg
56.	Mohammad Anwar Shah	Karnah
57.	Mohammad Ayub Khan	Arnas
58.	Moti Ram Baigra	Udhampur
59.	Mir Qasim	Duroshahabad
60.	Mubarik Shah	Magam
61.	Nahar Singh	Bishna
62.	Nizam-ud-Din	Kangal

S. No.	Name	Constituency
63.	Nur-ud-Din Soofi	Ganderbal
64.	Nur-ud-Din Dar	Khowerpara
65.	Piara Singh	Kathua
66.	Ramchand Khajooria	Billawar
67	Ram Devi	Jammu Southern
68	Ram Lal	Akhnoor
69	Ram Piara Saraf	Samba
70	Ram Rakha Mal	Kahna Chak
71.	Ram Saran Das	Jandrah-Gharota
72.	Sagaa Singh	Purmandal
73.	Sane Ullah Sheikh	Pulwama
74.	Sham Lal Saraf	Habba Kadal
75	Ullah-ud-Din Gillani	Handwara

Finance

The present Government has imposed no new taxes. On the other hand, the expenditure on beneficient departments has increased considerably The Finance Department has, however, not only succeeded in balancing the budget but also shown a small surplus of about Rs 48 lakh. The receipts for the year 1954-55 are estimated at Rs. 550.12 lakh and expenditure charged to revenue at Rs 501.57 lakh

Food and Agriculture

Top priority was given to the food problem in 1953-54 The peasants were freed from the system of levy procurement under which they were forced to part with their produce without making allowance for their own needs Further, adequate quantities of food were made available for the villagers and townsmen alike at subsidised rates Thus the producers now receive 10 per cent more for the grains they offer to the Government voluntarily, and the consumers get 25 per cent more rations at 20 per cent lesser cost Moreover, foodgrains in the open market now cost 16 per cent less than they did before August 1953.

Vigorous attempts were made to reduce imports and make the State self-sufficient in food by employing intensive and extensive methods of cultivation. The facilities for irrigation have also been extended considerably. The State has now 14 main irrigation canals as against only nine before. The five new canals irrigate an area of 10.35 lakh acres The system of lift-irrigation has also been introduced in the State for the first time and about 8,000 acres of dry land have thus been brought under cultivation. The State is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1955.

Industry

Kashmir is primarily an agricultural State. To a large extent, however, the economy of Kashmir is dependent on other factors such as tourism Additional facilities and amenities have been provided by the Government to attract more visitors to the State. Dak bungalows and rest houses have been renovated and several new tourist centres opened. Fare and freight rates on the different routes within the State have been reduced by 20 to 50 per cent.

A tourist has now to pay only Rs. 27 for the special bus fare from Pathankot to Srinagar and back instead of Rs. 40. As many as 22,346

visitors came to the valley up to July 30, 1954, as against 15,333 by the same date last year.

To maintain the flow of passenger traffic and essential goods from and to the State, the Government Transport Department runs a fleet of 500 vehicles and provides employment to 1,500 people. The transport industry in the State has increased three times since partition.

The Joinery Mill at Pampore, the first of its kind in India, which was set up at a cost of about Rs 25 lakh, has now gone into production. The Industries Department plans to start a carpet industry at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakh and a *namda* industry at a cost of Rs 3 lakh Three tweed-producing centres are to be set up at Sopore, Pampore and Srinagar shortly.

Shawls, carpets, papier mache, wood carvings and silver ware are some of the principal arts and crafts of the State and they absorb a fourth of the working population of Srinagar. The Government has brought the artisans together through the agency of the Government Arts Emporium and helped them to set up co-operative societies The products of the societies are marketed by the Emporium which has about 30 branches all over India.

Education

Education has been made free in the entire State This has benefited over a lakh of students. Grants-in-aid to educational institutions, which had been curtailed or stopped, have now been restored There has been an increase of about 26 per cent in the number of educational institutions since August 1953, and the budget allotment for education has increased by 30 per cent.

Moreover, 1 college, 30 high schools, 35 middle schools, 60 central schools, 331 primary schools and 243 *maktabs* and *pathshalas* have newly been opened There are at present 3 degree colleges, 2 women's colleges, 2 intermediate colleges, 1 training college, 1 training school, 81 high schools, 99 middle schools, 110 central schools, 1,238 primary schools and 243 *maktabs* and *pathshalas* in the State, besides a large number of aided institutions. Special attention has been paid to the spread of girls' education.

Several committees have been set up to suggest ways and means for the development of regional languages like Dogri, Kashmiri and Ladakhi. A sum of Rs 70 lakh is to be spent on education in 1954-55

Public Health

Medical facilities in the State have been considerably expanded and liberal grants have been made for medicines and other necessary equipment. The strength of the medical personnel has been increased. A new T B hospital has been established at Batot and the number of beds in the T.B. hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar is being increased Eleven new *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries have been opened. An additional grant of Rs. 75,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase of costly medicines. As a result of the B C G campaign, over 50,000 people were examined and 35,000 inoculated. Nurses and assistants are being given special training. In Jammu, preventive measures are being taken to control malaria and venereal diseases.

MADHYA BHARAT

Rajpramukh :	H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Appointments and Planning	Mishrilal Gangwal
2.	Public Works, Information, and Food and Civil Supplies	Shyamlal Pandiya
3	Medical and Public Health, Tribal Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Forests	Prem Singh Rathore
4.	Education, Law and Justice	Manohar Singh Mehta
5.	Development, Labour and Hydel Works	V V Dravid
6	Finance, Commerce and Industries and Government Roadways	Sita Ram Jajoo
7.	Revenue and Local Self-government	Saubhagyamal Jain
8	Home and Relief and Rehabilitation	Narsinghrao Dixit

Deputy Ministers

1.	Public Works, Information, Commerce and Industries and Roadways	Radha Vallabh Vijayavargiya
2.	Development, Labour and Hydel Works	Sawai Singh Sisodia
3	Harijan and Tribal Welfare	Sajjan Singh Vishnar

MADHYA BHARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker A S Patwardhan

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Anant Sadashiv Patwardhan	Dewas	Cong.
2	Baburam Samdaliya	Ater	Cong.
3	Badridatt Bhatt	Jawad	Cong
4	Bal Bhadra Singh	Raghogarh	H M S.
5	Bal Mukund Mudgal	Bijepur	Cong
6	Bapulal Kishanlal Malaiya	Bagh	Cong.
7	Barjor Singh	Pichhore-South	H M S
8	Barku Mahadu Chauhan	Sendhwa	Cong.
9	B C Chaudhari	Sitamau	Cong.
10	Bhagwan Das Chaturvedi	Karera	H M S.
11	Bhagwandas Kuwarji Jain	Mandsaur-North	H M S
12	Bhanwarlal Jiwan	Narsingarh	Cong
13	Bherulal Sewaji Chauhan	Khacharaod	Cong
14	Bhima Bhil	Alirajpur	Cong
15	Bhume Kirat Singh	Manawar-South	H M S.
16.	Chandanlal Samli Prasad	Ambah	Cong.
17	Chaudhari Faizullah	Jaora	Cong
18	Deolal Rudra	Pichhore-Bhander	Cong.
19	Devi Singh	Ratlam Tehsil	Cong
20.	Dhaniram Sagar	Sitamau	Cong.
21	Duli Chand Harijan	Pachhar	Cong.
22.	Durgadas Suryawanshi	Ujjain Tehsil	Cong
23	Dwarkadas Ramnarain Garg	Chachora	H M S
24	Gokul Prasad Katrolia	Lahar	Cong
25.	Gopal Prasad Khatri	Dhar-Badnawar	Cong
26.	Hari Sewak Mishra	Lahar	Cong.
27.	Har Kishor Vaishya	Lashkar	H M S.
28.	Hira Lal Sharma	Rajpur	Jan Sangh
29	H L. Masurkar	Shajapur	Cong.
30.	Jadav Chand Jain	Bandwah	Cong.
31.	Jagannath Sitholiya	Dhar-Badnawar	Cong
32	Jamuna Bai	Jhabua	Socialist
33.	Jamuna Prasad Singh	Ambah	R.R P.
34.	Jeta Bhagga	Bandwah	Cong.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
35.	Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala	Debalpur	Cong.
36.	Karan Singh	Morena	Cong.
37.	Kishanlal Nagaji Malviya	Shajapur	Cong.
38.	Kishan Singh Dhir Singh	Badwani	Cong.
39.	Kishorilal Sukkaram	Pichhore-Bhander	Cong
40.	Kundanlal Baraiya	Mungaoli	Cong
41	Kusumkant Jain	Alot	Cong
42.	Lal Singh	Thandla	Socialist
43.	Laxmi Chand Vaishya	Sablagarh	Cong.
44	Laxmi Narain Gupta	Pichhore-North	H M S
45	Madanlal Bhikaram Agarwal	Biaora	Cong
46.	Manjulabai Wagle	Khatigaon	Cong.
47.	Manohar Singh Mehta	Indore City	Cong.
48	Maulana Masud Ahmad	Ujjain Tehsil	Ind.
49.	Mishrilal Gangwal	Bagli	Cong.
50	Murlidhar Singh	Morena	Soc.
51.	Murlidhar Vishwanath Ghule	Ghatigaon	Cong
52	Narhari Prasad	Shivpuri-Kolaras	Cong.
53	Narsingh Rao Dixit	Bhind	Cong.
54	Niranjan Verma	Basoda	H.M S
55.	Prabhu Dayal Chaube	Khilchipur-West	Cong
56.	Prabhu Daval Jatav	Gohad Mehgaon	Cong.
57	Pratibha Datta	Rajgarh	Cong
58	Prem Singh Rathore	Ratlam City	Cong
59	Prem Singh Solanki	Jobat	Cong
60	Purushottam Rao Laxman Rao Inamadar	Gwalior	H M S
61.	Radhavallabh Vijayavargiya	Narsingarh	Cong
62	Raghuraj Singh	Khilchipur-West	Ind
63	Ramakant Khode	Khargone	Cong
64	Ram Chandra Vilasiram	Khachrod	Cong
65	Ram Chandra Vithalvade	Sendhwa	Jan Sangh
66.	Ram Charan Mishra	Jora	Cong
67	Ram Dayalsingh Raghuvanshi	Pachhar	Cong
68	Ram Dhan Singh	Gohad Mehgaon	Cong
69.	Rameshwar Dayal Totla	Tarana	Cong
70	Ram Lal Pokharna	Manasa	Cong.
71	Ram Sahai	Bhilsa	Cong
72	Ram Singh	Kurwai	Cong.
73	Ram Singh K Verma	Indore City	Cong
74	Rana Man Singh	Susner	Cong
75	Ran Vijay Singh	Umri	R R P
76	Ratoo Singh Ram Singh	Kukshi	Cong
77	Rustamji Kavasji Jal	Mhow	Cong
78.	Sajjan Singh Kishnar	Debalpur	Cong
79.	Sawai Singh Mandloi	Khargone	Cong
80	Sawai Singh Sisodia	Badnagar	Cong
81.	Shankarlal Garg	Sardarpur	Cong.
82	Shivbhanu Solanki	Manawar-North	Cong.
83	Shyamlal Pandiya	Morar	Cong.
84	Shyamsukh Garg	Mandsaur-South	Cong.
85	Sitaram Jajoo	Neemuch	Cong.
86	Sitaram Sadhau	Badwah	Cong.
87	Sobhagyamal Jain	Agar	Cong
88	Soma	Sheopur Pohri	Cong
89	Sunnulal	Bhilsa	Cong.
90.	Trimbak Sadashiv Gokhaley	Shujalpur	Cong.
91	Tula Ram	Shivpuri-Kolaras	Cong.
92	Udaybhan Singh Chauhan	Sheopur Pohri	Cong
93.	Vallabhdas Sitaram Mahajan	Bhikangaon	Cong.
94.	Vankatesh Vishnu Dravid	Indore City	Cong
95	Vijay Singh	Sonkachh	Cong.
96.	Vimal Kumar Munnalal Chordia	Bhanpura	Jan Sangh
97	Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate	Indore City	Cong.
98.	Vishwanath Vasudev Ayachit	Ujjain City	Cong.
99	Vrindawan Prasad Tiwari	Guna	H M.S.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	11 49	11 31	+ 0 18
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	11 81	12 26	— 0 45
1953-54 (Revised) .. .	14 09	14 20	— 0 11
1954-55 (Budget)	15 10	14 96	+ 0 14
1955-56 (Budget) .. .	18 69	18 87	— 0 18

Food and Agriculture

Large blocks of virgin land were brought under cultivation The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced in the State for the first time ; and the yield, which was normally about 15 maunds per acre, rose in one case to the record figure of 120 maunds per acre Research is also being conducted to improve the quality of sugarcane, long staple cotton, rice and pulses.

The irrigation programme in Madhya Bharat has been divided into two parts, namely, (i) the major works and (ii) the minor works The programme for the major works is estimated to cost Rs 1 24 crore and is to be implemented during the Plan period The programme for the minor works is to cost Rs 2 16 crore On the completion of the first Five Year Plan, 1,21,000 acres of additional land will have been brought under irrigation The revenue on the total outlay works out to about Rs 6.4 lakh and the additional production of foodgrains to 24,200 tons

By the end of June 1954, about 5,000 new wells were dug and the old ones repaired To ensure quick and timely supply of seeds and fertilisers to the farmer, several depots were established in the interior of the State and about 38,735 maunds of fertilisers distributed among the cultivators.

A uniform system of land revenue has been enforced in the State. Both the *zamindari* and *jagirdari* system have now been abolished

Industry

The Government has laid great emphasis on the development of large as well as small-scale industries. Among the major industries in the State are those producing textile, cement, sugar, oil, pottery, vanaspati, ice, flour, rubber belting, etc There are sixteen textile mills, five sugar mills, two cement factories and one match factory in the State.

Textile is the main industry of the State Its production amounts to nearly 6 per cent of the total cloth output of the country. Government potteries and leather works are well known for their artistic products. In addition, there are factories for the manufacture of textile machinery, agricultural implements, razor blades, etc.

The handloom industry in Madhya Bharat has nearly 15,000 looms and provides livelihood for nearly 75,000 families. Wool weaving is a

prosperous industry, and employs nearly 2,000 families of weavers. The State Government is keen on improving the industry and the condition of the weavers.

In order to provide more work for the people, the State Government has started centres to teach tanning, carpentry, the printing of cloth, bee-keeping, palm-gur manufacturing, poultry farming, spinning and weaving. To encourage the development of village industries, the Cottage Industries Board and the Village Industries Board have been set up.

Education

There are 6,018 educational institutions in the State including five degree colleges, two training colleges, 17 intermediate colleges, 69 high schools, 365 middle schools, 4,883 primary schools, 2 Sanskrit colleges, 26 Sanskrit schools, and 2 technical schools, with a total of 4,40,001 students In 1953-54, Rs 2,43,55,240 were earmarked for education out of a total budget of over Rs 15 crore.

Compulsory primary education has been extended to 10 more townships and over 900 villages About 90 primary schools have been converted into basic schools Four basic training schools have been opened to train teachers. For the education of children, 25 *shishu mandirs*, modelled on the Montessori system, have been started

Public Health

Annually, the Government spends Rs 80 lakh, over six per cent of the revenue of the State, on medical and health services There are 626 medical institutions in the State including 54 special institutions and hospitals, 249 civil and ungraded dispensaries, 266 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 57 maternity homes and non-treating institutions In 1953-54, 2,07,611 in-patients and 1,11,38,349 out-patients were treated at these institutions Some 38,94,464 patients were treated at the Ayurvedic dispensaries

Hospitals at all district headquarters have been supplied with modern equipment Also, every *gram panchayat* has been given a medicine chest, and arrangements have been made to distribute medicines in the villages on specified days Most of the villagers have been given B C G vaccination, of the 17 lakh people tested, 5 lakhs have been inoculated.

Scheduled Castes

A separate "Tribal Welfare Department" was established on May 1, 1953, to work systematically for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 3,63 612 was spent on scholarships for Harijan students Financial aid amounting to Rs 6,400 was given to 9 Harijan co-operative societies by the State Government In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,97,819 was spent in 1953-54 on the maintenance of the Harijan industrial training centres. The State Government is running 10 Adivasi boarding houses with 208 students. Furthermore, there are 14 aided Harijan welfare societies, 52 Adivasi adult education centres and 12 Adivasi welfare centres in the State.

Panchayats

There are 4,111 village *panchayats*, 225 *kendra panchayats* and 225 *nyaya panchayats* in Madhya Bharat. All the districts have the *mandal pan-*

chayat, the equivalent of a district board. Funds are placed at the disposal of the *panchayats* in the form of land tax, house tax and labour tax to carry out development work The *nyaya panchayats* are generally empowered to deal with cases involving a sum of Rs. 100 and in special cases those involving Rs. 500.

Municipalities

Since the introduction of Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954, a uniform system of administration obtains in all the municipalities of the State According to the Act, four municipalities have been classified as city municipalities, 15 as Class I and 67 as Class II municipalities The old practice of having nominated members in the municipal councils has been done away with Seats are, however reserved in each municipality for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

MYSORE

Rajpramukh. — H H the Maharaja of Mysore

Ministers

1	Chief Minister, and Minister for Finance, Civil Services, Palace, High Court, Planning and Welfare of Depressed Classes.	K Hanumanthaiya
2	Law, Education, Labour and Information	A G Ramachandra Rao
3	Public Health, Local Self-government Excise and Rural Development	T Channiah
4	Revenue, Public Works, Stamps and Registration	K Manjappa
5	Home, Industries, Road Transport, Food and Civil Supplies.	H Siddaveerappa
6.	Agriculture, Forests Veterinary, Co-operation, Relief and Rehabilitation.	R Nagan Gowda

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: H. Siddaiya

S. No	Name	Constituency	Party
1	A Bheemappa Naik	Molakalmuru	Cong
2	A G Ram Chandra Rao	Hole-Narsipur	Cong
3	A Munivappa	Sidlaghata-Chikballapur (R)	Cong
4.	A V Narsimha Reddy	Bengalore-South	Cong
5.	Ballary Siddamma	Devangere	Cong
6.	B Chikkanna	Javagal	Cong
7	B.C. Nanjundaiya	Kora	Cong
8.	B Hutche Gowda	Furuvekere	K M P P.
9	B L Subbamma	Chikmagalur-Mudigere	Cong
10.	B Madhvachar	Bhadravati	Cong
11.	B M Seenappa	Cubbonpet	Cong
12	B. Narayanaswamy	Mysore City-South	Cong
13.	B.N. Boranna Gowda	Belur	Cong
14.	B N Rame Gowda	Sira	Ind
15.	B P Nagaraja Murthy	Malavalli	K M P P.
16.	B Rachaiah	Yelendur (R)	K M P P
17	B T Kempa Raj	Bengalore-South (R)	Cong
18.	B.V. Narayana Reddy	Bagepalli-Gudibanda	Soc
19.	B Y Neela Gowda	Pandvapura	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
20.	C.H Lingadevaru	Chiknaikanahalli	Cong.
21.	C M. Annayyappa	Gubbi	Cong.
22.	C T. Hanumanthaiya	Pavagada (R)	Cong
23.	D Devaraje Urs	Hunsur	Cong
24	D M Govindaraju	Nelamangala	Cong
25.	D R Kari Gowda	Hassan	Cong
26.	D. Venkatesh	Gandhinagar	Cong
27.	G.A Thimmappa Gowda	Arkalgud	Cong
28.	Ganga Nayak	Sorab-shikaripur (R)	Cong
29.	G Basappa	Hosadurga	Cong
30	G Duggappa	Holalkere (R)	Cong
31	G Narayana Gowda	Mulbagal-Srinivaspur	Cong
32.	G Papanna	Sidlaghata-Chikballapur	Cong
33	G Puttaswamy	Chikmagalur-Mudigere (R)	Cong
34	G S Bomme Gowda	Mandya	Cong
35	G Sivappa	Holalkere	Cong
36.	H.C. Linga Reddy	Malur	Cong.
37	H K Shivarudrappa	Gundlupet-Heggaddevankote	Ind
38	H K Siddaiya	Belur (R)	Cong
39.	H K Veeranna Gowda	Maddur	Cong
40.	H M Chennabasappa	Periyapatna	Cong
41	H Siddaveerappa	Harihar	Cong
42	H.S. Rudrappa	Honnali	Cong
43.	H.T Puttappa	Hoskote-Anekal (R)	Cong
44	J Mohammad Imam	Jagalur	K M P P.
45	Kadidal Manjappa	Thirthahallikoppa	Cong
46	K G Thimme Gowda	Kanakahalli	Cong.
47	K Hanumanthaiya	Ramanagaram	Cong
48	K Lakkappa	Chintamani (R)	Cong
49.	Konta Basarama Gowda	Kudligi	Ind
50.	K Panchakshraiah	Arsikere	Cong
51.	K Pattabhi Raman	Kolar	Ind
52	K Prabhakar	Nelamangala (R)	Cong
53	K Puttaswami	Srirangapatna	Cong
54	K Singari Gowda	Nagamangala	Cong
55	K S Vasan	Kolar Gold Fields	Commu
56.	K V. Byre Gowda	Bengalore-North	Cong
57	Laxmi Devi Ramanna	Hoskote-Anekal	Cong
58	L Siddappa	Chinnagiri	K M P P.
59	Mali Mariyappa	Pavagada	Cong
60.	Mallikkaraj Unnappa	Sorab shikaripur	Cong
61.	M C Anjaneya Reddy	Chintamani	Ind
62	M. Chikkalingiah	Malavalli (R)	S C F
63	M Gangappa	Bellary	Ind
64.	M K Narayanappa	Chintamani (R)	Cong
65.	M Linganna	Nanjangud	Ind
66	M. Madiah	Nanjangud (R)	Cong.
67.	M. Palaniyappan	Ulsoor	Cong
68.	M Rajasekhara Murthy	Yelandur	Ind
69.	Mudduramiah	Koratagere-Madhugiri	Cong
70.	Mulka Govinda Reddy	Chitaldrug	Soc
71.	M.V Rama Rao	Tumkur	Cong
72.	N.C Nagaiah Reddy	Goribidnur	Cong
73	N Huchmasthy Gowda	Huliyurdurga	Cong
74.	P.M Swamidorai	Kolar Gold Fields (R)	S C.F.
75	P R Ramaiya	Besavangudi	Cong.
76	R Anantaraman	Chamarajpet	Cong
77.	R. Channigaramiah	Koratagere-Madhugiri (R)	Cong.
78.	R K Prasad	Bangarpet	Cong
79	R. Muniswamiah	Bengalore-North (R)	Cong
80	R. Nagan Gowda	Hospet	Cong.
81.	S A. Thomas	Nominated	
82.	S. Gopala Gowda	Sagar-Hosanagar	Soc.
83.	Shivananje Gowda	Mysore Taluk	Cong.
84.	S H Thammiah	Krishnarajanagar	Ind
85.	Siddiah alias Kunniah	Gundlupet-Heggaddevankote (R).	Ind.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
86.	Sira Sappa Ijari	Harapanahalli	Cong.
87.	S. Kariappa	Virupakshapura	Cong.
88.	S M Lingappa	Krishnarajpet	Cong.
89.	S Parmeshwarappa	Siriguppa	Cong.
90.	S R. Nagappasetty	Shimoga	Cong.
91.	S Siddappa	Magadi	Cong
92.	S Srinivasa Iyengar	T Narsipur	K M P.P.
93.	T C Basappa	Tarekere	K M P P
94.	T G Channiah	Mulbagal-Srinivaspur (R)	Cong
95	T G Thimme Gowda	Tiptur	Cong
96	I Hanumiah	Hiriyur (R)	Cong.
97	T Mariappa	Mysore City-North	Cong.
98.	T N Mudalagiri Gowda	Kunigal	Cong
99	T Siddalingaiya	Dodballapur	Cong.
100.	U M Madappa	Chamarajanagar	K M P.P.
101.	V Mariyappa	Hiriyur	Cong
102.	V M Mascarenhas	St John's Hils	Cong.
103.	V R Naidu	Mallesvaram	Cong.
104.	V Venkatappa	Channapatna	Cong.
105.	Y M Chandrasekhariah	Kadur	Cong.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman K T Bhashyam

S No	Name	Constituency
1	A N Rama Rao	Graduates'
2	B K Puttaramiah	Elected by Assembly
3	C H Venkataramappa	Kolar District
4	C J Devanath	Nominated
5	D Venkataramiah	Kolar District
6	G H Veeranna	Nominated
7	G Ramaswami Iyengar	Nominated
8.	G Veerappa	Graduates'
9	H M Gangadhariah	Elected by Assembly
10	H R Abdul Gaffar	Teachers'
11	J Deviah	Mandya District
12	K Sanjeeva Reddy	Chitaldrug District
13	K T Bhashyam	Elected by Assembly
14	L A Themma Bovi	Elected by Assembly
15	Mahadevaswamy	Teachers'
16	Maniswamiah Maedar Patel	Elected by Assembly
17.	M N Jois	Elected by Assembly
18.	M N Mahanta Devaru	Elected by Assembly
19.	M P L Sastry	Teachers'
20	M R Lakshamma	Elected by Assembly
21	M Shankariah	Elected by Assembly
22	M Velluri	Elected by Assembly
23.	N A Iyengar	Nominated
24.	N P Govinda Gowda	Chikmagalur District
25	B Gopala Krishna Setty	Nominated
26.	P Sitharamiah	Mysore District
27	P Thirumale Gowda	Elected by Assembly
28	R Subbamma	Bengalore District
29	Rumale Chinnabasaviah	Nominated
30.	S R Guru	Bengalore District
31.	S Sivappa	Elected by Assembly
32	Veerabasappa	Elected by Assembly
33	Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin	Nominated
34.	T Chowdiah	Nominated
35.	T N Kempa Honniah	Tumkur District
36	T S. Rajagopala Iyengar	Graduates'
37.	T Veeranna	Chitaldrug District
38.	T Venkataramiah	Mysore District
39.	U P Shankar Rao	Shimoga District
40.	Y Dharmappa	Hassan District

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	18 31	18 35	— 0 04
1952-53 (Accounts)	18 79	18 04	+ 0 75
1953-54 (Revised)	19 66	22 04	— 2 38
1954-55 (Budget)	21 21	24 30	— 3 09
1955-56 (Budget)	22 96	27 06	— 4 10

Food and Agriculture

With the abolition of statutory rationing in Bangalore, Devanagri and Kolar Gold-fields from May 1, 1953, foodstuffs have been completely decontrolled in the State In order to keep the price of foodgrains in open market under control, their distribution from Government depots has continued. Among the several development schemes envisaged under the Five Year Plan, the highest priority has been given to those relating to agriculture, irrigation and power development

Eighteen schemes involving an expenditure of Rs 442 98 lakh were formulated for the five-year period During the last two years, viz, 1952-54, Rs 194 61 lakh were spent on them. Some 1,600 acres of land were reclaimed for cultivation, 1,509 wells sunk and 270 tanks renovated and 57 works executed Power supply is also being made available at an estimated cost of Rs 50 lakh to those areas of the State which suffer from recurrent food shortages

A scheme for the distribution of 20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate to agriculturists against the normal off-take of about 3,500 tons per year, was launched during 1953-54, At the same time arrangements were made to afford short-term credit to the farmers who had taken to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation The programme for 1954-55 was estimated to cost Rs 10 lakh.

Industry

Steps are being taken to modernise and expand the State industrial enterprises In the Mysore Iron and Steel works at Bhadravati, two electric pig iron furnaces with a production capacity of 100 tons each per day, an additional Cement Production Unit with 200-ton capacity per day, an Acetic Acid Plan with 1 5-ton capacity per day and a Ferro-Silicon Plant with a daily output of 12 tons are some of the projects that have been completed. In addition, a Spun Cast Iron Pipe Plant, a Sintering Plant and an Alloy and Tool Steel Plant are also to be set up shortly.

A scheme for the expansion of the Government Soap Factory has been approved in order to increase its production from 600 to 1,000 tons per annum The mechanisation of the Mysore Implements factory,

Hassan, at a total cost of Rs. 10 lakh has been sanctioned and the scheme is being implemented.

On the recommendations of the Industries Board, loans and other forms of assistance are given to a large number of private industries As regards the private sector, permission has already been granted by the Government to set up a sugar factory at Shimoga, and the possibilities for the setting up of additional factories in the State, including the one at Bellary are actively being considered.

In order to combat the growing spectre of unemployment and the steadily deteriorating economic condition of the village community, the Government has decided to extend the Rural Industrialisation Scheme to all the districts in the State. In the budget for 1954-55, a provision of Rs. 16 lakh has been made for this scheme. Special attention is being paid to the development of cottage industries and handicrafts, particularly the handloom and *khadi* industry. At present, there are 31 centres for cottage industries in the State and a grant of Rs 58,500 has been secured from the Government of India for the expansion of these industries.

Education

Mysore spends a large proportion of its expenditure on education, the estimated expenditure for 1954-55 being Rs 418 lakh. The University of Mysore has 39 colleges and a medical school with a total of 19,718 students The number of educational institutions under the Department of Public Instruction is 13,888 with 92,71,330 students. In accordance with the recommendations of the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee, the middle school and upper primary public examinations have been abolished and a Directorate of Technical Education has been created. Consequent on the transfer of seven *taluqs* of the Bellary district to Mysore State, a District Educational Officer has been posted in Bellary district

Public Health

The State has a net work of 135 full-fledged health units for the rural area. A programme for malaria control was launched in the State on November 4, 1953, to afford protection against malaria to 5 million people over a period of three and a half years at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh per annum. The Government has decided to extend the D D.T. spray operations to all municipalities in the State without any cost to the latter.

Four B C G campaign units visited 17 towns and 1,167 villages in the State and immunised people against tuberculosis

The number of dispensaries and hospitals in the State increased from 493 in 1953 to 509 in 1954 A special provision of Rs. 30,000 was made in the budget for 1954-55 to control leprosy The Government has decided to upgrade the mental hospital at Bangalore to serve as an all-India post-graduate training and research centre for mental and nervous diseases In addition, a provision of Rs 1 lakh has been made for the upgrading of the other hospitals In 1954-55, the total expenditure on public health was estimated at Rs 40 lakh.

Scheduled Castes

In order to improve the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, various ameliorative measures were undertaken. A Commissioner of Depressed Classes was appointed The Government provided a sum of

Rs. 25 lakh in the 1954-55 budget for the all round improvement of the Scheduled Castes.

Village Panchayats

The total number of village panchayats in the State is 12,603.

Co-operative Societies

The total number of co-operative societies in the State is 5,269 with a membership of nearly 5·76 lakhs.

Municipalities

There are 4 city municipalities and 105 town municipalities in the State.

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

Rajpramukh. H H the Maharaja of Patiala

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Political, Justice, Press, Police, Information, Industry, Labour, Transport, Jails, Law and Legislation, Backward Classes and Dharmarth.	Brish Bhan
2	Public Works, Local Self-government, Health and Education.	Shivdev Singh
3.	Revenue, Rehabilitation, Survey and Settlement	Harcharan Singh
4.	Finance, Development, Excise, Supply, Planning, Agriculture, Sales Tax Co-operatives and Museums	Surindra Singh

PEPSU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker· Ram Saran Chand Mithal

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Albel Singh	Narwana	S M
2.	Amir Singh	Dadri	Cong
3	Arjan Singh	Phul	S M
4.	Atma Singh	Sultanpur	U F
5.	Balwant Singh	Sirhind	Cong.
6	Beant Singh	Bassi	U F
7.	Bhagwant Singh	Bhadson	Cong.
8.	Brish Bhan	Kalayat	Cong.
9.	Chanda Singh	Ahmadgarh	Cong
10	Chandrawati	Badhra	Cong
11.	Chet Singh	Nahianwala-Raman	Cong
12.	Dal Singh	Jind	Cong
13.	Devinder Singh	Sangrur	Cong
14.	Dhanna Singh	Phul (R)	S M
15.	Dharam Singh	Budhlada	S M.
16.	Fakiria	Narwana (R)	Cong
17.	Ghasi Ram	Julana	Cong.
18	Gian Chand	Kandaghat	Cong
19.	Gian Singh Rarewala	Amloh	U F
20.	Gurbakhshish Singh	Sherpur	Cong.
21.	Hans Raj Sharma	Phagwara	Cong
22.	Harchand Singh	Banur (R)	Cong.
23	Harcharan Singh	Bhatinda	Cong.
24.	Hardit Singh	Dhanaula	S M.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
25.	Harindar Singh	Faridkot	Ind.
26	Harnam Singh	Bholath	U.F.
27.	Hira Singh	Jaitu	Cong.
28.	Jangir Singh	Mansa	S M.
29.	Jangir Singh Phaguwalia	Bhawanigarh	U.F.
30.	Kali Ram	Safidon	Cong.
31.	Kartar Singh	Nahianwala Raman (R)	U F.
32.	Kartar Singh Dewana	Barnala	U F
33.	Kirpal Singh	Banur	Cong.
34	Kirpal Singh	Budhlada (R)	S M
35	Lal Singh	Kanina	Cong
36.	Lehna Singh	Dhuri (R)	Cong.
37.	Mahesh Indra Singh	Sunam	Cong.
38.	Mangal Singh	Mahendergarh	Cong.
39.	Manjitinder Singh	Kotkapura	Cong.
40	Man Mohan Kaur	Patiala City	U F.
41	Mihan Singh	Amloh (R)	U F.
42	Mohammed Iftikhar Ali Khan	Malerkotla	Cong
43	Nihal Singh	Nangal Chaudhry	Cong.
44	Parduman Singh	Dhuri	Cong.
45.	Prem Singh	Rajpura	Cong.
46	Pritam Singh	Samana (R)	U.F.
47	Pritam Singh Gojran	Lehra	U F
48	Pritam Singh Dhillon	Sardulgarh	U F.
49	Pritam Singh Sahoke	Lehra (R)	U F.
50	Vacant	New Patiala Sadar	—
51	Ram Chand	Dadri (R)	Cong.
52	Ram Saran Chand Mital	Narnaul	Cong.
53.	Roshan Lal	Kandaghat (R)	Cong
54	Sadhu Ram	Phagwara (R)	Cong.
55	Sham Manohar	Ateli	Cong
56	Shamsher Singh	Maur	Cong.
57	Shivdev Singh	Nabha	Cong.
58	Surendra Nath	Samana	U F.
59	Surinder Singh	Nalagarh	Cong.
60	Thakur Singh	Kapurthala	Cong

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	6 09	4 66	+ 1 43
1952-53 (Accounts) .. .	6 17	5 41	+ 0.76
1953-54 (Revised) .. .	6 96	7.26	— 0.30
1954-55 (Budget) .. .	7.33	7 40	— 0 07
1955-56 (Budget)	8 24	10 29	— 2 05

Food and Agriculture

The Abolition of *Ala Malkiat* Rights Act, the Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietory Rights) Act, and the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act came into force during 1953-54. These Acts aim at improving the condition of the tenants who have been given security of tenure and the right to purchase and improve their holdings.

In 1953-54, about 21,244 acres were reclaimed and consolidation work was completed in 612 villages Several major and minor irrigation schemes were taken in hand In the Community Project areas, 1,489 new wells were sunk and 528 old ones repaired To increase food production, 23,670 maunds of fertilisers were distributed among the peasants and nearly 7,710 agricultural implements were sold. In addition, 300 tubewells were sanctioned under the T C M in the Dhuri Community Project area About 190 tubewells have been completed so far and the remainder were expected to be drilled by the end of 1954-55 This project is expected to cost Rs 1 93 crore and will irrigate an area of 1,92,000 acres

Industry

Appreciable progress has been made by the State in the development of industry There are about 550 registered factories in the State. Of these, a dozen are large-scale factories They comprise a biscuit factory at Rajpura, three starch factories at Rajpura, Phagwara, and Faridkot, two sugar factories at Hamira and Phagwara, one textile mill at Phagwara, two cement factories at Surajpur and Dalmia Dadri, two flour mills at Patiala and Bhatinda and a distillery at Hamira. A bone and glue factory with a crushing capacity of about 4,000 tons of bones per year has recently been established at Rajpura

The remaining 500 odd are small factories engaged in industries like the manufacture of sewing machine parts, electric fans and other appliances, rubber goods, varnishes, chemicals, bicycle parts, tanned goods, chemicals, glass, and cotton ginning and pressing

The State Government is taking active steps to promote a number of small-scale cottage industries in different parts of the State The handloom industry is an important cottage industry of PEPSU and has received financial assistance and technical aid from the Government There are more than 7,500 fly-shuttle handlooms in the different areas of the State.

Education

PEPSU has a vast network of educational institutions There are 12 colleges, 171 high schools, 188 middle schools, 107 lower middle schools and 1858 primary schools with a total of 2,24,081 students.

On August 15, 1953, there were only 921 primary schools for every 5,000 villages. In the next seven and a half months, up to March 31, 1954, 214 two-teacher primary schools were opened. Six hundred and ninety-nine single-teacher primary schools were also established Primary schools have been given equipment worth Rs 1,40,000. Each school has been given Rs 200 per teacher for apparatus and furniture Ten high schools were given more staff and furniture costing Rs 22,000 and another 5 furniture and equipment worth Rs 75,000

The teachers' training institutions of all grades are turning out about 700 teachers every year to meet the needs of expanding education

Steps have been taken to establish junior basic schools in the Bhadson and Dhuri Community Project areas Sixty-one buildings were constructed in the rural areas for primary schools, the village community contributing half the cost, the other half, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4,000, was given by the Government.

Public Health

The long cherished ambition of PEPSU to have a medical college of its own was realised on November 5, 1953 This institution will eventually accommodate 300 students.

The new Rajindra Hospital with 500 beds is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 51 lakh. Equipment and staff for the institution will cost another Rs. 15 lakh. A hospital for nurses has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2·5 lakh

A sum of Rs 29,000 was sanctioned in 1953-54 for a T B clinic at the main hospital in Sangrur The clinic is now complete and is functioning The Civil Hospital at Dalmia Dadri has also been completed at a cost of Rs. 80,000 A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been spent for a new ward of 16 beds in the Civil Hospital, at Bhatinda Two 6-bed wards and 3 cottages have been added to the T B. Sanatorium at Dharampur (Simla Hills) at a cost of Rs 54,000

Maternity and child welfare centres have been opened at Tapa, Govindgarh, Nalagarh, Rampur, Talwandi Sabom Kanna, Jullana and Rajpura. In all, there are 139 hospitals (56 urban and 83 rural) in PEPSU.

Scheduled Castes

The Scheduled Castes form 19 5 per cent of the population in PEPSU. During 1953-54, a sum of Rs 4,42,000 was given in the form of stipends to the Scheduled Castes students. The number of boys and girls who benefited in this manner in 1953-54 was 19,557 and the amount disbursed was Rs 3,93,067 Vocational training centres have been set up to train young people belonging to the Scheduled Castes in tailoring, smithy, hosiery, knitting, etc In accordance with the order reserving 12 5 per cent of the vacancies for candidates from the Scheduled Caste, 271 people were absorbed in Government service, thus raising the strength of the Scheduled Caste Government servants from 1,359 in 1952-53 to 1,745 in 1953-54 The economic and educational concessions allowed to the Scheduled Castes were extended to ten other classes which have been declared backward

Panchayats

Up to the middle of September 1954, there were 1,705 *nagar panchayats* and 378 *panchayati adalats* in PEPSU.

Co-operative Societies

There are now more than 2,380 co-operative societies in PEPSU. For one year, from the middle of 1953 to the middle of 1954, the target for the establishment of new co-operative societies was 200 In fact, 485 co-operative societies were registered during the period. Adequate financial assistance was made available by the PEPSU State Co-operative Bank to these societies, while the State Government gave away Rs 73,000 in subsidy.

Municipalities

The State has 21 municipalities composed wholly of elected members and 37 small town committees To encourage the small town committees to open reading rooms, a special subsidy of Rs 200 per annum is given by the Government to each committee which spends an equal amount from its own funds.

RAJASTHAN

Maharajpramukh :	H H the Maharana of Mewar
Rajpramukh :	H H the Maharaja of Jaipur

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Political Appointments, Revenue, Planning and Development and Education	Mohan Lal Sukhadia
2	Commerce and Industries, Food and Civil Supplies, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.	Bhogi Lal Pandya
3	Home, Law, Judicial Department, Legal Remembrancer's Office, Legislative Assembly, Elections and Community Projects	Ram Kishor Vyas
4	Medical and Public Health Local Self-government and Famine Relief	Kumbha Ram Arya
5	Finance, Transport, Labour and Forests	Brij Sunder Sharma
6	Refugee Rehabilitation and Co-operation	Amrit Lal Yadava
7	Agriculture and Public Works	Ram Niwas Mirdha

Deputy Ministers

1 Mrs Kamla Beniwal

2. Sampat Ram

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Narottam Lal Joshi

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Abani Kumar Mookerjee	Phagi	S D
2	Amar Singh	Shahpura-Banera	S D
3	Amrit Lal Yadava	Rajsamand-Relmagra	Cong
4	Arjun Singh	Sheoganj	Ind
5	Badri Lal	Partabgarh-Nimbahera	Cong
6	Badri Prasad Gupta	Bansur	Cong
7	Balvir	Lachhmangarh	Cong
8	Bhagwan Singh Tarangi	Jhalrapatan	Cong.
9	Bhairon Singh	Sojat-Desuri	S D
10	Bhairon Singh	Bali-Desur	S D
11	Bhairon Singh	Rajsamand Relmagra	S D
12	Bhairon Singh	Danta Ramgarh	S D
13	Bhanu Pratap Singh	Roopnagar	S D
14	Bhawani Sahai Sharma	Thanagazi	Cong.
15	Bhim Singh	Nawalgarh	S D
16	Bhogi Lal Pandya	Sagwara	Cong
17	Bhola Nath	Lachhmangarh-Rajgarh	Cong
18	Bhopal Singh	Merta East	S D
19	Bishambar Nath Joshi	Bandikui	Cong
20.	Bishan Singh	Pali-Sojat	S D
21	Brijendra Pal	Karauli	S D
22	Brij Sunder Sharma	Sironj	Cong.
23	Chandan Mal Baid	Sardarshahar	Cong
24	Chand Mal Mehta	Parbatsar	Cong
25	Chandra Kant Rao	Atru-Mangrol	S D
26	Chhanga	Hindaun	Cong
27	Chhatar Singh	Jaswantpura	S D
28	Chhotu Singh	Alwar	Cong.
29	Chittar Lal Sharma	Bundi	S D.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
30.	Chuni Lal	Mandal	Cong.
31.	Dalip Singh	Ladpura	Cong.
32	Damodar Lal Vyas	Malpura	Cong.
33.	Deen Bandhu Parmar	Saira	Cong.
34.	Devi Singh	Udaipur	S D
35	Dharam Chandar	Sapotra	S D.
36.	Dharam Pal	Raisinghnagar Karanpur	Cong.
37.	Dhulji Bhai Bhavsar	Ghatol	Cong.
38	Dileep Singha	Unthala	S D.
39	Durlabh Singh	Ramgarh	Cong.
40	Dwarka Das Purohit	Jodhpur City 'A'	Cong.
41.	Ganpat Singh	Jaswantpura-Sanchore	S.D
42.	Ghasi Ram	Tijara	Cong
43.	Ghasi Ram Yadava	Mandawar	Cong.
44	Ghisi Singh Katala	Weir	Cong.
45	Gopi Lal Yadava	Nagar	Ind
46	Gulab Chand Kashiwal	Jaipur City 'C'	Cong
47	Gurdaval Singh	Raisinghnagar-Karanpur	Ind
48	Hansraj Arya	Bhadra	Cong.
49	Hansraj Jatia	Bari	Cong.
50	Hanwant Singh	Jaisalmer	S D
51	Hari Dev Joshi	Dungarpur	Cong
52	Hari Dutt	Bharatpur	S D.
53	Hari Krishna Vyas	Jodhpur 'B'	Com
54	Hari Ram Ninama	Bagidora	Cong
55	Hari Shanker	Jaipur-Chaksu	Cong
56	Hari Singh	Jalore 'B'	S D
57	Har Lal Singh	Chirawa	Cong
58	Hazari Lal Sharma	Kotpuli	Cong
59.	Himmat Singh	Phalodi	S D
60	Himmat Singh	Atru	S D
61	Ishwar Singh	Sikar Tehsil	S D
62	Jagat Singh Jhala	Badisadri-Kapasin	S D.
63	Jai Chandra	Badisadri-Kapasin	Cong
64	Jai Narain Vyas	Kishangarh	Cong
65	Jai Singh Ranawat	Asind	Cong.
66	Jaswant Singh	Bikaner Tehsil	S D
67	Jawan Singh	Sirohi	S D
68	Jevendra Singh	Manoharthana	S D
69	Jujhar Singh	Khanpur	S D
70	Kan Singh	Nokha	S D
71	Kanwar Lal	Ladpura	Cong
72	Kapil Deo	Neem-ka-thana 'C'	Cong
73	Kastoor Chand	Shahpura-Banera	Cong.
74	Keshri Singh	Sojat Main	S D.
75	Kesri Singh	Patan	S D.
76.	Keshri Singh	Nagaur West	S D
77	Kesri Singh Bejolia	Mandalgarh	S D
78	Khet Singh	Shergarh	Ind.
79	Kishan Lal	Nawan	Cong
80	Kumbha Ram	Churu	Cong
81	Ladu Ram	Neem-ka-thana 'A'	Cong
82.	Lal Bahadur	Sangod	Cong
83	Lal Sinha Saktawat	Girwa	S D
84	Lalu Ram	Tonk	Cong
85.	Laxman Hirat	Sarada-Salumber	Cong
86.	Laxman Singh	Bali	Ind
87	Madhav Prasad	Ratangarh	Cong.
88	Madho Lal	Jhalrapatan	Cong.
89	Madho Singh	Barmer 'C'	S D
90.	Madho Singh	Jalore 'A'	Ind.
91	Mahadev Prasad	Khetri	Cong.
92.	Mangal Singh Kachwaha	Jodhpur Tehsil North	S D.
93.	Mangal Singh	Bari	Cong
94	Manna Bhil	Parbatsar-Nimbahera	Cong.
95.	Manphool Singh	Nohar	Cong.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
96	Man Singh	Jamwa-Ramgarh	R.R P.
97.	Man Singh	Kumher	K S.
98.	Mathura Das	Deedwana	Cong.
99	Mohabat Singh	Bhavri	S.D.
100	Mohammad Abdul Hadi	Sanchore	Cong.
101	Mohammad Ibrahim	Kaman	Cong
102	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	Udaipur	Cong
103.	Mohan Singh	Jaitaran East-Sojat East	S D.
104	Mota Ram	Sewana	Cong
105	Moti Chand	Bikaner City	Cong
106	Moti Lal	Deedwana-Parbatsar	Cong.
107	Moti Ram	Ganganagar	Cong
108	Mukti Lal Modi	Bairath	Cong
109	Narayan Chaturvedi	Jaipur-Chaksu	Cong
110	Narayan Lal	Lachhmangarh	Cong.
111	Narottam Lal Joshi	Jhunjhunu	Cong
112	Narsingh Kachhawaha	Jodhpur Tehsil South	Cong
113	Nathu Ram Mirdha	Merta West	Cong
114	Nathu Singh	Barmer 'B'	S D
115	Partap Singh	Chittor	S D.
116	Prabhu Dayal	Churu	Cong
117	Pratap Singh	Sujangarh	S D
118	Radha Krishana	Sikar Town	Cong
119	Raghubir Singh	Khetri	S D.
120	Raghuraj Singh	Kishangunj	S D
121	Ram Chander	Sadulgarh	Cong
122	Ram Dayal	Jahazpur	Cong
123	Ramji Lal Yadava	Behror	Cong
124	Ram Karan Joshi	Lalsot-Dausa	Cong
125	Ram Kishor Vyas	Jaipur City 'B'	Cong
126	Ram Lal Bansiwal	Lalsot-Dausa	Cong
127	Ram Niwas Mirdha	Nagaur-East	Cong
128	Ram Ratan	Tonk	Cong
129	Ridhi Chand	Hindaun	Cong
130	Roshan Lal	Saira	Cong
131	Rup Narain	Neem-ka-thana 'B'	R R P
132	Sajjan Singh	Hindoli	S D
133	Sambhu Singh	Sahada	S D
134	Sampat Ram	Lachhmangarh-Rajgarh	Cong.
135	Sangram Singh	Bhim	S D
136	Santosh Singh	Bilara	S D
137	Sardar Singh	Uniara	S D
138	Shah Ahmuddin Ahmed	Jaipur City 'A'	Cong
139	Sheo Dan Singh	Khamnor	S D
140	Shyam Lal	Nadoti	Cong
141	Sri Bhan Singh	Rupbas	S D
142	Sri Dass	Sawai Madhopur	Cong
143	Sri Gopal	Dholpur	Cong
144	Sohan Lal	Sarada-Salumber	Cong
145	Soma Walu Bhil	Dungarpur	Cong
146	Sugan Chand Jain	Begun	Cong
147	Tan Singh	Barmer 'A'	R R P.
148	Tej Mal	Bhilwara	Cong
149	Tej Pal	Weir	Cong
150	Tej Raj Singh	Pipalda	S D
151	Tika Ram Paliwal	Mahuwa	Cong
152	Triveni Shayam Sharma	Sikrai	Cong
153	Udai Lal	Lasadia	Cong
154	Ummed Singh	Jaitaram North West	S D
155	Ved Pal Tyagi	Chhabra	Cong
156	Vijai Sinha	Kumbalgarh	S D.
157	Virendra Singh	Malarna Chour	Cong
158	Yashoda Devi	Banswara	P S P.
159	Vacant	Amber 'A'	—
160	Vacant	Amber 'B'	—

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts) .	15.51	15.76	— 0.25
1952-53 (Accounts) .	18.15	15.91	+ 2.21
1953-54 (Revised) .	18.83	18.89	— 0.06
1954-55 (Budget) .	21.55	21.55	
1955-56 (Budget)	22.30	24.69	— 2.39

Food and Agriculture

The food situation in the State during the last three years has not been satisfactory. Conditions of scarcity have prevailed in some area of the State or other and this has necessitated heavy expenditure on relief work.

In addition to spending Rs 47,89,000 on relief measures in 1953-54, the Government advanced Rs 63,00,000 to the farmers as *taccavi* loans. In addition, the Central Government gave Rs 47,63,000 in the form of loans and Rs 4,33,000 as grants.

Industry

The cement factory, recently established at Sawai Madhopur, went into production in May 1953 with a production capacity of 10,000 tons per month. The total capacity of the cement factories in the State is now 35,000 tons per month. The Government has taken over the sugar factory at Ganganagar. One more bone factory with a crushing capacity of 15 tons a day has been set up at Kotah. The bone factory at Jodhpur is the biggest of its kind in Rajasthan, with a crushing capacity of 80 tons a day. The State Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory at Tonk went into production in March 1954. In order to encourage the export of vegetable oils, the export duty on oil and oil cakes has been reduced by fifty per cent.

Rajasthan is famous for its handicrafts and cottage industries. In 1953-54, funds were sanctioned by the Government for small-scale industries. In order to popularise the products, cottage industry emporia were opened in Delhi and Jaipur. In order to modernise the *khadi* and village industries, a *Khadi* and Village Industries Board was set up. Special facilities and concessions were given to small-scale industries. These took the form of exemption from customs duty and protection.

The various arts and crafts of Rajasthan include brass-ware, ivory products and beautiful textile prints. The Government is evolving a scheme for the development of these crafts. Tools and plants are going to be modernised to ensure efficiency in production, and improvements in the organisation of marketing facilities effected. In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 3,62,197 was spent on the development of cottage industries.

Education

Rajasthan is the only State where education is virtually free, a nominal tuition fee being charged only in the case of university education. No tuition fee is charged from girl and women students

The State has a well-organised university at Jaipur. It has 11 post-degree and degree colleges, 25 intermediate colleges and 194 high schools. During 1953-54, 50 primary schools were raised to the standard of middle schools and 10 middle schools were raised to the high school standard.

The State has more than 24 lakh children in the age group of 6 to 11 years Within the next four years, the State Government expects to provide free primary education to 60 per cent of them To achieve this end, 2,000 new schools were opened in July 1954 and more will be opened in the years to come, till free and compulsory primary education can be introduced universally.

Technical and professional education has also been emphasised in the State At present, there are 18 colleges for technical and vocational education. Also, there are three well-equipped agricultural schools at Kotah, Sawai Madhopur and Udaipur Social and adult education is being promoted Night classes and short-term training camps are also being organised.

Public Health

Rajasthan has 388 medical institutions with 5,268 beds In addition to adequate facilities for the treatment of diseases such as cholera, dysentry, malaria, plague, influenza, pneumonia, small pox and leprosy, special arrangements have been made for the treatment of tuberculosis and dental diseases The State has 6 tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria with 274 beds.

As many as 30 hospitals provide facilities for X-ray examination and treatment The Government of Rajasthan has started a campaign against eye diseases In Government hospitals and dispensaries, 7,16,313 patients were treated for eye diseases during 1952-53, and 1,711 operations were performed in camps organised by the Government Twenty-five *Ayurvedic* dispensaries were to be opened in 1953-54 and a similar number the following year

Six B C G teams are operating in the State and they will visit every village in Rajasthan in the next four or five years There are three mental hospitals located at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur

The Sawai Mansingh Medical College at Jaipur is the only medical college in the State maintained and financed by the Government. The total number of students on the rolls was 384 (332 boys and 52 girls). Thirty-five students (28 boys and 7 girls) passed the M.B B S examination in 1952-53 This college has two boys' hostels with 300 students, and one girls' hostel with 43 students.

Scheduled Castes

For the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in Rajasthan, they have been given concessions such as exemption from the payment of tuition fees, the reservation of seats in educational institutions, and in the services, nomination to the village *panchayats* and town municipalities. In 1953-54, a sum of Rs 2,42,370 was spent on the welfare of the backward classes.

Panchayats

The State has 2,955 *panchayats*. Some of these have started single-teacher primary schools in the villages and are taking an active interest in nation-building activities such as the repair of roads, the supply of free medicine to the poor, and the planting of trees

Co-operatives

The State Government has always stressed the quality of the co-operative societies in preference to their number In 1953-54, the number, too, rose from 3,614 to 3,751.

Municipalities

The State has 1 corporation, 145 municipalities and 10 district boards

SAURASHTRA

Rajpramukh . H H the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

Ministers

	Portfolio		Minister
1	Chief Minister and Minister for Home and Services, Cabinet and Co-ordination, Transport and Information	.	R U. Parikh
2	Finance, Industry and Planning, Communications, Prohibition and Excise	..	M M Shah
3	Education and Public Works	..	J K. Modi
4	Law and Justice Public Health, Forests and Rehabilitation	..	D T. Dave
5	Revenue, Labour Local Self-government and Town Planning	..	G C Oza
6	Agriculture, Development, Cooperation, Backward Class, Rural Industry and *Gram Panchayat*		R M Adani

Deputy Minister

1	Agriculture	..	K A Patel Srimati Jayaben Shah

SAURASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Magan Lal B Joshi

Deputy Speaker Prem Chandbhai M Shah

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Acharya, Labhshanker Devshanker	Limbdi-Lakhtar	Cong.
2	Adani, Ratubhai Mulshanker	Keshod	Cong.
3	Bhaskar, Haribhai Ranabhai	Gondal-Kunkavav	Cong
4	Bhupta, Mathuradas Gordhandas	Porbandar City	Cong
5.	Borad, Velji Narshi	Visavadar	Cong
6	Changela, Bhimji Rudabhai	Kandorna-Bhayavadar	Cong.
7	Dave, Dayashanker Trikamji	Kutiyana-Ranavav	Cong.
8	Desai, Bhupatbhai Vrajlal	Dasada-Lakhtar	Cong.
9.	Dhebar Uchharangrai Navalshanker	Upleta	Cong.
10	Gohil, Jivraj Vishram	Vanthali-Manavadar-Bantva	Cong
11	Gopani, Chhaganlal Laljibhai	Songadh-Umrala	Cong.
12.	Gonsai, Prabhatgiri Gulabgiri	Jasdan	Cong.
13.	Hamirka, Alarakha Hasan	Jamnagar City, East	Cong
14.	Indrani, Jorsinh Kasalsinh	Palitana-Chok	Cong
15	Jadeja, Chandrasinhji Dipsinhji Thakore Saheb of Dhrol	Kalawad-Dhrol	Ind

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
16	Joshi, Gajanan Bhavanishanker	Babra	Cong.
17	Joshi, Maganlal Bhagwanji	Jamnagar-Taluka	Cong.
18	Joshi, Motilal Gordhandas	Patan Veraval Taluka	Cong.
19	Kajadiya Abadullabhai Hamir	Morvi-Malia	Cong
20	Kanbi, Karsan Jeram	Bhavnagar Dascroi Sihor	Cong
21.	Kathrecha, Parmananddas Jivanlal	Junagadh-Bhesan	Cong
22	Khimani, Amulakhrai Kushalchand	Kundla	Cong.
23	Kotak, Girdharlal Bhavanbhai	Rajkot City, South	Cong
24	Laheri, Kanubhai Jivanlal	Jafrabad-Rajula	Cong
25	Mehta, Jasvantrai Nanubhai	Mahuva Town	P S P.
26	Mehta, Prabhudas Ramji	Talaja-Datha	Ind
27	Mehta, Pushpaben Janardanrai	Veraval Town	Cong.
28	Mody, Jadavji Keshavji	Mahuva Taluka	Cong.
29	Mhori, Kanji Kachra	Malia-Hatina-Mendarda	Cong
30	Nakum Harilal Ramji	Khambhalia	Cong
31	Odedra, Maldevji Mandalikji	Porbandar Taluka	Cong.
32	Oza, Ajitrai Manshanker	Bhavnagar City-West	Cong.
33	Oza Ghanshyamlal Chhotalal	Limbdi-Wadhwan	Cong.
34	Parikh, Rasiklal Umedchand	Savla-Chotila	Cong
35	Patel, Govindji Keshavji	Gondal-Kunkavav	Cong
36	Patel, Keshavji Arjan	Bhanvad-Jamjodhpur	Cong
37	Patel, Ratanshi Bhanji	Jamjodhpur-Lalpur	Cong
38	Raja, Chittranjan Rugnath	Junagadh City	Cong
39	Rava, Rajendra Rugnath	Morvi-Malia	Cong
40	Rewar, Kanji Savji	Vallabhipur Gadhada	Cong
41	Savani, Limba Jasmat	Lathi	Cong
42	Shah, Chimanlal Nagardas	Rajot-City North	Cong
43	Shah, Javaben Vajubhai	Mangrol	Cong
44	Shah, Manoharlal Mansukhlal	Dhrangadhra	Cong
45	Shah, Premchand Maganlal	Vallabhipur-Gadhada	Cong.
46	Shah, Shantilal Rajpal	Wankaner	Cong.
47	Shah, Vajubhai Manilal	Dhoraji	Cong
48	Shukla Balkrishna Dinmanishanker	Paddhari-Lodhika-Kotda Sangani	Cong
49	Shukla, Labhshanker Maganlal	Halvad-Mulı	Cong.
50	Solanki, Hamir Sarman	Talala	Cong
51	Tamboli, Phulchand Purshotam	Jamnagar City, West	Cong
52	Vaghani, Hansraj Jivandas	Dhrol-Jodia	Cong
53	Vaghani, Mohan Dharmashi	Lahya	K S
54	Vaidya, Babubhai Pranjivan	Jetpur	Cong.
55	Vankar, Hamir Jiva	Limbdi-Wadhwan	P S P
56	Varu, Suragbhai Kalubhai	Una	Cong
57	Vasant, Kalyanji Harji	Kalyanpur	Cong.
58	Vekaria, Kurji Jadavji	Rajkot Taluka	Cong
59	Vikani, Ramji Parbat	Vanthali Manavadar-Bantwa	Cong
60	Vora Vrajlal Gokaldas	Bhavnagar City-East	Cong.

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts)	7 52	8 63	— 1 11
1952-53 (Accounts)	9 83	11 74	— 1 91
1953-54 (Revised)	9 70	9 86	— 00 16
1954-55 (Budget)	11 33	11.81	— 00 48
1955-56 (Budget)	12.90	14 04	— 1.14

Food and Agriculture

The food position in the State remained easy throughout 1953-54 on account of a very satisfactory rainfall. Consequently, food controls were relaxed and the procurement system was abandoned The Government had to fix minimum prices for staple food crops in order to stabilise agricultural prices and to maintain the tone of rural economy The main emphasis in the five year plan of Saurashtra is on agricultural development which would relieve the shortage of food and raw materials in the State.

Some 86 lakh acres of land are under cultivation in Saurashtra To increase agricultural production, as many as 24 schemes for the construction of new wells and repair of old ones, and the preparation and distribution of manure mixture, compost, and green manure have been included in the Plan The total outlay for the five-year period is Rs 352 57 lakh, out of which Rs. 158 78 lakh are to be utilised during the first three years.

Since the inception of Saurashtra State, the Government has devoted attention to irrigation Fifteen irrigation schemes have been included in the five year plan, and construction work has started on 13 of these On the completion of the schemes, 1,25,500 acres will be irrigated, while the target in the Plan is 78,000 acres. In addition, the minor irrigation schemes under the Grow More Food schemes will irrigate 4,200 acres and benefit additional 8,630 acres.

Cottage Industries

Steps are also being taken to promote the growth of cottage industries Among others these include the provision of training facilities for artisans and the setting up of the *Khadi* and Village Board and the Handloom Board

An ambitious scheme has been launched for the development of small-scale industries under the auspices of the Saurashtra Small-scale Industries and Handicrafts Board at a cost of Rs 8,00,000 The goods produced by these industries will be marketed through an emporium which is being established at Rajkot

Education

There are 4,575 educational institutions in the State including 3,500 primary schools, 37 secondary schools, 3 arts and science colleges, 1 commerce college, 1 engineering college, 2 technical institutions and 986 social education centres There is also the Central Institution for the education of the blind and the deaf Training facilities for primary school teachers are available in 4 training colleges To promote higher technical education, the Morvi Engineering College has been upgraded The policy of providing increased educational facilities is obvious from the larger allocations for educational schemes Special concessions have been given to students belonging to the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Arrangements have also been made to impart technical and vocational education to these people.

Public Health

Of the 2,369 medical institutions in the State, 6 are first class hospitals, 22 second class hospitals, 135 Allopathic dispensaries and 150 *Ayurvedic* dispensaries During 1953-54, 61,000 indoor and 30,00,000 outdoor patients were treated at these institutions Out of the 250 additional beds proposed for the district hospitals, 110 beds have been completed,

thus raising the total number of beds in hospitals to 2,169. T B. clinics have been opened at Rajkot and Bhavnagar. The total expenditure on health services during 1953-54 was Rs. 73,46,000 which was 7 4 per cent of the total State budget Measures for the control of malaria were intensified and covered a population of about 15 lakh people. National Filaria Control Programme is also under way The scheme of B.C G vaccination is progressing satisfactorily and about 7 lakh people have already been tested. Liberal grants-in-aid were given for maternity and child welfare More funds were made available to municipalities for water supply and drainage.

Scheduled Castes

A statutory Backward Class Board has been established to intensify welfare work among the weaker sections of the people Liberal concessions in respect of tuition and examination fees have been given to Harijan boys and girls. Scholarships have been awarded to those receiving instruction at technical and vocational institutions.

Co-operative Societies

The work of organising the co-operative societies in the State was intensified in 1953-54 Increased facilities were afforded by the Saurashtra State Co-operative Bank to co-operatives

Municipalities

There are 3 borough municipalities, 6 city municipalities, 3 notified areas and 67 district municipalities in the State

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Rajpramukh · H H the Maharaja of Travancore

Ministers

Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Finance, Education, Planning, Industries and Labour	Govinda Menon
Home, Land Revenue, Food and Forests	A J John
Municipalities	K Kochukuttan
Public Health, Prohibition, Fisheries and Agriculture	A A Rahim
Public Works, Transport and Electricity	K I. Velayudhan

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : V. Gangadharan

Deputy Speaker Damodaran Potti

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1	A.A.D Luiz	Nominated	
2	A.A Rahim	Karunagappally	Cong.
3	A. Achuthan	Karthikappally	P S P.
4.	A C Chacko	Thodupuzha	Cong
5	A Chidambaranatha Nadar	Neendakara	T T N C
6.	A.H Simon	Kollancode	T.T N.C
7.	A J. John	Poonjar	Cong.
8	A R. Menon	Chittoor	Cong.

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
9.	A. Thankiah	Devicolam (R)	T T.N.C.
10.	A. Thanu Pillai	Trivandrum II	P S P.
11.	Baby John	Chavara	R.S P.
12.	B B. Pandarathil	Kottarakara	R S P.
13.	C A. Mathew	Kumaramangalam	Cong
14	Chandrasekharan	Eravipuram (R)	R S P
15.	C C. Ayyappan	Vadakkancherry (R)	Com
16.	C G Sadasivan	Thuravoor	Com
17.	C. Kochukunju	Varkala (R)	P S P.
18	C K Ramachandran Nair	Chengannoor	P.S P
19.	C K Viswanathan	Vaikom	Com
20.	D Anantharaman	Nagercoil	T T N C.
21	D. Damodaran Potti	Veliyam	P S P
22	J Alexander Parambithara	Pallivirathy	Cong.
23	J Anantha Bhatt	Mattancherry	Cong.
24	Joseph Chazhikadan	Ramapuram	Ind
25	Joseph Mundassery	Cherpu	Ind
26	K A Balan	Parur	Com
27	K A Sivarama Bharathi	Nemmara	P S P.
28	K Balakrishnan	Trivandrum III	R S P.
29	K C Abraham	Narackal	Cong
30	K C George	Alleppey I	Com
31	K I Velayudhan	Viyyur	Cong
32	K Karunaran	Manaloor	Cong
33	K K Balkrishnan	Irinjalakuda	Cong
34	K Kochukuttan	Kunnathunad (R)	Cong.
35	K Krishna Pillai	Kunnathuka	P S P
36	K Kunjan Nadar	Parassala	T T N.C
37	K M Chacko	Kunnathunad	Cong
38	K M Chandy	Meenachil	Cong.
39	K M George	Kaduthuruthy	Cong.
40	K M Korah	Manimala	Cong
41	K Narayanan Kurup	Thakazhi	Cong
42	K P Gopala Menon	Alengad	Cong
43	K P Hormis Tharkan	Perumbavoor	Cong.
44	K R Gouri	Sherthalai	Com
45	K Sattanatha Karayalkr	Shencottah	Ind
46	K S Krishna Sastri	Kunnathoor (R)	R S P.
47	K T Thomas	Kanjirapally	Cong
48	Kuttappan Koickal	Bharanikavu (R)	Com
49	K Velayudhan Nair	Pathanapuram	Cong.
50	M A Antony	Kothakulangara	Cong
51	Manjanatha Prabhu	Kothamangalam	P S P
52	M Bhaskaran Nair	Neyyattinkara	Cong
53	M P Chandrasekhran Pillai	Thiruvella	Cong
54.	M P Menon	Elamkulam	Ind
55.	M V Cherian	Muvattupuzha	Cong
56	M William	Vilavancode	T T N C.
57.	N A Noor Mohammad	Padmanabhapuram	T T N C.
58	N B Chacko	Omalloor	Cong
59	N Chandrasekhran Nair	Palode	P.S P.
60	N K Kumaran	Kannayannoor	Cong.
61	N Narayana Kurup	Vazhoor	P S P
62.	N Neelakandaru Pandarathil	Nedumangad	Com
63	N Parameswaran Pillai	Changanasser	Cong
64.	N Raghava Kurup	Thiruvarppu	Com
65.	O R Chummar	Ernakulam	Cong.
66.	P Bhaskaran Nair	Kottayam	Com.
67.	P Gopalan	Punaloor	Ind.
68	P Govinda Menon	Chalakudi	Cong.
69.	P J Sebastian	Kurichi	Cong.
70.	P K Abdul Khadir	Cranganore	Cong.
71	P K Chathan	Irinjalakuda (R)	Com.
72	P Kesava Menon	Kodakara	P S P.
73	P K. Kunjachan	Chengannoor (R)	Cong
74.	P. Kunjan	Ulloor (R)	P.S P.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
75.	P.K. Kunju	Krishnapuram	P.S P.
76.	P.K. Sukumaran	Eravipuram	Com
77.	P.K Yasodharan	Pathiyoor	R S P.
78.	P.M. Markos	Vijayapuram	Cong.
79	P Narayanan Potti	Ambalapuzha	R.S.P
80.	Ponnappan Nadar	Killiyoor	T.T.N.C
81	P.P Anthony	Trichur	Cong
82.	Prakulam Bhasi	Thrikadavoor	R S P
83.	P. Ramaswamy Pillai	Thiruvattar	T.T N C.
84	P Ravindran	Paravur	Com.
85	P R Krishnan	Ollur	Cong.
86	P.R Madhavan Pillai	Kunnathoor	Com.
87.	P.S Nataraja Pillai	Trivandrum I	P S P.
88	P.S Vasudevan Pillai	Pathamamthitta	Cong.
89	P. Thanulingom Nadar	Agastheeswaram	T T.N.C
90.	P T Thomas	Puthupally	Cong
91.	P V. Aviratharakam	Aroor	Ind.
92	P. Viswambharan	Nemom	P S P.
93.	R Balkrishna Pillai	Karakulam	Com.
94	R Prakasam	Attingal	Com.
95	R. Sangathan	Maranikulam	Com
96	R Sankaranarayanan Thampi	Mavelikara	Com.
97.	Sesadrinath Sharma	Devicolam	T T N.C
98	T.A Majeed	Varkala	Ind ,
99.	T. Bhaskaran Pillai	Bharanikavu	Com
100	T.K Diwakaran	Quilon	R S.P.
101.	T K. Krishnan	Kunnamkulam	Com
102.	T N Verghese	Ezhumattoor	Cong.
103.	T.O. Bava	Alwaye	Cong
104.	T.P. Sitaraman	Puthukaud	Cong
105.	T S Ramaswamy Pillai	Thovala	P S P.
106.	T.T Daniel	Colachel	T T N C
107.	T T. Kesvan Sastri	Kaduthuruthy (R)	Cong
108	T V Thomas	Alleppey II	Com
109	U Neelakanthan	Chirayinkil	Ind
110	V Gangadharan	Chedayamangalam	P S.P
111.	V I Indicullla	Ranni	P S P.
112	V J Joseph	Pallivasal	Cong.
113.	Vivekanandan	Kottukal	Ind
114.	V K. Achutha Menon	Vadakkancherry	Cong
115	V P. Parmeswaran Namboothiri	Kadapra	P S P.
116.	V. Sreedharan	Ulloor	Com
117.	V.V. Sebastian	Ettumanoor	Cong.

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1951-52 (Accounts) ..	17 91	13.63	+ 4.28
1952-53 (Accounts) ..	16 63	16 16	+ 0 47
1953-54 (Revised) .	17 04	16 15	+ 0.89
1954-55 (Budget) .	17 28	18 60	— 1.32
1955-56 (Budget) .	17 18	21 56	— 4.38

Food and Agriculture

As a result of increased allotment by the Centre, there has been considerable reduction in the free market price of rice, and it has been possible to supply more rice to the people during 1953-54.

The State Government has undertaken six major irrigation projects at an estimated cost of Rs 929 lakh On the completion of these projects an area of 3,30,800 acres will be irrigated. Of these, the Peruchani Scheme, the Peechi Project and the first stage of the Chalakudy Project have been completed and work on the others is progressing rapidly

In addition, about 37 lift irrigation works are in progress and they will irrigate 24,000 acres. Power is being supplied to drain the water out of 1 lakh acres which are water-logged.

To speed up intensive cultivation, vigorous efforts are being made to distribute concentrated manures such as bonemeal, groundnut cake, super-phosphate, rock phosphate, etc. About 16,000 tons of manures valued at Rs. 50 lakh are distributed to the cultivators every year as a loan against the crop As a result of intensive manuring, about 15,000 additional tons of paddy were produced in 1953-54.

A State-wide campaign was organised in 1953-54 to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation

Industry

Five industrial concerns in the State are owned by the Government They are the Travancore Mineral Works, Chavara, the Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum; the Travancore Plywood Industries, Panalur; the Ceramic Concerns, Kundara, and the Shark Liver Oil Factory, Trivandrum Besides, the Government holds shares in 17 other industrial concerns in the State

A number of factories are run entirely by private capital Of these, the Asoka Textiles, Alwaye, the Jumna Thread Mills, Koratti, and the Angadi and the Caustic Soda Factory, Alwaye, were opened recently. The Government took over the management of the Sitaram Mills, Trichur, and the Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills Ltd.

With a view to providing working capital for industries, an Industrial Finance Corporation has been constituted with a capital of Rs 1 crore, the State Government will subscribe 50 per cent of the capital The Corporation started functioning on December 1,1953, and has already sanctioned four loans amounting to Rs 12 lakh.

Cottage industries play an important role in the economy of the State It has been the policy of the Government to encourage, organise and in some cases direct the cottage industries The coir industry, which provides employment to about 5 to 6 lakhs of people, is one of the most important of these Other important cottage industries are handloom weaving, palm gur manufacture, oil crushing, ivory and wood-carving, embroidery and lace work, bee-keeping, *khadi*, *kora* grass mat-weaving, screw manufacture, oil crushing, leather goods manufacture, brass-ware and copperware, pottery-making, bamboo, plywood industry, etc

Schemes for the reorganisation of the coir, handloom weaving, palm-gur, oil-crushing and bee-keeping industries are being implemented on a co-operatives basis.

Education

The percentage of literacy in the State is 53.76. There are more than 17 lakh school-going children in the State. They represent 95 per cent of the children between the ages of five and ten. The colleges have 12.5 lakh students on their rolls There are 36 arts colleges, 8 science colleges, 1 training college, 604 high schools, 832 middle schools, 4183 primary schools, 1 Sanskrit college, 25 Sanskrit schools, 69 training institutions and 77 special schools. Four of the existing technical institutions are to be developed according to the Central Government's scheme. In accordance with the Directive Principles of the Constitution, the Government has introduced free education in the first two middle classes from the academic year 1954-55.

In the field of social education, 90 social education centres, under the charge of organisers trained at the Adult Education Training Centre at Trivandrum, have been doing useful work The Government has introduced a scheme to provide security of tenure and satisfactory conditions of service for teachers in private schools.

Public Health

Measures to prevent the spread of malaria and filariasis have been intensified In order to cope with the increasing demand for curative measures, separate T B wards are being opened in the major hospitals A Chief T B Officer has recently been appointed to co-ordinate all the T B relief and control work. Mass B C G vaccination has been carried out in the district of Trichur, and it is now in progress in the districts of Kottayam and Quilon

Twenty-two maternity and child welfare centres were started during 1953-54, thus bringing the total number to 251. The Medical College General Hospital which has 450 beds started functioning this year

Scheduled Castes

The State has been divided into 12 divisions, each under the charge of a field officer, to carry out welfare work for the advancement of the backward classes About 170 Harijan colonies are now maintained by the Department for the advancement of backward class communities and 48 special schools are conducted for them. The Harijans are also being given Puramboke lands on concessional rates for house-sites and cultivation The area so far released is about 10,000 acres

Special attention is being devoted to the educational advancement of the backward classes For post-graduate studies, students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are exempt from all kinds of fees For their lodging and boarding expenses, they are given a monthly stipend of Rs 50, besides a lump sum grant of Rs. 50 to 70, for the purchase of books and clothes. Students of law and medical colleges are given Rs 150 for these purposes Concessions and stipends are also granted to students in industrial, technological and fine arts institutions.

Similar concessions are given to students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in high schools and middle schools. Nearly 12,000 students have benefited in this manner. Altogether a sum of Rs. 12 lakh is earmarked annually for concessions to students belonging to the backward communities.

CHAPTER XXXII

PART C STATES AND PART D TERRITORIES

AJMER

Chief Commissioner: M K Kripalani

Ministers

1. Chief Minister	.	Haribhau Upadhyaya
2 Home, Finance, P W D , Health and Forest	.	Bal Krishna Kaul
3 Education, Revenue, Labour and Local Self-Government	.	Brij Mohan Lal Sharma

AJMER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Ramesh Chandra Bhargava

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Arjandas Tulsidas	Ajmer-I, South-West	P P.
2	Amba Lal	Ajmer-V, Nava-Bazar	J S
3	Abbas Ali	Dhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra	Cong
4	Bhimandas L Manwani	Ajmer IV, Town Hall	P P
5	Bhagirath Singh	Jethana	Cong.
6	Bal Krishna Kaul	Ajmer-II, East	Cong
7	Brij Mohan Lal Sharma	Beawar City North	Cong.
8	Chhagan Lal Gena	Deolia Kalan	Cong
9	Chimansinghji Bhati	Jawaja	Ind
10	Fateh Singh	Gagwana	Ind
11	Ganpati Singhji	Nayanagar	J S.
12	Harjit Lal Kavibhooshan	Ajmer-II, East (R)	Cong.
13	Hazari Lal Ponwar	Jethana Res	Ind
14	Himmat Ali	Derathu	Cong
15	Hari Bhau Upadhyaya	Srinagar	Cong
16	Jethmal	Kekri	Cong
17	Jai Narain Sharma	Pushkar South	Cong
18.	Jagan Nath Sharma	Beawar City South	Cong
19	Kalyan Singh	Bhinai	J S
20	Laxmi Narayan	Nasirabad (R)	Cong.
21.	Laxman Singh	Sawar	Ind
22	Mahendra Singh Power	Nasirabad	Ind.
23	Narayan Singh	Masuda	J S
24	Parasram Gangaram	Ajmer-I, South-West (R)	P P
25.	Premsingh	Todgarh	Cong.
26	Ramesh Chandra Bhargava	Ajmer-III, Kalabagh	Cong
27	Shiv Narayan Singh	Pushkar North	Cong
28	Sewadas Rishi	Kekri R S C	Cong
29	Surya Mal Maurya	Masuda (R)	Cong
30	Wali Mohammad	Shamgarh	Cong.

Finance

The budget estimates for 1954-55 were as follows:

(In crores of rupees)

Revenue	Rs. 2.74 crore
Expenditure	Rs. 2 74 crore

Education

More than 31 per cent of the State's expenditure is devoted to education. The percentage of literacy is 20 3. The entire rural area of the State has been covered with a network of 430 basic schools which means one school for less than two villages. In the community development block, there is a basic school within 2 miles of every village. At the end of 1954 there were 430 basic schools, 33 middle schools, 27 high schools and 9 colleges in the State.

Food and Agriculture

Sugar, maize and milo were derationed in November 1953. The movement of foodgrains between Ajmer and Rajasthan has been permitted in order to ensure sufficient stocks of food-grains in the open market.

As part of the Grow More Food Campaign, 105 wells have been deepened by means of compressors. Besides, *taccavi* loans amounting to Rs 1,56,375 have been advanced for deepening 442 old wells. Nearly 7,436 tons of compost and about 1,240 mds of good quality wheat seeds, 300 mds. of other seeds, 698 mds of amonium sulphate and 80 mds of superphosphate have been distributed among the cultivators. Agricultural production has thus increased considerably.

Land Reform

About 50 per cent of the total area is held by *istimardars* A committee of 11 members of the Legislative Assembly was set up in June, 1952, to make recommendations regarding the abolition of *zamindari*. The report of the Committee has now been published for general information, and legislation to implement the recommendations is under preparation.

Industry

Since raw material is not available in adequate quantities, there is little scope for the development of large-scale industries The four textile mills in the State manufacture coarse cloth which is in demand throughout Rajasthan. However, the industry is handicapped mainly on account of customs barriers. Mica mines, wool industry, tobacco and *biri* manufacturing are the other important industries.

Development

The scheme of community projects was inaugurated in the State on October 2, 1952, in a block of 106 villages in Ajmer Tehsil with a population of 1,17,000. Subsequently, a block of 120 villages was selected in the Beawar sub-division for the national extension service and the work was started in October 1953.

Public Health

Plans are afoot to expand the Victoria Hospital and to provide it with up-to-date equipment. A building for the nurses' school and hostel was opened on April 1, 1954, and a new hospital building is under construction at Beawar. Two dispensaries were opened at Srinagar and Jawaja and a mobile dispensary was started in the community project area. Malaria control centres were opened at Beawar, Kekri and Pushkar.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was distributed as grants-in-aid to some Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries. An Ayurvedic and a Homoeopathic dispensary were started at Junia and Ajmer respectively.

Local Self-government

Municipal committees were established at Pushkar and Bijainagar in 1953 and 1954, respectively, raising the number of municipal committees in the State to six. There is one district board at Ajmer and a cantonment board at Nasirabad under the direct control of the Union Government.

In 1953, the State Legislative Assembly passed the Ajmer State *Gram Panchayat Raj* Bill which seeks to establish and develop self-government in the rural areas of the State.

BHOPAL

Chief Commissioner: K P Bhargava

Ministers

1	Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration, Home, Education, Revenue, Planning and Co-ordination, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Excise and Agriculture	Shankar Dayal Sharma
2	Food, Civil Supplies, Public Works and Irrigation Health, Local Self-government, Co-operatives and *Panchayat Raj*	Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi

Deputy Minister

1	Forests, Co-operatives, Harijan Uplift, Commerce and Industry	Umrao Singh

BHOPAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Sultan Mohammad Khan

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Babulal	Bairagarh, R S C	Cong
2.	Babulal	Shyampur	Cong
3.	Babulal	Raisen, R S C	Cong
4	Baboolal Kamal	Sultanganj	Cong
5	Chandanmal	Ashta	Cong
6	Dalip Singh	Goharganj, R S T.	Ind.
7.	Daulat Singh	Silwani, R S T	Ind
8	Gopi Das	Ashta, R S C.	Cong
9	Gulab Chand	Goharganj	Ind
10	Harikishan Singh	Shyampur, R S C	Cong
11	Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi	Jahangirabad	Cong
12.	Jalaluddin Qureshi	Shahjehanabad	Cong
13	Kumari Lila Rai	Bairagarh	Cong.
14.	Kesrimal Jain	Ichhawar	Cong
15	Kamta Prasad	Raisen	Cong
16	Kundan Lal	Begumganj	Cong.
17	Lachmi Narain	Budhni	Cong
18.	Laladhar Rathi	Silwani	Cong
19	Smt Maimoona Sultana	Kotri	Cong
20.	Narbada Charan Lal	Amravad	Cong
21	Nit Gopal	Udaipura	Cong
22	Ram Karan Lal	Deori	Cong
23	Syed Aijazuddin	Shish Mahal	Cong
24	Sardarmal Lalwani	Huzur	Ind
25	Shankar Dayal Sharma	Berasia	Cong
26.	Shankar Dayal	Nazirabad	H M S
27	Sultan Md. Khan	Sehore	Cong
28.	Shyam Sunder	Bareli	Cong
29.	Umrao Singh	Sehore, R S C.	Cong
30.	Vanshi Dhar	Nasurullaganj	Cong

Finance

The budget estimates for 1954-55 were as follows:

Revenue	.. Rs.	3.47 crore
Expenditure	.. Rs.	3 79 crore
Deficit	Rs	0.32 crore

Education

There is only one degree college besides an intermediate college. The number of high, middle and primary schools is 13, 38 and 483 respectively. There are also 18 junior basic schools and 1 urban basic school. The number of students has increased from 13,853 in 1949 to 31,793 in 1954

Special attention is being paid to the uplift and education of the Harijans. Their children are given free education up to the college standard and a sum of Rs. 44,000 has been earmarked in the current budget for the education of backward classes.

Food and Agriculture

There were 99 *jagirs* in the State, held by 106 intermediaries (99 *jagirdars* and 7 co-sharers). Of these, 60 *jagirs* were converted into *mansab* (cash annuity) before the Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act came into force from October 1,1953 A cash annuity of over Rs. 6 lakh will be payable to these *jagirdars*

The remaining 39 *jagirs* have been abolished Compensation amounting to Rs. 7,71,526 on account of principal and Rs. 37,152 on account of interest has been determined in 38 cases, while it is expected that about Rs 1 lakh more will be paid in the remaining cases in which compensation has not yet been determined The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed over 40,000 acres of land during 1953-54. As a result of mechanised cultivation, the average yield per acre of wheat rose from 4 mds. and 20 seers to 10 mds.

An area of 15,601 acres has been brought under irrigation with the help of new tanks and wells, at the same time the existing ones have been renovated.

The Bhopal Panchayat Raj Act of 1953 was enforced on August 15, 1953, and it is proposed to set up 532 *gaon sabhas* and 42 *nyaya panchayats* in the State

Industry

Among the industrial projects in the State, the Bhopal Textile Limited is the largest, employing 2,500 people. In 1953-54, a number of training centres were opened in the city of Bhopal, Sehore and the neighbouring areas to train the local population in useful crafts such as weaving, tailoring, carpentry, etc. A Village Industries Training Centre was opened at Gandhi Ashram in Bhopal. It seeks to develop the rural economy by training villagers in various crafts—the weaving of *khadi* in particular Loans amounting to Rs 2,000 were distributed to individuals and co-operative societies engaged in village industries.

The All-India Handicraft Board has drawn up a plan to promote the growth of 42 handicrafts in the State; pottery, mats and toys have been given an important place in the plan The artisans engaged in these industries will be organised into co-operative societies.

Public Health

There are five hospitals with 557 beds and 22 dispensaries in the State. In addition, there are 6 maternity and child welfare centres, one lunatic asylum, 38 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and one Ayurvedic and Unani hospital in Bhopal city.

The dispensary in Barali was converted into a hospital with 10 beds in 1954. A well-equipped T.B. hospital with 132 beds has also been built at Idgah Hill. Almost all the towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or more were covered by B C G. vaccination units A campaign against malaria was launched throughout the State and houses in about 1200 villages were sprayed with D D.T. Four mobile dispensaries toured the various parts of the State carrying medical aid to the rural areas.

COORG

Chief Commissioner · Daya Singh Bedi

Ministers

1 Chief Minister and Minister for Revenue, Excise, Forests, Agriculture, Planning and Development — C M Poonacha

2 Education, Home, Health and Justice — K Mallappa

COORG LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker. B S Kushalapa

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
1	A C Thimmaya	Napoklu	Ind
2	B S Kushalapa	Mercara Town	Cong.
3	B. Kala	Siddapur, Reserved	Cong
3	B Kala	Siddapur, Reserved	Cong
4	C M Poonacha	Bettiath Nad	Cong
5	C A Mandanna	Murnad	Cong
6	C K Kalappa	Somwarpet North	Cong
7	G M Manjanathaya	Sunticoppa	Cong
8	G Lingarajayya	Fraserpet	Cong.
9	G Subbaiya	Srimangala Nad, Reserved	Ind
10	H T Muthanna	Somwarpet South	Ind.
11	H Nanja	Virajpet Nad, Reserved	Ind
12	K M Devaya	Bhagamandla	Cong
13	K Mallappa	Shanivarsanthe	Cong
14.	K P Karumbaya	Srimangala	Ind
15.	K K. Ganapathy	Hudikeri	Ind
16.	M D Machaya	Siddapur	Cong.
17	N G Ahamed	Virajpet Town	Ind
18.	P K Chennaya	Shanivarsanthe, Reserved	Cong
19.	P Lakka	Sunticoppa, Reserved	Cong
20	P D Subbaya	Mercara Nad	Cong.
21.	P M Nanamaya	Ponnampet Nad	Cong
22	P I Belliappa	Ammathi Nad	Ind.
23	P C Utaya	Virajpet Nad	Ind
24.	Y. Belli	Pennampet Nad, Reserved	Cong

Finance

The budget estimates for 1955-56 are as follows:

Revenue	Rs 1 59 crore
Expenditure .	Rs. 1 91 crore
Deficit .	Rs 0 32 crore

Education

There is only one first grade college in Coorg, which is affiliated to the University of Madras, besides 11 high schools, 48 middle schools, 70 primary schools and 57 feeder schools. All the district board schools have been taken over by the Government and the salaries of the teachers now conform to the Government scales of pay. The youth welfare movement (Auxiliary Cadet Corps) has been started in all the Government high schools. A sum of Rs. 3 35 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of new school buildings and the expansion of the existing accommodation in the middle and primary schools. The programme of manual work for high school boys is being continued and much useful work has been done by the students. Social education centres have been equipped with libraries and educational films are shown at these centres.

The State is spending a fourth of its total revenue on education as a result of which the percentage of literacy has increased to 45.

Food and Agriculture

The rice crop for 1954 was estimated at 50,000 tons which is 8,000 tons more than in 1953. It is, therefore. proposed to export more than 14,000 tons of rice to the deficit areas outside the State A large number of cultivators have adopted the Japanese method of rice cultivation with marked success.

In order to irrigate about 86,800 acres of land, 45 new tanks have been dug and 29 renovated. The construction and improvement of 27 dams has been carried out and nearly 750 acres of fallow land have been reclaimed About 80 miles of irrigation channels have either been dug or renovated.

Under the Community Projects Scheme, one more development block and a national extension service block were sanctioned during 1953, thus bringing the entire State under the scheme.

Industry

There are no major industries, but a few cottage industries like bee-keeping and poultry farming are being intensively developed The products of these, except honey, are consumed within the State itself. The annual output of honey is about 1,70,000 lb. Under the supervision of the State Industries Advisory Board, bee-keeping is being developed A sericulture survey of the State was conducted in 1954, and the report of the experts is under examination. Inland fisheries development is receiving systematic attention.

Public Health

There were 15 hospitals, 8 dispensaries, 5 bi-weekly dispensaries and 9 weekly dispensaries in 1954. The total number of patients treated was about 4 lakh.

B.C.G. vaccination was started in November 1953. Anti-malaria operations have greatly reduced the incidence of the disease.

DELHI

Chief Commissioner : A D. Pandit

Ministers

	Portfolio	Minister
1.	Chief Minister and Minister for Finance, Education, Press and Publicity, Confidential and Cabinet Appointments and Excise	Gurmukh Nihal Singh
2.	Revenue, Taxation, Development and Planning, Local Self-government, Transport Law and Judicial, and Harijans and Backward Classes	Brahm Perkash
3	Medical, Relief and Rehabilitation, Industries and Labour, Rationing and Civil Supplies and Jails	Yudhvir Singh

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Sushila Nayar

S No	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Anand Raj	Malwara	Cong
2	Ajit Singh	Najafgarh	Cong
3	Amin Chand	*Reading Road, (R)*	*Ind*
4	Bhoop Singh	Khanjhawala	Ind
5	Bhagwan Dass	Kashmere Gate	Cong
6	B D Joshi	Manakpura	Soc
7	Brahm Perkash	Nangloi	Cong
8	Dilawar Singh	Naiwala	J S
9	Daya Ram	Rehgarpura-Dev Nagar, R S C	Cong
10	Daljit Singh	Safdar Jang	Cong
11	Fateh Singh	Wazirabad	Cong
12	Gurmukh Nihal Singh	Darya Ganj	Cong
13	Girdhari Lal Salwan	Jhandewalan	J S
14	Gopi Nath Aman	Tokriwalan	Cong
15	Hari Chand	Ajmeri Gate	J S
16	Hukam Singh	Chandrawal	Cong
17	Hati Singh	Isapur	Cong
18	Hem chand Jain	Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan	Cong
19	Hai Kishan Lal Bhagat	Phatak Habash Khan	Cong
20	Jang Bahadur Singh	Kingsway Camp	Ind
21	Jag Parvesh Chandra	Kishan Ganj— Anand Parbat	Cong
22.	Jagan Nath	Roshanara	Cong
23	Kartar Singh	Chittar Gupta	Cong
24	Smt Krishna Sethi	Civil Lines	Cong
25	K P Shankara	Parliament Street	Cong
26	Mangal Dass	Arya Pura	Cong
27	Mustaq Ahmad	*Kucha Chelan*	Soc
28.	Mustaq Rai	Mantola	Cong.
29	Mittar Sain	Mehrauli, (R)	Cong
30	Mangey Ram	Narela	Cong
31	Nur-ud-din Ahmad	Chawri Bazar	Cong.
32	Prabhu Dayal	Narela, R S C	Cong
33	Smt Pushpa Devi	Purana Qila-Vinay Nagar	Cong
34.	Prafula Ranjan Chakravarty	Reading Road	Cong
35	Raghvendra Singh	Delhi Cantonment	Cong
36	Ram Singh	Tibbia College	H M S
37.	Sultan Year Khan	Ballimaran	Cong
38	Shiam Charan	Deputy Ganj	J S
39.	Smt Shanta Vasishit	Kotla Feroz Shah	Cons
40.	Shiv Nandan Rishi	Lodhi Road	Cong
41.	Sukh Dev	Mehrauli	Cong
42.	Sheo Nath	Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan, (R)	Cong

S No.	Name	Constituency	Party
43	Shankar Lal	Ram Nagar	Cong.
44.	Smt. Sushila Nayar	Rehgarpura-Dev Nagar	Cong
45	Shiv Charan Dass	Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate	Cong
46	Sudershan Singh	Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate, R S C.	Cong
47.	Sri Chintamani	Shahdara	Cong
48.	Yudhvir Singh	Chandni Chowk	Cong

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1952-53 (Revised)	3 62	3 62	—
1953-54 (Revised)	4 35	4 24	+ 0 12
1954-55 (Budget)	4 58	5 05	— 0 47
1955-56 (Budget)	4 98	5 97	— 0 99

Education

The number of recognised schools increased from 725 in 1952-53 to 755 in 1953-54, thus providing educational facilities for 23,876 additional students. Compulsory primary education has been introduced in the rural areas. In order to provide free and compulsory primary education to village children, 12 junior basic and primary schools were raised to the senior basic standard A batch of 12 graduate-teachers was selected for training in the senior basic course at the Jamia Millia

Education up to the higher secondary standard is now free for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Cash grants worth Rs. 1,13,000 were made to Scheduled Caste students and financial assistance to the extent of Rs 4,68,000 was given to displaced students.

Specialised courses were started at the Janta College of Social Work These include plastic and canvas work, carpentry, agriculture, animal husbandry and soap-making Three camps were organised for the training of field workers.

Food and Agriculture

The work of consolidation of the holdings continued during 1954 and was completed in about 100 villages. The enforcement of the Land Reforms Act has, however, necessitated the postponement of consolidation operations for some time. The work is likely to be completed in about two years.

Under the soil conservation scheme, steps have been taken to encourage tree plantation throughout the State and in particular to bring under forest large tracts in the hilly area of Mehrauli During the last

three years, over 60,000 tons of manure and fertilisers were distributed to the cultivators. This has resulted in increased production.

Agricultural implements and iron and steel for the construction of godowns were supplied to the cultivators through multi-purpose co-operative societies. A sum of Rs. 2 5 lakh was provided for the prevention and control of pests and plant diseases The entire rural area of the State has been divided into four development blocks, namely, Alipore, Najafgarh, Mehrauli and Shahdara. The community project block with its headquarters at Alipore covers about 105 villages. The national extension block has its headquarters at Najafgarh and has 85 villages under its jurisdiction.

Industry

The State has laid a special stress on the development of cottage and small-scale industries. Preliminary steps have been taken to set up an Industrial Finance Corporation to give aid to cottage and small-scale industries. A sum of Rs 60,000 was advanced as grants to the *Khadi* and *Gram Udyog Samiti*, Narela, for the development of *khadi* industry

Seventy-five new manufacturing concerns came into existence during 1953-54. The Directorate of Industries helped these concerns to procure raw materials, offered free advice on technical and commercial matters and provided financial assistance and facilities for power and transport.

Public Health

In 1953-54, 120 beds were added to the S J. Tuberculosis Hospital. A Chest Surgery Unit equipped with a special operation theatre was set up, and a laboratory block with post-operation rooms and an X-ray apparatus was constructed A two-storeyed ward, capable of accommodating 46 beds, was added to the Infectious Diseases Hospital

The Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home which was formerly administered by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, was taken over by the Central Government To improve health services in the poorer areas of Delhi, six *Sevika* Centres were started at Kamla Nagar, Roshanara Road, Andha Mughal, Anand Parbat, Bhapa Nagar and Sat Nagar.

So far 10 lakh people have been tested for tuberculosis and 2 lakhs given B C G vaccination. The malarious parts of Delhi's urban areas and almost all its villages and colonies were sprayed with D.D T

Two maternity and child welfare centres were established during 1953-54, one each at Kotla Mubarakpur and Malkaganj The number of persons insured under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme increased from 31,000 in 1952 to about 70,000 early in 1954 Eight full-time and 11 part-time dispensaries were opened to cater for the needs of the insured workers.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Lieut. Governor.	Bajrang Bahadur Singh
Ministers	
1 Chief Minister, Minister for General Administration, Finance and Revenue	Yashwant Singh Parmar
2 Education, Police and Jails, Development, Industries and Civil Supplies	Padam Dev
3 P.W D , Health and Medical, Transport and Local Self-government	Gauri Prasad

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker . Jaiwant Ram

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Avtar Chand	Churah	Cong.
2	Bala Nand	Jubbal	Cong.
3.	Besar Ram	Jogindarnagar	Cong.
4.	Bhagat Ram	Rampur, Res.	Cong
5	Baldev Chand	Sundarnagar	Cong.
6.	Chattar Singh	Chamba	Cong.
7	Daulat Ram	Pangi	Cong
8	Devi Ram	Theog	Cong.
9.	Gurditta Mall	Bharmaur	Ind
10	Gopal Chand	Chini	Ind
11.	Ghan Shyam	Rajgarh	Ind
12	Gauri Parshad	Rawalsar	Cong
13	Hiyendra Sen	Kasumpti	Ind
14	Hardayal Singh	Rampur	Cong
15	Hira Singh	Solan	Ind
16.	Hari Singh	Sandhol, Res	P S P.
17	Jaiwant Ram	Bhattiyat	Cong
18	Jiwnu	Pachhad, Res	Cong
19	Jiwanoo	Theog, Res	P S P
20	Krishna Chandar	Chachiot	Cong
21	Karam Singh	Mahadev	Cong
22	Krishna Nand Swami	Mandi Sadar	Ind
23	Kashmir Singh	Sandhol	P S P
24	Piru	Chachiot, Res	Cong
25	Padam Dev	Rohru	Cong
26.	Partap Singh	Renka, Res	Cong
27	Ram Dayal	Kumarsain	Ind
28	Ratan Singh	Karsog	Cong.
29	Ram Dass	Solan, Res	S C F
30.	Sarju Singh	Bhamla	Cong
31	Shiva Nand	Paonta	Cong
32	Surat Singh	Renka	Ind
33	Sita Ram	Suni	Cong.
34	Tapindar Singh	Nahan	Cong
35	Vidya Dhar	Churah	Cong
36	Yashwant Singh Parmar	Pachhad	Cong

Himachal Pradesh was formed by the merger of 30 small hill States of the Punjab on April 15, 1948. The small enclaves of Kotgarh and Kotkhai sub-tehsil of Simla district were transferred to the State on January 26, 1950 The former Part C State of Bilaspur was also merged with the State in 1954.

Finance

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit(—)
1952-53 (Revised)	2 39	2 36	+0 02
1953-54 (Revised)	2 82	2 82	—0.001
1954-55 (Budget)	2 96	2 96	--
1955-56 (Budget)	3 40	3 49	—0 09

Education

The Himachal Pradesh Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed providing for free and compulsory primary education in the State. A number of middle schools were raised to high school standard, and lower middle schools to middle school standard. Several new primary basic schools were also opened, and a comprehensive scheme was drawn up for social education.

Food and Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was separated from the Forest Department in August 1953.

A scheme for the establishment of a Technical Advisory Service has been finalised, and arrangements are being made to set up sections for botany, agronomy, plant pathology, entomology, soil science and chemistry.

The growers of potatoes and wheat have been supplied with better quality seeds and those cultivating paddy have been persuaded to adopt the Japanese method. Compost-making and the use of fertilisers and green manures have been recommended to the cultivators. Horticulturists have been supplied with 16,597 fruit plants from the departmental nurseries and measures are being taken to protect the plants from pests.

Industry

New training-cum-production centres have been established for weaving and spinning wool at Chamba, Mandi and Rieur, and Sundernagar (Mandi district), and at Chini (Mahasu district); tanning and the manufacture of leather goods at Chamba, and Paonta (Sirmur district); the manufacture of metalware at Solan (Mahasu district); pottery making at Paonta (Sirmur district), basketry at Nahan (Sirmur district); the manufacture of slates for children at Mandi; and the manufacture of matches and match-boxes at Jogindernagar (Mandi district).

New nurseries for the cultivation of mulberry trees have been established in the Mandi, Sirmur and Chamba districts. Silk-reeling and silk-weaving centres have been established in the Mandi district.

The Himachal Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Nahan has manufactured 77,200 mds of rosin and 1,54,000 gallons of turpentine valued at approximately Rs. 24,70,000.

To encourage the establishment of cottage and small-scale industries, loans worth Rs. 1,32,000 have been granted to deserving persons.

Public Health

A T.B. sanatorium with 35 beds has been opened at Mandhodhar near Dharampore. Four Ayurvedic and four Allopathic dispensaries have been organised in the districts of Mahasu, Mandi, Chamba and Sirmur. Twenty-five beds have been added to the Himachal Pradesh Hospital at Simla. A deep X-ray plant, costing about Rs. 60,000, has been installed in the hospital. Doctors pay regular visits to the villages, and besides giving medical aid they advise on matters concerning public health. Medical and public health schemes under the Five Year Development Plan, estimated to cost Rs. 18,09,000, are being implemented satisfactorily.

A number of medical and public health personnel have been deputed for training in orthopaedic surgery, anti-rabic treatment and the treatment

of leprosy. Besides, two stipends have been awarded for training in Ayurveda and two for the M.B.B.S. course.

All the malarious regions are being sprayed with D.D.T. Anti-malaria drugs are also being distributed in these areas. In all, 34,372 houses have been sprayed, and 8,195 patients treated in their homes.

Mass B.C.G. vaccination has been carried out in the districts of Mandi and Chamba and mass X-ray taken in the same towns.

Four maternity and child welfare centres have been opened at Sundernagar, Chamba, Tissa and Dadahu. Cod liver oil, multi-vitamin tablets, skimmed milk, etc., are distributed to expectant mothers.

KUTCH

Chief Commissioner S A Ghatge

Kutch was integrated into the Indian Union as a Chief Commissioner's province on June 1, 1948. The State is without a Legislature but there is a Council of Advisers constituted under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, to assist the Chief Commissioner. The names of the Advisers and the portfolios allotted to them are given below:

1. Agriculture, Forest, Irrigation, Public Health, Food and Civil Supplies, Industries, Transport, Communications and Development — Premji Bhawanji Thacker
2. Revenue, Customs, Excise, P W.D., Education, Co-operation and Finance — Jamiatrai G Vaidya

KUTCH ELECTORAL COLLEGE

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Arjanji Jathaji Jedeja	Mothala	Cong.
2.	Dungarsi Purshottam Lohana	Gandhidham	Cong
3.	Govindji Mavji	Gadhsisa	Cong.
4.	Hetubha Ravaji	Bachau	Cong
5	Hirjibhai Ranchodas Kotak	Kera	Cong
6	Hariram Nathubhai Kothari	Mandvi	Ind.
7	Jamiatrai Gulabshanker	Bhuj	Cong.
8	Jugatram Dalpatram Bhrahmin	Netra	Cong.
9	Jadavji Mansang Lohana	Rapar	Cong.
10.	Khivji Jevat	Bhadreswar	Cong.
11.	Karsandas Hirji	Kothara	Cong
12	Kharashanker Jatashanker Joshi	Lakhpat	Cong
13	Maneklal Neri	Adhoi	Cong.
14	Maganlal Velji	Bhujpar	Cong.
15.	Mavji Ramji Joshi	Laija Mota	Cong.
16.	Motilal Lakhman Jain	Lokadia	Cong.
17.	Manharlal Navji Kayesth	Munkuwa	Cong
18.	Mansukh Khimkaran Barot	Roha, Sumri	Cong.
19.	Nanalal Ramchand	Adesar	Cong.
20.	Nathu Nanji	Nakhatrana	Cong
21.	Purshottam Samji	Anjar	Cong.
22.	Premji Bhawanji Thacker	Madhapar	Cong.
23.	Ranchhodbhai Nathabhai Jain	Mundra	Cong.
24.	Shivji Narsi	Bidada	Cong.
25.	Sarupchand Nyalchand	Fatehgad	Cong.
26.	Shivlal Amarji Garanara	Maska	Cong.
27.	Shivubha Morji Jadeja	Ratnal	Ind
28.	Vakil Mulshanker Kunverji	Khawda	Cong.
29.	Vanechand Dharamsi	Kidianagar	Cong.
30.	Vishanji Kanji Lohane	Naliya	Cong.

Education

There is a college with 150 students, 20 secondary schools, 648 primary schools and 9 pre-primary schools. Under the Five Year Plan, the following schemes have been sanctioned:

1. Opening of an Arts and Science College
2. Upgrading of existing four composite schools into high schools
3. Opening of 20 new primary schools
4. Opening of a new vocational and technical school
5. Opening of a separate audio-visual education branch in the Education Department

Food and Agriculture

The principal crops are *bajra*, wheat, barley and cotton. In order to promote crop cultivation, 10 tons of superphosphate, 43 tons of ammonium sulphate, 564 mds of improved wheat seeds and improved varieties of *bajra*, *jowar* and paddy seeds were distributed to the agriculturists. Also, 216 wells were sunk under the Grow More Food Scheme. The construction of 32 small irrigation tanks which are expected to irrigate more than 1,100 acres of land is almost complete. A scheme for the reclamation of 1,400 acres of land in the Community Project area has been sanctioned by the Community Projects Administration. During 1954, a small *taccavi* loan amounting to Rs 10 lakh was given to the cultivators for the purchase of seeds, implements and bullocks. During the Plan period, the construction of four major irrigation works and seven minor irrigation works at a total cost of Rs. 91 lakh is envisaged.

Industry

The State is rich in gypsum, clays and lime stone and has large deposits of lignite, alum and marble.. Kutch is well known for its beautiful embroidery and enamel work on silver

For the development of cottage industries, a Cottage Industries Board has been constituted.

Public Health

At present 7 hospitals, a T B sanatorium and 15 dispensaries are run by the State Government. In addition, there are 3 private hospitals and 32 private dispensaries.

Under the Five Year Plan a general hospital at Bhuj, an eye hospital at Mandvi, a mental hospital and a T.B clinic at Bhuj, and 5 mobile dispensaries are to be opened. Under the national malaria control scheme, several measures have been taken to control the debilitating disease. During 1954, a rural dispensary at Dudhai and a mobile dispensary in the Nakhtrana *taluqa* were started.

MANIPUR

Chief Commissioner P C Mathew

There is no Council of Ministers but there are five Advisers to the Chief Commissioner. They are.

1. D.B. Sarma
2. S K. Singh
3. L. Kampu
4. S. Tombi Singh
5. A. Daiho

MANIPUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Athuibou	Aimol	MZ U.
2.	Alimuddin	Lilong	P S.P.
3.	Atnam Anal	Tengnoupal	A.M.N U.
4.	Smt. Binodini Devi	Khurai	A, M N U.
5.	Chaoyaima Singh L	Thoubal-Chandra-Khong	Cong.
6.	Daso Thoiso	Mao East	M.M U
7.	Elangbam Nadi Singh	Hiyangham-Soongnu	Cong.
8.	Hapuni Kaikho	Mao West	M M U.
9	Hidangamayum Dwijamni Sarma	Uripok-Lalambung-Thangmeiband	Cong.
10.	Khwairakpam Chaoba Singh	Sekmai-Lamsang	P S P.
11.	Keiben	Tameglong	M Z U.
12.	Khuma	Thanlon	M.U.
13.	Laisram Girimohon Singh	Mambol-Keinou	Cong
14.	Laisram Achow Singh	Wanghet-Kongba	P S P.
15	Maipaksana Singh	Singjame	G.S.S
16	Mairenbam Koireng Singh	Bishenpur-Moirang	Cong
17.	Ningthoujam Thonglen Singh	Kumbi-Thanga	A P C
18	Ningthoujam Tomchow Singh	Wangoi-Mayang Imphal	Cong
19	Pukhrambam Tomchow Singh	Kakching-Wangjing	Cong
20.	R.K. Angousana	Sagolmang	A P C
21	Sorokhaibam Chourjit Singh	Charanpet-Khomjom	P S P
22	Sumkhoben	Churachandpur	K N A
23.	Sinam Bijoy Singh	Jiri	Cong
24.	Salam Tombi Singh	Sagolband	Cong
25.	Sorem Satradhiri Singh	Salam-Khumbong-Konthoujam	C P I
26.	Suisa	Ukhrul	A M.N U.
27.	Takhfellambam- Ibotombi Singh	Iringbung Yairipok Top Chingtha	C P I
28.	Tomba Mia	Lamlai-Keirao	Ind
29.	Yumnam Megho Singh	Keisamthong	Cong
30	Zarren	Phaisat	K N A

Education

Manipur has two colleges, 25 high schools, 66 middle schools and 737 primary schools. The number of students in these institutions has been increasing steadily and in 1953-54 the number stood at 63,226. During 1953-54, 25 Government lower primary schools were opened. Adult education was also introduced for the first time in the State. So far, 5,000 adults have received training.

Food and Agriculture

In the hilly areas, *jhuming* or shifting cultivation is practised. The area under cultivation in the valley is estimated to be over 2 lakh acres.

The scheme to drain the waters of the Loushi Pat to the Kharung Pat by cutting a canal through a hillock is making steady progress.

Industry

There is no major industry in the State, but cottage and small-scale industries are being encouraged. Handloom weaving is the most important cottage industry and provides employment for 1 5 lakhs of people. The industry is, however, finding it difficult to obtain cheap cotton and fast colours.

Under the direction of the All-India Handloom Board, handloom weavers are gradually being organised in co-operative societies.

Carpentry and poultry-farming are the other cottage industries worth mentioning. To improve sericulture a demonstration farm has been started in the project area.

Public Health

The State has 17 hospitals, including a tuberculosis hospital, and 34 dispensaries. The number of medical personnel in the State is 179.

Tribal Welfare

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, the Central Government made a special grant of Rs. 9 lakh in 1953-54 and Rs. 10 lakh in 1954-55 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State. This grant was over and above the normal budgetary provision of expenditure on their welfare.

Transport

The most important work in hand is the construction of the Tadabi-Tungjoi road.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 was contributed by the Government to the people of Ukhrul area who constructed a 30-mile road by voluntary labour.

PONDICHERRY

Chief Commissioner Kewal Singh

The former French Settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanan were merged with the Indian Union on November 1, 1954. These Settlements have been constituted into a Part C State of the Indian Union.

At the time of merger the Government of India decided that the economic condition of these areas should be improved and the Five Year Plan extended to them

VINDHYA PRADESH

Lieut.-Governor K. Santhanam

Ministers

1.	Chief Minister, and Minister for General Administration, Finance and Revenue	Shambhu Nath Shukla
2.	Education and Social Services	Mahendra Kumar Manav
3	Home and Local Self-government	Lalaram Bajpai
4	Planning and Judicial	Gopal Saran Singh
5	Industries and Civil Supplies	Dan Bahadur Singh

VINDHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Shivanand

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1	Aditya Nath Singh	Umaria	Cong.
2.	Baba Din	Beohari, R.S.C.	P.S.P
3.	Braj Raj Singh	Gurh	Cong
4.	Bhuwaneshwar Prasad	Hanumana	R.R.P.
5.	Bhai Lal	Kanpura	P.S.P.
6	Basant Lal	Malehara	Cong.
7	Bhura	Pawai, R.S.T.	Cong.
8.	Balwant Singh	Ramnagar	J.S.
9.	Baikunth Prasad	Semaria	Cong.

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
10.	Chandra Pratap Sidhi	Sidhi Madwas	P.S.P.
11.	Diwan Partap Singh	Bijawar	Cong.
12.	Dan Bahadur Singh	Pushparajagarh	Cong.
13.	Darhi	Sidhi Madwas, R.S.T.	P S.P.
14	Govinda	Chhatarpur, R.S.C.	Cong.
15.	Gangadhar	Deosar	J.S.
16.	Gopal Sharan Singh	Nagod	Cong
17.	Gokal Prasad	Rajnagar	Cong
18.	Govind Narain Singh	Rampur-Baghelan	Cong
19.	Het Ram	Nagod, R S C.	Cong.
20.	Jagat Bahadur Singh	Churhat	P.S.P.
21.	Kamta Prasad	Chandla	Cong.
22.	Kaushalendra Pratap Bahadur Singh	Kothi	R R P.
23	Kesho Prasad	Mukundpur	Cong.
24.	Krishna Kant	Tikamgarh	P.S.P.
25	Lal Mohammad	Ajaigarh	Cong.
26	Lal Behari Singh	Amarpatan	Cong.
27	Lala Ram	Newari	Cong.
28.	Laxmi Narayan,	Seondha	Cong.
29	Mahendra Kumar Jain	Laundi	Cong
30	Muni Prasad Shukla	Rewa	P S P.
31	Narain Das	Jatara	Cong
32.	Narendra Singh	Pawai	Cong
33.	Narmada Prasad Singh	Sirmaur	P S P.
34	Pyare Lal	Bijawar, R S C.	Cong.
35.	Panna Lal	Chhatarpur	Cong.
36.	Padam Chand Patni	Jaitpur-Kotma	Cong
37.	Ramadhar	Amdara	Cong.
38	Ram Kishore	Bechari	P S P.
39	Raghuraj Singh	Ladhora	Cong
40.	Ram Prasad Singh	Pushparajgarh	Cong
41.	Ram Sajiwan	Sabhapur	Cong
42.	Ram Das	Seondha, R.S.C	Cong
43.	Rajendra Bahadur Singh	Sohogpur	Ind
44.	Rajeshwar Prasad Mishra	Teonthar	Cong.
45	Rilli Chamar	Trikamgarh. R S C	Cong.
46	Sarawathi Prasad Patel	Burhar	Cong
47.	Shyam Sunder Das	Datia	Cong.
48	Shamsher Singh	Garhi	Cong.
49	Sahib Singh	Jaitpur-Kotma, R S T.	Cong.
50.	Sri Niwas Tiwari	Mangawan	P S P.
51	Someshwar Singh	Mauganj-Naigarhi	Ind
52.	Saha Deya Chamar	Nauganj-Naigarhi, R S C.	P S P.
53.	Sarjoo	Panna	Cong
54	Shyam Lal Sahu	Prithipur	Cong.
55	Shatrusudhan Singh	Raipur	Cong.
56.	Shiva Nand Vakil	Satna	Cong
57	Shyam Kartik	Singrauli Niwas	P S P
58	Shambhoo Nath Shukla	Amarpur	Cong.
59.	Smt Sumitri	Singrauli Niwas, R S T.	P.S P.
60.	Thakur Das	Chandpura	Cong.

Finance

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1952-53 (Revised)	3 18	3 07	+ 0.10
1953-54 (Revised)	4.35	4.46	— 0 11
1954-55 (Budget)	4 77	4.76	+ 0 01
1955-56 (Budget)	5.74	5 82	— 0 82

Education

In 1953-54, the number of primary schools rose to 2,193 as compared with 1,858 in 1952-53. A number of new school buildings were under construction and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent on new buildings during 1954. In addition, there was a provision of Rs 75,000 for annual repairs.

One basic school at each of the eight district headquarters and one basic training college at Kundeshwar were started in 1953-54, Hindi middle schools numbering 137 were converted into English middle schools.

The scheme for social education, which forms a part of the Five Year Plan, is being implemented A social education van equipped with audio-visual apparatus did useful work during 1954.

Food and Agriculture

In 1954, the cultivable area under crops was 41.93 lakh acres as against 38 83 lakh acres in 1951-52 Nearly one-third of the total amount allotted to the State under the Five Year Plan is being spent on agriculture. Several modern agricultural farms were started to demonstrate various methods of cultivation For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 2 lakh was made during 1954 A separate Irrigation Department has been set up to look after the construction of tanks and wells. Under the Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs 66 87 lakh for minor irrigation works and the excavation of old wells The State Government has also launched a Village Development Pilot Project in an area of 300 square miles near Nowgaon and has also opened a training centre for training multipurpose village level workers

Zamindari was abolished in the State in July 1954 Compensation to the *zamindars* is being paid in 10 annual instalments and as the compensation scheme is self-balancing the State does not incur any expenditure.

Industry

The State ranks third in India in lac production. It also produces about a dozen important minerals which continue to be the mainstay of the State economy A bone meal factory was started in 1954, and negotiations were in progress for starting a factory for the manufacture of tanning extract from "myrabalam".

There are a number of cottage industries, such as leather tanning, shoe making, *biri* making, toy making, handloom and blanket making in the State. To encourage these industries, the State Government gives preference to their products while making purchases for its departments and has opened a Sales Emporium at Rewa.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Chief Commissioner. S N. Maitra

Members of the Advisory Council

1 B K. Gupta
2 Ramakrishna
3. Uma Pershad
4. Lachman Singh
5 Ghulam Mohammed

Finance

The total estimated revenue for 1954-55 is Rs. 1.30 crore and the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2.91 crore.

Education

The Territories have a high school, 2 middle schools, 19 primary schools and 5 basic primary schools. The number of students attending these schools is about 2,100.

Five of the existing primary schools were converted into basic schools in 1954. Two teachers were sent for basic training, and it was proposed to convert all the primary schools into basic schools.

Food and Agriculture

On March 31, 1954 the total area under the various crops was as follows:

	(In acres)
Annual crops	8,054
Coco-nut	3,951
Rubber	430
Cashew-nut	116
Coffee	37
Mangosteen	8

There is no *zamindari* system in these islands and the cultivators are direct tenants of the Government The existing land tenure regulation gives occupancy rights to the tenants who cultivate the land continuously for five years.

Industry

The major product of the Andaman Islands is timber. The Forest Department runs a Saw Mill at Port Blair which is considered to be the biggest in Asia The Western India Match Co, also located at Port Blair, manufactures splints and veneers.

There are no cottage or small-scale industries worth mentioning, except the Andaman Minor Forests Industries Society which produces coir rope, cane and bamboo goods, and coco-nut oil.

Development

Under the Five Year Colonisation Scheme, it has been decided to settle about 4,000 families in middle and north Andaman; 575 families have already been settled under the Scheme and 5 acres of paddy land allotted to each for cultivation.

Co-operative Societies

There are 32 registered co-operative societies in the Islands of which 22 are purchase and sale societies.

SIKKIM

Under the terms of a treaty signed between Sikkim and the Government of India, on December 5, 1950, the former continues to be the protectorate of the latter. India has, therefore, a special responsibility in respect of the State's finances, external relations and communications.

CHAPTER XXXIII

LAWS OF THE YEAR 1954

S. No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by initiating Chamber	When passed by other Chamber	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Act, 1954	February 2, 1954	February 19, 1954	February 25, 1954	February 27, 1954
2.	The Appropriation Act, 1954	February 24, 1954	February 24, 1954	March 1, 1954	March 18, 1954
3.	The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1954	February 25, 1954	February 25, 1954	March 10, 1954	March 18, 1954
4.	The Government of Part C States (Amendment) Act, 1954	December 15, 1953	February 23, 1954	February 27, 1954	March 18, 1954
5.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1954	March 9, 1954	March 9, 1954	March 15, 1954	March 18, 1954
	The Control of Shipping (Amendment) Act 1954	February 16, 1954	February 22, 1954	March 13, 1954	March 18, 1954
7.	The Air Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1954	February 23, 1954	March 1, 1954	March 13, 1954	March 18, 1954
8.	The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Act, 1954	March 9 1954	March 9, 1954	March 15, 1954	March 18, 1954
9.	The Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954	December 23, 1953	February 23, 1954	March 1, 1954	March 18, 1954
10	The Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Act, 1954	December 15, 1953	March 13, 1954	March 18, 1954	March 25, 1954
11	The Barsi Light Railway (Transferred Liabilities) Act, 1954	February 17 1954	February 27, 1954	March 9, 1954	March 26, 1954
12.	The Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act 1954	March 10, 1954	March 13, 1954	March 18, 1954	March 26, 1954
13	Appropriation (No 2) Act, 1954	April 17, 1954	April 17, 1954	April 24 1954	April 27, 1954
14	The Finance Act, 1954	February 27, 1954	April 22, 1954	April 26, 1954	April 27, 1954
15.	The Lushai Hills District (Change of Name) Act, 1954	February 15, 1954	February 22, 1954	April 24, 1954	April 29, 1954

S No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by initiating Chamber	When passed by other Chamber	Date of assent by the President
16.	The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Amendment Act, 1954	April 26, 1954	April 27, 1954	April 28, 1954	April 29, 1954
17	The Absorbed Areas (Laws) Act, 1954 ..	December 7, 1953	February 22, 1954	April 26, 1954	April 30, 1954
18.	The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954	December 2, 1953	February 16, 1954	April 26, 1954	April 30, 1954
19.	The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act, 1954	December 10, 1953	February 22, 1954	April 26, 1954	April 30, 1954
20.	The State Acquisition of Lands for Union Purposes (Validation) Act, 1954	February 15, 1954	March 9, 1954	April 26, 1954	April 30, 1954
21.	The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Amendment Act, 1954	February 14, 1953	April 23, 1954	April 29, 1954	May 5, 1954
22.	The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954 .	September 3, 1953	March 9, 1954	April 28, 1954	May 7, 1954
23.	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954	March 5, 1953	April 23 1954 and May 18, 1954 (a)	May 11, 1954	May 20, 1954
24.	The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954	December 15, 1953	April 24, 1954 and May 8, 1954 (b)	May 11, 1954	May 20, 1954
25.	The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954	December 20, 1954	April 24, 1954 and May 18, 1954 (c)	May 12, 1954	May 20, 1954
26.	The Muslim Wakfs Act, 1954 . .	July 16, 1952	March 12, 1954	April 23, 1954	May 21, 1954
27.	The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954	May 8, 1954	May 14, 1954	May 19, 1954	May 22, 1954

(a) Amdt. made by Rajya Sabha on May 11, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on May 18, 1954.
(b) Amdt. made by Rajya Sabha on May 11, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on May 18, 1954.
(c) Amdt. made by Rajya Sabha on May 12, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on May 18, 1954.

S. No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by initiating Chamber	When passed by other Chamber	Date of assent by the President
28.	The Shillong (Rifle Range and Umlong) Cantonments Assimilation of Laws Act, 1954	March 10, 1954	April 19, 1954 and May 15, 1954 (d)	May 8, 1954	May 28, 1954
29.	The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954	March 15, 1954	April 19, 1954 and May 15, 1954 (e)	May 8, 1954	May 28, 1954
30.	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1954	September 3, 1954	September 18, 1954	September 21, 1954	September 25, 1954
31.	The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1954	August 30, 1954	September 20, 1954	September 24, 1954	September 28, 1954
32.	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1954	May 10, 1954	September 21, 1954	September 24, 1954	September 28, 1954
33.	The Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954 ..	September 15, 1954	September 20, 1954	September 23, 1954	September 29, 1954
34	The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954	November 6, 1952	August 26, 1954	September 14, 1954	September 29, 1954
35.	The Madhya Bharat Taxes on Income (Validation) Act, 1954	September 1, 1954	September 27, 1954	September 29, 1954	October 2, 1954
36.	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1954	September 11, 1954	September 25, 1954	September 29, 1954	October 2, 1954
37.	The Appropriation (No 3) Act, 1954 ..	September 28, 1954	September 28 1954	September 30, 1954	October 4, 1954
38.	The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1954	September 1, 1954	September 27, 1954	September 29, 1954	October 8, 1954
39.	The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Act, 1954	May 21, 1954	September 25, 1954	September 29, 1954	October 8, 1954
40.	The Special Marriage Act, 1954	July 28, 1952	May 8 1954 and September 23, 1954 (f)	September 17, 1954	October 9, 1954
41	The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954	May 14, 1954	September 22 1954	September 25, 1954	October 9, 1954

(d) Amdt. made by the Lok Sabha on May 5, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on May 15, 1954

(e) Amdt made by the Lok Sabha on May 8, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on May 15, 1954.

(f) Amdt. made by the Lok Sabha on Septr 9, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on Septr 9, 1954

S. No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by initiating Chamber	When passed by other Chamber	Date of assent by the President
42.	The Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1954	November 30, 1954	December 2, 1954	December 3, 1954	December 6, 1954
43.	The Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1954 .	December 9, 1954	December 14, 1954	December 20, 1954	December 23, 1954
44.	The Appropriation (No 4) Act, 1954 .. .	December 17, 1954	December 17, 1954	December 21, 1954	Decembr 23, 1954
45.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1954	May 6, 1954	May 15, 1954	December 14, 1954	December 23, 1954
46	The Tea (Amendment) Act, 1954 .. .	November 24, 1954	December 14, 1954	December 18, 1954	December 23, 1954
47.	The Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act, 1954	May 13, 1954	November 23, 1954	December 2, 1954	December 24, 1954
48.	The Preventive Detention (Amendment) Act, 1954	November 23, 1954	December 13, 1954	December 13, 1954	December 24, 1954
49.	The Tea (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 ..	September 27, 1954	November 30, 1954 and December 22, 1954(g)	December 18, 1954	December 25, 1954
50.	The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Second Amendment, Act, 1954 .. .	December 15, 1954	December 18, 1954	December 22, 1954	December 25, 1954
51	The Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Act, 1954	December 19, 1954	November 24, 1954	December 3, 1954	December 25, 1954
52	The Delimitation Commission (Amendment) Act, 1954	December 16, 1954	December 23, 1954	December 24, 1954	December 25, 1954
53.	The Andhra Appropriation Act, 1954 .	December 18, 1954	December 18, 1954	December 22, 1954	December 29, 1954
54.	The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1954 .	September 6, 1954	September 23, 1954	September 28, 1954	Awaiting President's assent

(g) Amendments made by the Lok Sabha on Decr 12, 1954 considered and agreed to by the Rajya Sabha on Decr 12, 1954

Note: Acts at serial nos. 2 to 5, 8 to 14, 21, 23 to 27, 30 to 39, 41 to 44, 46 to 48 and 50 to 54, were introduced in the Lok Sabha.
Acts at serial nos. 1, 6, 7, 15 to 20, 22, 28, 29, 40, 45 and 49 were introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

SUMMARY

Some of the more important Acts listed above are summarised below:

S. No. 10. Extends the life of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951, which was due to expire on January 31, 1954, by two years. Some minor amendments have been made at the same time.

18. Controls and prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements in newspapers or magazines including those relating to alleged magic cures for venereal diseases, sexual stimulants and other cures for diseases and conditions peculiar to women

" 20. Validates the acquisitions made and the proceedings held by State Governments for or in connection with the acquisition of lands for Union purposes at any time from the commencement of the Constitution to the date on which they came to be entrusted with the functions of the Central Government under Article 258 (1).

" 22. Sections 66, 70 and 71 of the Factories Act, 1948, as ammended by this Act, prohibit the employment of women and young persons in factories during the night. Removes any cause for difference of opinion between employers and workers on the issue of determining the 12 month's 'Continuous Service" for eligibility to leave with wages.

" 23. Amends the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and gives some more time to certain States for fixing minimum rates of wages in scheduled employments Empowers the appropriate Government to direct that minimum rates of wages may not be fixed in respect of employees whose wages average seventy-five rupees or more per month, if the wages are computed on a monthly basis, or rupees three or more per day, if computed on a daily basis

" 24 Provides that the publisher of every book published in India shall deliver at his own expense a copy of the book to the National Library at Calcutta and one such copy to each of the other three public libraries specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette within 30 days from the date of its publication

" 25. Determines the rights in respect of leave of absence and pension and certain other subsidiary conditions of judges of High Courts in the Part A States In paragraphs 4 and 5 of Part I of the First Schedule to this Act provision is made for one common scale of pensions for Chief Justices and another common scale for other judges
Paragraph 9 of Part I of the First Schedule to this Act entitles a non-service judge of the High Court to a minimum pension of Rs 6,000 per annum even if he has put in less than seven years' service on attaining the age of 60 years

S No 26. Provides for the better management and supervision of Muslim Wakfs by amending and consolidating State Acts on the subject into a uniform Central legislation

" 27. Seeks to establish the basis on which salary and allowance should be drawn by members of Parliament

" 33. Provides for the merger of Chandernagore with West Bengal and consequential changes.

" 34. Seeks to prevent the adulteration of food-stuffs by providing uniform legislation for the whole country Among others, it provides for (1) a Central Food Laboratory to which food samples can be referred for final opinion in disputed cases, (2) a Central Committee for food standards consisting of representatives of Central and State Governments to advise on matters arising from the administration of the Act, and (3) the vesting in the Central Government of the rule-making power regarding standards of quality for articles of food and certain other matters

" 38. Extends to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the taxation laws in force in the rest of India relating to income-tax and duties of customs and excise with the necessary modifications
Clause 3 of the Act, however, empowers the State Government to continue to levy for a period of ten years the existing duty on motor spirit.

" 40. Revises and replaces the Special Marriage Act of 1872 so as to provide a special form of marriage which can be availed of by any person in India and by all Indian nationals in foreign countries irrespective of the faith which either party to the marriage may profess
Also permits those who are already married under other forms of marriage to register their marriages under this Act.

S.No. 40. Provides that the right, title and interest of evacuees in evacuee properties in India should be acquired by the Government and compensation and rehabilitation grants paid to the displaced persons from West Pakistan against their verified claims.

„ 45. Amends the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and extends the lay-off compensation to workers in the plantation industry.

„ 54. Amplifies entry 33 of List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and places some essential commodities like food-stuffs, cattle fodder, raw cotton and cotton seeds, etc., in the entry so that the Centre may legislate in respect of them.

CHAPTER XXXIV

SPORTS

In the sphere of sport, the most significant development in the past year has been the ormation of the All-India Council of Sports, with Naval H Tata as President The first meeting of the Council was held in New Delhi on November 27, 1954, at which office-bearers were elected. The Council will work as an advisory body for the progress of sports, both amateur and professional, while the various Sports Federations will be completely autonomous.

HOCKEY

India's supremacy in hockey has remained unchallenged since her first Olympic victory at Amsterdam in 1928 In the last Olympic Games, held at Helsinki in 1952, India retained the world title, defeating Holland by six goals to one

National Hockey Championship (March-April 1954)

Punjab regained the Rangaswami Cup, defeating the Services, the holders, by three goals to two in the replayed final.

Previous Winners. Services (1953); Bengal (1952), Punjab (1951)

Beighton Cup Tournament (April-May 1954)

Tata Sports Club retained the Beighton Cup trophy with a narrow victory over the Western Railway by one goal to nil This was the fourth time that Tatas won the trophy

Previous Winners. Tata Sports Club (1953); Mohan Bagan (1952), Hindustan Aircraft (1951)

Women's National Championship (April 1954)

Madhya Pradesh defeated Maharashtra by three goals to nil

Previous Winners: Bombay and Bengal, joint holders, (1953), Bombay (1952)

FOOTBALL

Santosh Trophy (August 1954)

The Trophy was presented in 1940 by the Indian Football Association in memory of its late President, Sri M N Roy Chaudhuri of Santosh

Bombay won the championship for the first time, defeating the Services by two goals to one. They were runners-up in 1947 and 1951.

Previous Winners: Bengal (1953), Mysore (1952); Bengal (1951)

I F A. Shield (September 1954)

Mohan Bagan won the Shield, defeating Hyderabad Sporting Club by one goal to nil.

Previous Winners India Culture League (1953), Mohan Bagan and Rajasthan (1952); East Bengal (1951).

Rovers Cup (Oct-Nov. 1954)

Hyderabad Police won the Cup for the fifth successive year, defeating Keamar Union, Karachi by two goals to one

By winning the Cup for the fourth time in 1953, Hyderabad Police had already created a record for the tournament

Durand Tournament (Oct.-Nov. 1954)

Hyderabad Police won the Trophy, beating Hindustan Aircraft in the replayed final by a solitary goal.

Previous Winners: Mohan Bagan (1953); East Bengal (1951-52)

Asian Quadrangular Tournament (December, 1954)

For the third successive year, India won the Asian Quadrangular Football Championship by defeating Pakistan in the final match by three goals to one.

CRICKET

Ranji Trophy (March 1954)

Bombay won the trophy, defeating Holkar, the holders, by eight wickets. The score was:

Bombay	1st Innings ..	376 (R.S. Modi 141 ; M.K. Mantri 91 ; Sarwate 4 for 76).
	2nd Innings ..	111 for two wickets.
Holkar	1st Innings ..	292 (C.T. Sarwate 82 ; Mankad 3 for 65).
	2nd Innings ..	193 (Jagdale 53 ; Mankad 4 for 61).

Previous winners and runners-up:

Year	*Winners*	*Runners-up*
1934-35	Bombay	Northern India
1935-36	Bombay	Madras
1936-37	Nawanagar	Bengal
1937-38	Hyderabad	Nawanagar
1938-39	Bengal	Southern Punjab
1939-40	Maharashtra	United Provinces
1940-41	Maharashtra	Madras
1941-42	Bombay	Mysore
1942-43	Baroda	Hyderabad
1943-44	Western India	Bengal
1944-45	Bombay	Holkar
1945-46	Holkar	Baroda
1946-47	Baroda	Holkar
1947-48	Holkar	Bombay
1948-49	Bombay	Baroda
1949-50	Baroda	Holkar
1950-51	Holkar	Gujarat
1951-52	Bombay	Holkar
1952-53	Holkar	West Bengal

TEST MATCHES

India Vs. Australia (1947-48)

Won by Australia	4
Won by India	0
Drawn	1
Total	5

India Vs. West Indies

Won by India	0
Won by West Indies	2
Drawn	8
Total	10

India Vs. England

	Played	*Won*	*Lost*	*Drawn*
1932	1	0	1	0
1933-34	3	0	2	1
1936	3	0	2	1
1946	3	0	1	2
1951-52	5	1	1	3
1952	1	0	3	1
Total	19	1	10	8

RECORDS

Highest Aggregates	*Teams*	*Year*
2,376 for 38 wickets	Maharashtra *Vs* Bombay	1948-49
2,078 for 40 wickets	Bombay *Vs.* Holkar	1944-45

Highest Partnership

V S Hazare (288) and Gul Mohammed (319) hold the world's highest partnership record of 577 runs. This was established in a fourth-wicket stand for Baroda in a match played against Holkar in 1946-47.

B.B. Nimbalkar and K.V. Bhandarkar scored 455 runs in a second-wicket stand for Maharashtra against the Western India States at Poona in 1948-49.

*   *   *

K.S. Duleepsinhji scored 333 runs for Sussex against Northamptonshire at Hove in 1930.

K.S. Duleepsinhji scored four centuries in succession during the 1931 season in Britain.

*   *   *

The Indian record for the highest total is 912 runs for 8 wickets declared by Holkar against Mysore in a match at Indore in 1945-46

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM IN PAKISTAN

The Indian Cricket Team concluded its first official tour of Pakistan on March 1, 1955. They played 14 matches during their nine-week stay. Though the Test series ended in a 5-5 draw, the Indian eleven won five provincial games by an innings Polly Umrigar, the Indian vice-captain, headed the batting averages with 65. Jasu Patel captured 35 wickets conceding 10.68 runs a piece. The details of the Test matches played are as follows:

First Test

Pakistan: 257 (Waqar 52, Imtiaz 54, Hanif 41. Ghulam Ahmad 5 for 109) and 158 (Alimuddin 51, Waqar Hassan 51. Gupte 5 for 18).

India: 148 (Mahmood Hussain 6 for 67, Khan Mohammad 4 for 42) and 147 for 2 (Manjrekar 74 not out, Roy 67 not out: Khan Mohammad 2 for 18).
The match was drawn.

Second Test

India: 235 (Tamhane 54 not out, Ramchand 53, Manjrekar 50: Khan Mohammad 5 for 74, Fazal Mahmood 4 for 86) and 209 for 5 wickets (Roy 78, Manjrekar 59)

Pakistan: 312 for 9 declared (Hanif Mohammad 142, Alimuddin 64, Waqar Hassan 48: Umrigar 6 for 74).
The match was drawn.

Third Test

Pakistan: 328 (Maqsood Ahmad 99, Imtiaz 55, Wazeer Mohammad 55, Kardar 44. Gupte 5 for 133) and 136 for 5 (Alimuddin 58, Shujauddin 40 Mankad 3 for 33)

India: 251 (Umrigar 78, Gopinath 41: Mahmood Hussain 5 for 70) and 74 for 2 (Kardar 2 for 20)
The match was drawn.

Fourth Test

Pakistan: 188 (Waqar Hassan 43: Gupte 5 for 63, Phadkar 2 for 19) and 182 (Imtiaz 69, Maqsood 44 Mankad 5 for 64).

India: 245 (Umrigar 108. Khan Mohammad 4 for 79) and 23 for 1 (Hanif 1 for 1)
The match was drawn

Fifth Test

Pakistan: 162 (Ramchand 6 for 49) and 241 for 5 declared (Alimuddin 103 not out, Kardar 93)

India: 145 (Fazal Mahmood 5 for 49, Khan Mohammad 5 for 73) and 69 for 2
The match was drawn.

TENNIS

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP (December 1954-January 1955)

Men's Singles

Jack Arkinstall (Australia) won the title beating the holder R. Krishnan 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Women's Singles

Miss Rita Davar beat Miss Urmila Thapar 6-4, 6-1.

Men's Doubles

Arkinstall and Howe (Australia) beat Krishnan and Naresh Kumar 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles

Sumant Mishra and Miss Urmila Thapar beat Howe and Woodbridge 6-4, 7-5.

Women's Doubles

Miss Rita Davar and Miss Urmila Thapar beat Laura Woodbridge and Vivian Alexy 6-4, 6-3.

BADMINTON

NATIONAL BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP (December 1954—January 1955)

Men's Singles

Nandu Natekar, the holder, retained the singles title defeating T.N. Seth (U.P.) 6-15, 15-10, 15-2.

Men's Doubles

Manoj Guha and Gajanan Hemmady (Bengal) beat Nandu Natekar and R A. Dhongre (Bombay) 6-15, 15-12, 15-13.

Women's Singles

Mrs Sundar Patwardhan (Bombay) beat Miss Suman Deodhar 11-4, 11-5.

Women's Doubles

Miss S. Deodhar and Mrs. Sundar Patwardhan beat Mrs. P. Prashar and Miss Shashi Bhatt 17-16, 15-3.

TABLE TENNIS

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS (November 1954)

Men's Singles

U M Chandarana (Bombay) beat S. Motiwalla 21-17, 21-11, 21-23, 21-13.
Previous Winners · K Jayant (1952) ; S. Thackersey (1953)

Men's Doubles

El Ibrashi and El Ashwami (Egypt) beat K Jayant and R. Bhandari 13-21, 21-16, 14-21, 21-14, 21-12
Previous Winners: U M Chandarana and D P. Sommaya (1953)

Women's Singles

Miss Meena Parande (Maharashtra) beat Miss Sayeed Sultana 21-18, 21-17, 21-19
Previous Winners. Miss Sultana (1952 and 1953)

Women's Doubles

Miss Sayeed Sultana and Miss B K Nalini beat Mrs Nasikwala and Miss Enid Bocarro 18-21, 21-7, 21-12, 21-10.

Mixed Doubles

Miss Sayeed Sultana and R Bhandari beat Mrs. Nasikwala and U M Chandarana 18-21, 21-13, 19-21, 21-12, 21-16.
Previous Winners. Miss Sultana and R. Bhandari (1953)

INTER-STATE CHAMPIONSHIP (November 1954)

Barna-Bellak Cup (for men)

Bombay retained the Cup, defeating Bengal by 5 matches to 2.

Jayalakshmi Cup (for women):

Maharashtra won the Cup, defeating Bombay

BILLIARDS

W Jones became the National Champion for the fourth time in his career when he beat C. Hirjee by 3,333 points to 3,272. February 1954.

NATIONAL ATHLETICS (1954)[1]

Men's Events

100 Metres

1. Balwant Singh (Services)
2. M. Gabriel (Services)
3. Karnail Singh (Delhi)

Time: 10.8 s.
National Record: 10.6 s. (L. Pinto)
Asian Record: 10.8 s. (L. Pinto)
Olympic Record: 10.2 s. (J.C. Owens, U.S.A.)
World Record.
10.2 s (J.C. Owens, U.S.A., 1936, Harold Devis, U.S.A., 1941; L. La Beach, Panama, 1948; N.H. Ewell, U.S.A., 1948; E.M. Bailey, U.K., 1951).

200 Metres

1. Ram Swarup (Services)
2. Balwant Singh (Services)
3. Karnail Singh (Delhi)

Time. 22 s
National Record: 21 8 s. (L. Pinto)
Asian Record 22 s (L. Pinto)
Olympic Record.
20 7 s (J.C. Owens, U.S.A., 1936 and A. Stanfield, U.S.A., 1952)
World Record:
20 2 s. (M E. Patton, U.S.A., 1949)

400 Metres

1. Joginder Singh (Services)
2. Ivan Jacob (Madras)
3. Harjit Singh (Punjab)

Time 50 8 s
National Record. 49 6 s (Ivan Jacob, Madras)
Asian Record. 50 7 s (Eitero Okano, Japan)
Olympic Record 45 9 s. (L G Rhoden, 1952)
World Record:
45 8 s (L G Rhoden, Jamaica, 1950)

800 Metres

1. Sohan Singh (Services)
2. Babu Singh (Punjab)
3. Bhagwan Singh (Services)

Time: 1 m 56 6 s.
National Record
1 m 54 2 s. (Sohan Singh, Services, 1953)
Asian Record:
1 m 59.3 s (Ranjit Singh, India)
Olympic Record:
1 m. 49 2 s (M Whitfield, U.S.A., 1948 and 1952)
World Record:
1 m 46 6 s (R. Harbig, Germany, 1939)

1,500 Metres

1. Karnail Singh (Services)
2. Jabar Singh
3. Baby Singh (Punjab)

Time: 4 m. 4.6 s.
National Record:
4 m 4.2 s. (Chand Singh, Patiala)
Asian Record:
4 m. 41 1 s (Nikka Singh, India)
Olympic Record:
3 m. 45.2 s. (T Barthel, Luxemburg, 1952)
World Record:
3 m 43 0 s (G. Haegg, Sweden; L. Strand, Sweden, 1947, and W. Lueg, Germany, 1952)

3,000 Metres

1. Muniswamy (Services)
2. Dalu Ram (Services)
3. Arjit Singh (Services)

Time: 9 m. 30 4 s.
National Record.
9 m 31 4 s. (Gulzara Singh, PEPSU)
Asian Record.
9 m. 30 4 s. (Susumu Takahashi, Japan)
Olympic Record
8 m 45 4 s. (H Ashenfelter, U.S.A., 1952)
World Record:
8 m 45 4 s. (H. Ashenfelter, U.S.A., 1952)

5,000 Metres

1. Daluram (Services)
2. Gurmit Singh (Services)
3. Raunaq Singh (PEPSU)

Time. 15 m 22 7 s
National Record
15 m 9 4 s. (Raunaq Singh, 1936)
Asian Record
15 m. 54 2 s (Baghban Bashi, Iran)
Olympic Record
14 m 6 6 s. (E Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)
World Record
13 m. 58 2 s. (G Haegg, Sweden, 1952)

10,000 Metres

1. Buta Singh (Services)
2. Gurdial Singh (Services)
3. Gulzara Singh (Bengal)

Time: 32 m 38 2 s.
National Record
32 m 2 6 s. (Raunaq Singh, 1936)
Asian Record:
33 m 49 3 s. (Soichi Jamoi, Japan)
Olympic Record
29 m 17 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)
World Record:
29 m 1.6 s (E. Zatopek, 1953)

110 Metres Hurdles

1. Sarwan Singh (Services)
2. Jaduraj Singh (Punjab)
3. Sirichand Ram (Services)

Time 15 s.
National Record:
15 2 s (J. Vickers, Bombay 1946)
Asian Record
15.2 s (Ng. Liang Chiang, Singapore)
Olympic Record.
13 7 s. (H. Dillard, U.S.A., 1952)
World Record:
13 5 s. (R.H. Attlesey, U.S.A., 1952)

400 Metres Hurdles

1. Jagdev Singh (Punjab)

1. Held at New Delhi
2. s = second
3. m = minute
4. h = hour

2. Jagraj Singh (Punjab)
3. Pritham Singh (Services)

Time: 54.3 s.

National Record:
55.6 s. (Joginder Singh, 1953 and Teja Singh, Services, 1951)

Asian Record: 54.2 s. (Eitharo Okano, Japan)

Olympic Record:
50 8 s. (C.H. Moore, U.S.A., 1952)

World Record.
50.4 s (J. Lituyev, Soviet Union, 1953)

50 Kilometres Walk

1. Kalat Nath (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Lakshman Singh (Services)
3. L R. Khanna (Delhi)

Time: 5 h. 7 m. 1.2 s.

National Record:
5 h. 15 m. 8 4 s. (Bakhatwar Singh, Patiala, 1944)

Asian Record:
5 h. 44 m. 7.4 s. (Bakhatwar Singh)

Olympic Record:
4 h. 28 m 7.8 s. (G Dordoni, Italy, 1952)

World Record:
4 h. 28 m. 7.8 s. (G. Dordoni 1952)

10,000 Metres

1. Harnaik Singh (Services)
2. N. Lingappa (Mysore)
3. Boga Singh (Services)

Time: 50 m 26 6 s.

National Record:
52 m 29 s. (Raunaq Singh, Patiala, 1949)

Asian Record:
52 m 31 4 s (Mahabir Prasad, India)

Olympic Record:
45 m 2.8 s. (J.F. Mikaelsson, Sweden, 1952)

World Record:
42 m. 39 6 s. (B. Hardmo, Sweden, 1945)

4×100 Metres Relay

1. Services
2. Delhi
3. Bombay

Time: 43.3 s.

National Record: 43 s. (Punjab, 1936 and Services, 1952)

Asian Record. 42 7 s (Japan)

Olympic and World Record.
39 8 s. Owens, Metcalfe, Draper and Wykoff, (U S.A. 1936)

4×400 Metres Relay

1. Punjab
2. Services
3. PEPSU

Time: 3 m. 22.1 s.

National Record: 3 m. 23.9 s. (Services, 1953)

Asian Record: 3 m 24 2 s. (India)

World and Olympic Record.
3 m 3 9 s. (Jamaica, 1952)

Marathon

1. Surat Singh Mathur (Delhi)
2. Gurcharan Singh (Services)
3. Chhota Singh (PEPSU)

Time: 2 h. 48 m. 6.6 s.

National Record:
2 h. 33 m. 21.4 s. (Chhota Singh, Patiala)

Asian Record:
2 h. 42 m. 58.6 s. (Chhota Singh, India)

Olympic Record:
2 h 23 m. 3 2 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)

World Record:
2 h. 23 m. 3 2 s. (E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952)

Best Performance:
2 h. 18 m. 34.8 s. (J.H Peters, Great Britain, 1953)

High Jump

1. K. Chatterjee (Bengal)
2. Ajit Singh (Punjab)
3. Hardit Singh (Services)

Height. 6 ft 2 in.

National Record·
6 ft. 3½ in. (Mehnga Singh, Patiala 1951) and Ajit Singh, Punjab 1953)

Asian Record·
6 ft. 4¼ in. (A Franco, Philippines)

Olympic Record·
6 ft 8⅜ in. (W. Davis, U S.A., 1952)

World Record:
6 ft. 11½ in. (W. Davis, U.S.A., 1953)

Broad Jump

1. G.D. Nair (Delhi)
2. Mohinder Singh (Services)
3. T.M S. Deo (Madhya Bharat)

Distance: 22 ft 7¼ in.

National Record:
22 ft 10½ in. (Niranjan Singh, Punjab, 1934)

Asian Record:
23 ft 5¼ in (Masaji Tajima, Japan)

Olympic Record·
26 ft 5⅝ in (J.C. Owens, U.S.A., 1936)

World Record
26 ft 8¼ in. (J.C Owens, U S A., 1935)

Hop, Step and Jump

1. Kher Singh (Services)
2. Sukhdarshan Singh (PEPSU)
3. Rebello (Services)

Distance· 48 ft 7½ in.

National Record·
50 ft 2 in (H Rebello, Mysore, 1949)

Asian Record:
49 ft. 9¼ in. (Yoshio Iimuro, Japan)

Olympic and World Record.
53 ft 2¼ in. (A F. da Silva, Brazil, 1952)

Best Performance:
53 ft. 3 in. (L Shcherbakov, U.S.S.R., 1953)

Pole Vault

1. Lakshmi Narayan (Services)
2. S. George (Services)
3. P Vasavan (Travancore-Cochin)

Height: 12 ft. 1 in.

National Record:
12 ft. 3 in. (S. George, Services, 1953)

Asian Record·
13 ft. 6 in. (Bhunkichi Swada, Japan)

Olympic Record:
14 ft. 11¼ in. (R. Richards, U.S.A., 1952)

World Record:
15 ft. 7¾ in. (C. Warmerdan, U.S.A., 1942)

SHOT PUT

1. Parduman Singh (Services)
2. Ishar Singh (PEPSU)
3. Surat Singh (Services)

Distance: 47 ft. 1¼ in.
National Record: 45 ft. 2½ in.
Asian Record:
45 ft. 2½ in. (Madan Lal, India)
Olympic Record:
57 ft. 1-3/8 ins. (W.P. O Brien, U S A, 1952)
World Record:
59 ft. 2 in. (W.P O'Brien, U S A., 1953)

DISCUS THROW

1. Parduman Singh (Services)
2. Balkhar Singh (Services)
3. Ishar Singh (PEPSU)

Distance: 137 ft ½ in.
National Record
140 ft 8-1/8 in. (Makhan Singh, Services 1953)
Asian Record.
130 ft 10¾ in (Makhan Singh)
Olympic Record
180 ft. 6½ in (S Iness, U S A, 1952)
World Record:
194 ft. 6 in (F E Gordien, U S A, 1953)

JAVELIN THROW

1. Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Govind (Delhi)
3. K Bosen (Madras)

Distance 179 ft 10¼ in
National Record
185 ft 4½ in (Parsa Singh, Patiala, 1951)
Asian Record
209 ft 10 in (Haruo Nagayasu, Japan)
Olympic Record
242 ft 3/4 in. (C Young, U S A, 1952)
World Record
258 ft 2-3/8 in. (Yrjo Nikkanen, Finland, 1933)

HAMMER THROW

1. Hardev Singh (Services)
2. Ratan Singh (Services)
3. Somnath (PEPSU)

Distance: 147 ft 1¼ ins
National Record:
153 ft 8 ins (Somnath, 1946)
Asian Record:
152 ft. 11¾ in (Fumio Kamamoto, Japan)
Olympic Record
197 ft. 11-5/8 in (J. Isarmak, Hungary, 1952)
World Record:
200 ft. 11 in (S Strandli, Norway, 1952)
Best Performance:
204 ft. 7 in. (S. Strandli, Norway, 1953)

Women's Events

100 METRES

1. M.D'Souza (Bombay)
2. C. Brown (Bombay)
3. Catchachoor (Bengal)

Time:
12.3 s.

National Record:
12.4 s. (D. Beck, Bengal, 1948)
Asian Record:
12 6 s. (Kiyoko Sugimura, Japan)
Olympic Record:
11.5 s. (M Jackson, Australia, 1952)
World Record:
11 4 s (M. Jackson, Australia, 1952)

200 METRES

1. S. D'Souza (Bombay)
2. M. D'Souza (Bombay)
3. A Clarke (Uttar Pradesh)

Time 27 8 s
National Record.
26 1 s (M. D'Souza, Bombay, 1952)
Asian Record
26 s. (Kikimo Okamoto, Japan)
Olympic Record
23 4 s. (M. Jackson, Australia, 1952)
World Record:
23 4 s (M Jackson, Australia, 1952)

80 METRES HURDLES

1. Violet Peters (Bombay)
2. Marie Fumoe (Bombay)
3. Nilima Ghose (Bengal)

Time: 12 5 s
National Record
12 7 s (M D'Souza, 1953)
Asian Record. 12 8 s (Kyoko Yoneda Japan)
Olympic and World Record:
10 9 s (S B de la Hunty, Australia, 1952)

4×100 METRES RELAY

1. Bombay
2. Bengal
3. Travancore-Cochin

Time. 50 2 s.
National Record
51 0 s (Bombay)
Asian Record:
51 4 s (Japan)
Olympic Record
46 4 s (Germany, 1936)
World Record
45 6 s (Soviet Union)

HIGH JUMP

1. C Brown (Bombay)
2. M. Suares (Mysore)
3. Manjit Kaur (PEPSU)

Height
4 ft 9¾ in.
National Record
4 ft 11¾ in (U. Lyons, Punjab, 1940)
Asian Record
4 ft 11 in. (Kyoko Yoneda, Japan)
Olympic Record
5 ft 6½ in. (A Coachman, U.S.A. and D Tyler, Great Britain, 1948)
World Record.
5 ft 7¼ in. (S. Lwevill, Britain, 1951)

BROAD JUMP

1. C Brown (Bombay)
2. A Clarke (Uttar Pradesh)
3. M. Leela Rao (Bombay)

Distance:
17 ft. 5 in
National Record:
16 ft. 4-7/8 in. (M. Suares, Mysore, 1948)

Asian Record:
19 ft. 5 in. (Kiyoko Sugimura, Japan)
Olympic Record:
20 ft. 5¾ in. (Y. Williams, New Zealand, 1952)
World Record:
20 ft. 6 in. (F. Blankers-Koen, Holland, 1943)

SHOT PUT

1. R. Thornber (Bombay)
2. E J. Devenport (Bihar)
3. D'Souza (Madhya Bharat)

Distance:
30 ft. 10 in.
National Record:
31 ft. 10½ in. (M.D. Yates, Uttar Pradesh, 1941)
Asian Record:
39 ft. 1/4 in. (Toyoko Yashino, Japan)
Olympic Record:
50 ft. 1½ in (I. Zybina, U.S.S R., 1952)
World Record:
50 ft. 1½ in (I. Zybina, U.S.S.R , 1952)

DISCUS THROW

1. D'Souza (Madhya Bharat)
2. P. Proudfoot (Bombay)
3. K. Kapila (Bombay)

Distance:
92 ft. 10 in.
National Record:
92 ft. 10¾ in. (M. Gilbert, Bombay, 1942)
Asian Record:
138 ft. 1⅞ in (Toyoko Yoshina, Japan)
Olympic Record.
168 ft. 8¾ in. (N. Romaschkoya, U S.S R., 1952)
World Record:
187 ft. 1½ in (N Dumbadze, Soviet Union, 1952)

JAVELIN THROW

1. E.J. Davenport (Bihar)
2. M. Benson (Orissa)
3. M. Symons (Bombay)

Distance:
106 ft. 7 in.
National Record:
99 ft. ½ in. (S. Priestly, Mysore, 1936)
Asian Record:
118 ft. 9¾ in. (Toyoko Yashino, Japan)
Olympic Record:
165 ft. 7 in. (D. Zatopekova, Czechoslovakia, 1952)
World Record:
175 ft. 2¾ in. (N. Smirnitskaja, Soviet Union, 1949)

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

1 Services (357.42 points)
2 Punjab (332.25)
3. Delhi (280 28)

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

1. K B. Prabhakan Services—72.92 points)
2. Vir Singh (Punjab—71 9)
3. Massa Singh (Services—71 23)

BASKET BALL

Mysore beat PEPSU 49-31

VOLLEY BALL

Punjab beat Delhi 12-15, 15-3, 15-19, 11-15, 16-14.

WOMEN'S VOLLEY BALL

Uttar Pradesh beat Delhi 15-4, 15-5

KABADDI

Bengal beat Bombay 66-15

CHAPTER XXXV

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

1954

JANUARY

1. The Government of India announce their decision to decontrol coarse grains.
— Prime Minister Nehru lays the foundation-stone of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.
2. The International Legal Conference in New Delhi urges a revision of the U.N. Charter.
— The Prime Minister inaugurates the forty-first session of the Indian Science Congress at Hyderabad
3. Sri B. Ram Krishna Rao is re-elected leader of the Congress Party in Hyderabad.
— The third Congress of the Communist Party of India concludes its seven-day session.
4. Sri Mehar Chand Mahajan takes over as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
5. The Government of India announce the institution of various awards by the President.
— India and the U.S. sign a pact for the purchase of 2 lakh tons of steel for India's industrial and economic development.
— The Prime Minister declares in Nagpur that "the proposed U.S.-Pakistan defence pacts are not only against the freedom of India but against the freedom of entire Asia"
— The hundredth broad-gauge locomotive produced at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is put on the rails by the Union Minister of Railways.
7. The Government of India decide, in co-operation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh, to set up an All-India Academy of Music in Lucknow.
8. The advance party of the Soviet Cultural Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
9. Air Vice-Marshal S. Mookerjee is appointed C-in-C of the Indian Air Force from April 1.
12. The Andhra Cabinet decides to take immediate steps to popularise the use of Telugu as the official language of the State.
— The Mysore Legislative Assembly passes a Bill for tenancy reform.
15. The Bihar Government announces a new scheme for the conversion of 8,000 primary schools into basic schools.
— Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, arrives in New Delhi for talks with Prime Minister Nehru.
17. It is decided to take in hand additional projects costing between Rs. 150 and Rs. 175 crore during the rest of the Five Year Plan period.

18. An Indo-Ceylon Pact concerning the future of people of Indian origin in Ceylon is signed at New Delhi.
— Sri P.S. Kumaraswami Raja is appointed Governor of Orissa.
20. The President opens the Low Cost Housing Exhibition in New Delhi.
20. India's role as the Custodian of the prisoners of war in Korea ends.
23. Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad declares that the State of Kashmir is a part of India.
24. The Congress welcomes the setting up of the States Reorganisation Commission and expresses grave concern over U.S. Military aid to Pakistan.
25. Sri M.N. Roy dies at Dehra Dun at the age of 61.
26. Mr. C. Attlee, the former British Labour Prime Minister, calls upon India to act as interpreter between the East and the West.
29. The President issues an Ordinance to extend the life of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act by two years, *i.e.*, till January 31, 1956.
— Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur is appointed India's Ambassador in Egypt.
30. India's balance of payments position during the quarter July-September 1953 shows a small surplus of Rs. 2 lakh on current account.
31. A symposium on the Gandhian Way to Peace is held in Delhi.

FEBRUARY

2. The Afghan Cultural Delegation to India arrives in New Delhi.
3. Five hundred pilgrims are feared dead in a stampede in the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad.
— India makes a plea for multilateral pacts at the ECAFE session.
— The Basic Principles Committee presents its report on the Kashmir Constitution.
7. The I.M.F. Mission suggests increased foreign aid for financing the Five Year Plan.
9. The Central Advisory Board of Education recommends the reorganisation of university education.
— The first batch of the Indian Custodian Force in Korea sails for India from Inchon.
10. The Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act of 1949 is declared void by the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court.
13. India and Ceylon ratify the Delhi Pact.
14. The West Bengal Government appoints a Commission to investigate the present state of affairs in secondary schools.
15. The President addresses a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament.
— The Bombay High Court quashes the Bombay Government's Order regarding admissions to schools which impart instruction in English.

16. The Government of India announce their decision to locate the new steel plant at Rourkela in Orissa.

— Sri T.K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar, a well-known scholar, dies in Madras.

19. The Union Minister of Railways presents a surplus railway budget in Parliament.

— President Eisenhower commends the work of the Indian Custodian Force in Korea.

— India decides to buy six lakh tons of rice from Burma during 1954 at £ 50 per ton.

21. The twelve-day old strike of 23,000 secondary school teachers ends in Calcutta.

23. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, addresses Members of Parliament in New Delhi.

— The Lok Sobha passes the Amending Bill of Part C States Act.

— India's sterling balances declared to amount to Rs 734·32 crore at the end of January 1954.

24. Polling ends in Travancore-Cochin State.

27. The Union Minister of Finance presents a deficit budget for 1954-55 in the Lok Sabha.

MARCH

1. The Union Minister of Railways explains the Government's policy regarding the construction of new railway lines.

— The Prime Minister rejects President Eisenhower's offer of military aid to India.

2. The Congress gets an absolute majority in PEPSU elections

3. The Travancore-Cochin Ministry resigns

— The Government of India decide to award twenty prizes in order to promote the development of literature in the Indian languages

4. The Planning Commission sets up a Technical Committee to examine the projects suggested for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan.

5. The Assam Government announce their decision to increase the salaries of all Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 by three to five rupees per month.

— Deficit budget for Andhra State is presented in the Legislative Assembly.

6. Col. Raghbir Singh is elected leader of the Congress Party in the PEPSU Assembly.

7. The Prime Minister lays the foundation-stone of the Gandhi Sagar Dam in Madhya Bharat

8. The Congress Cabinet is sworn in at PEPSU.

9. The Governments of India and Burma sign an agreement for the purchase of 9 lakh tons of rice by the former.

11. The Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting announces in the Lok Sabha that All India Radio does not intend to ban the broadcast of Indian film music but only to restrict it.

12. The Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, calls upon the National Academy of Letters to lay down standards for those who seek recognition as distinguished men of letters.

— The Government of India set up a Development Council for the sugar industry under the Industries' (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951.

13. Parliament passes a motion for the continuance of the Press Act.

15. The Bombay Government decontrol rice in all but eleven cities.

— Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai is sworn in as Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin State.

17. The Union Home Minister announces in the Rajya Sabha the constitution of a new High Court for Andhra from July 5.

— The Commonwealth Relations Conference opens at Lahore.

18. The Indian Cotton and Textile Industry celebrates its centenary in Bombay.

19. French Indian Settlements demand a merger with the Indian Union without referendum.

22. The Prime Minister demands the peaceful merger of French enclaves with the Indian Union.

23. The Chandernagore Enquiry Commission recommends the integration of Chandernagore with West Bengal.

26. Sri C. Rajagopalachari announces his decision to resign the offices of leader of the Congress Party and Chief Minister of Madras.

28. Indian Air Force display at Tilpat near New Delhi.

— The Central Social Welfare Board decides to sponsor welfare extension projects.

29. The Prime Minister inaugurates the Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi.

— Sri R. S. Ruikar, labour leader of Madhya Pradesh, dies at Bombay.

30. Sri K. Kamraj Nadar elected leader of the Madras Legislature Congress Party.

31. The President presents awards and fellowships to four artists.

APRIL

1. Twenty-first Anniversary of the Indian Air Force is celebrated all over the country.

— Air Marshal Mookerjee takes over as the first Indian Chief of the Air Staff.

2. The Prime Minister urges the suspension of H-Bomb tests.

— The Lok Sabha rejects a non-official motion to abolish the Rajya Sabha.

3. Sri T.T. Krishnamachari inaugurates the new Tea Board set up under the Tea Act, 1953.

4. The Congress Working Committee sets up a sub-committee to consider changes in the Constitution.

5. The Congress Committee reaffirms the Congress stand on prohibition.

— The President makes an appeal for the amelioration of Harijans at the inauguration of the Mahatma Gandhi Community Centre in New Delhi.

6. The Punjab team defeats the Services in the final of the National Hockey Championship.

7. French India police arrest 350 persons in Pondicherry.
8. India agrees to scale down Burma's pre-separation debt to India.
10. The Prime Minister opens the Central Salt Research Institute at Bhavanagar.
12. The Union Minister of Health announces that the expectation of life in India has increased from 27 to 32 years since independence.
— The Government of India announce the issue of a new National Plan Loan.
13. A new Cabinet with K. Kamraj Nadar as Chief Minister is sworn in at Madras.
15. Referring to the Portuguese Prime Minister's contention that the NATO covers Goa, Prime Minister Nehru declares in Parliament that India is not bound by any international or regional arrangement to which she is not a party.
16. The Prime Minister inaugurates the All-India Writers' Conference.
17. Sri P.V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of Madras, inaugurates the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Co-operative Movement at Madras.
— The Union Minister of Finance outlines safeguards for the foreign investor in India.
— The Government of India appoint a Commission to enquire into the conditions of the plantation industry.
18. Dr. Satyapal, Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, dies of heart failure at Simla.
19. The Union Minister of Finance announces more concessions to the art silk industry.
— The Rajya Sabha passes the Home Minister's Bill to merge Bilaspur with Himachal Pradesh.
22. The Prime Minister announces that no foreign troops will be given passage through Indian territory.
24. The Prime Minister puts forward a six-point solution to the Indo-China problem.
— In a memorandum to the States Reorganisation Commission the Communist Party urges the early formation of linguistic States.
26. The Government of Kenya apologise to the Government of India for the raid on the Indian Envoy's office in Nairobi.
28. Asian Premiers confer at Colombo.
29. India and China sign a "trade and intercourse" agreement on Tibet.

MAY

2. The Colombo conference of Asian Prime Ministers concludes.
— The Companies Bill is referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament.
3. Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai announces in Calcutta that an improvement in the food position has enabled the country to offer rice for sale abroad.
— The Union Minister of Home Affairs introduces in the Lok Sabha a comprehensive Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898.

4. France agrees to negotiate about the future of French Indian Settlements at Paris.
— The recommendations of the Jute Enquiry Commission are published.
8. The Government of India decide to integrate Chandernagore with West Bengal.
— The Development (Production and Marketing) Act of 1947 is referred to a Select Committee.
10. The Prime Minister voices India's opposition to any plan for external control of nuclear raw materials.
11. The Government of India reduce export duty on pepper, cotton, oil, and cigars.
13. The Madras Congress Legislature Party drops Sri C. Rajagopalachari's scheme of elementary education.
14. The Lok Sabha fixes the monthly salary of M.P.'s at Rs. 400 and the daily allowance at Rs. 21
15. The Andhra Legislative Assembly refers the Sri Venkateswara University Bill to a Select Committee
— Sri Asoka Mehta (P.S.P.) is elected to the Lok Sabha
— The Prime Minister reaffirms India's desire to honour all her external commitments regarding Kashmir.
18. Sri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of Defence Organisation, introduces a Bill in the Lok Sabha to provide for the constitution of an Auxiliary Territorial Force.
19. The Government of India constitute a National Film Board and decide to establish a Film Production Bureau and a Film Institute.
20. The Prime Minister reaffirms India's strict adherence to the principles of full religious tolerance.
21. The report of the Estimates Committee on financial control is placed before Parliament.
22. The Congress Working Committee meeting at Delhi approves the proposals for amending the Constitution.
23. The Congress Working Committee appoints a six-man committee to study the question of the extension of the *panchayat* system to the entire country.

JUNE

1. The Andhra Assembly passes the Sri Venkateswara University Bill.
3. The Government of India earmark Rs. 5.31 crore for the development of village industries, small-scale industries and handicrafts during 1954-55.
— The Union Minister of Finance announces that the Second Five Year Plan will deal with the problem of unemployment.
4. Mr. John Foster Dulles asks the U.S. Congress to approve the proposed economic aid for India.
6. The Union Minister of Commerce and Industry envisages an increase of 10 per cent in India's national income by the end of the Plan period.
7. The Union Minister of Health emphasises the importance of malaria control measures.
8. The Rajasthan Assembly passes a Bill for the abolition of Jagirs.

- 10. The Prime Minister discusses South-East Asian affairs with Mr R.G. Casey, the Australian Foreign Minister.
- 11. The term of office of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, is extended by six months.
- 12. The President gives his assent to the Bihar Land Reform (Amendment) Act, 1953.
- 14. The Speakers' Conference meets at Srinagar
- 17. India and Hungary sign a trade agreement.
- 25. Mr. Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, arrives in New Delhi for talks with Sri Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 26. Pakistan rejects the World Bank proposals for the settlement of the Indus water dispute.
- 27. The Local Self-government Ministers' Conference concludes at Simla
- 28. A communique is issued by the Prime Ministers of India and China, outlining Five Principles for the regulation of relations between nations.
- 30. The Prime Minister emphasises the increasing importance of India in world affairs.

JULY

- 1. The office of the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa is closed.
- 4. The Prime Minister agrees in principle to the creation of a Reserve of Gurkhas in the Army.
- 5. The Home Minister inaugurates the Andhra High Court.
- 6. The Ceylon House of Represetatives passes a Bill to provide separate electorates for people of Indian origin.
- — Mrs. Pandit is received by Queen Elizabeth.
- — India refutes Pakistan's charge of the withdrawal of water from the river Sutlej for the Bhakra Canals.
- 8. Inaugurating the Bhakra Canals, the world's biggest canal network, the Prime Minister states that he looks upon these works as "temples and places of worship."
- 9. The Travancore Tamil Nad Congress starts *satyagraha* for the merger of Tamil-speaking areas of Travancore-Cochin with Madras.
- 13. The Prime Minister urges the inclusion of China in the United Nations.
- — Agricultural Ministers meet at Srinagar.
- 14. The Press Commission signs its Report in Delhi.
- 15. The Government of India abolish all restrictions on the movement of rice.
- 16. The decision of the French Government to transfer *de facto* power to the people of Mahe is implemented.
- 18. The Report of the Village *Panchayats* Committee, appointed by the Congress Working Committee, is finalised.
- 19. India, Canada and Poland are nominated to serve on the Armistice Commission for Indo-China.
- 21. The Prime Minister describes the Geneva Agreement on Indo-China as "one of the outstanding achievements of the post-war era."

22. Goan volunteers liberate the Dadra village in the Portuguese enclave of Selvasa in Daman.
— In a resolution, the Congress High Command favours a socialist economy for the country.
25. The Press Commission urges the creation of an All-India Press Council.
— India accepts the Chairmanship of the three Supervisory Commissions for Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia.
27. The Prime Minister urges the abolition of social distinctions.
28. The Government of India reject the Portuguese request for the transit of troops through Indian territory.
29. Flooded rivers in Bihar submerge hundreds of villages.
30. The Prime Minister urges the withdrawal of *satyagraha* by Travancore Tamil Nad Congress.
31. The Indo-China Truce Commission meets in New Delhi.
— India asks Portugal to desist from the use of force against peaceful *satyagrahis* in Portuguese possessions.

AUGUST

1. Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme of the Government of India, which is announced, more than 17,000 teachers are to be recruited for rural schools.
2. The Government of India decide to create a separate Department of Atomic Energy under the direct charge of the Prime Minister.
4. The Governor of Portuguese possessions in India threatens to adopt a 'scorched earth' policy if the Portuguese were compelled to leave Diu.
5. India and France resume negotiations for the merger of . French territories in India.
6. Sri T.T. Krishnamachari outlines the aims of the Industrial Development Corporation in Bomaby.
10. India agrees to the appointment of a neutral study team for Goa.
13. The Prime Minister inaugurates the annual session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' conference in New Delhi.
14. Sri. A.K. Chanda is sworn in as Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
15. Goan volunteers enter the Portuguese possessions of Goa to offer *satyagraha.*
16. The Union Minister of Finance appeals to the people for a liberal subscription to the National Plan Loan.
17. The Union Minister of Production announces the Government of India's proposal to set up two more fertiliser plants.
20. The Government of India accept the Bank Dispute Award with modifications.
21. The Government of India protest to the Portuguese Government against "the malicious anti-Indian propaganda in the Portuguese Press."
23. The autumn session of Parliament commences.
24. Sri R.K. Patil explains the reasons for his resignation from the Madhya Pradesh Cabinet.

25. The Government of India reconstitute the Central Social Welfare Board with Smt. Durgabai as Chairman.
— The Press Commission Report is placed on the table of both the Houses of Parliament.
— The Indian Cultural Delegation to Moscow leaves by air.
— Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and two thousand other *satyagrahis* are released in Uttar Pradesh.

27. The World Bank makes fresh proposals for the settlement of the canal water dispute between India and Pakistan.

29. A 50 kw. medium-wave transmitter is installed at Jullundur.

30. Sri V.V. Giri, Union Minister for Labour, resigns from the Central Cabinet.

31. The Untouchability (Offences) Bill is referred to a Joint Select Committee.
— The Government of India decide not to set up a Film Council for the time being.

SEPTEMBER

2. The Chief Minister of Andhra inaugurates Sri Venkateswara University, the thirty-first university in India.

3 The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power announces the Government of India's decision to constitute a Central Flood Control Board.

5. The P.S P Executive accepts Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's resignation from the office of the Secretary of the Party.

7. The Prime Minister announces the Government's decision to set up two major River Valley Commissions to undertake flood control measures in the Ganga and the Brahamputra valleys

9. The Prime Minister believes that SEATO will "increase insecurity in people's minds."
— The annual report of the Reserve Bank lays emphasis on over-all improvement in the Indian economy in 1953-54.

10. Sri Khandubhai K. Desai is sworn in as Minister of Labour in the Union Cabinet
— Revised All-India Services (Conduct) Rules are published.

15. The Government sets up a Central Committee for the selection of films for children.

16. The Lok Sabha adopts a Clause in the Special Marriage Bill providing for divorce by consent.
— The Ceylon Cabinet authorises Prime Minister Kotelawala to negotiate a settlement of all outstanding issues with India's Prime Minister.

17. The Government of India set up a five-man committee to recommend a sound policy for higher education in rural areas in collaboration with the Ford Foundation.
— The Government of India appoint Justice Rajadhyaksha to enquire into the situation arising from the Government's modification of the Appellate Tribunal's award in the banks dispute.

— A seven-member Parliamentary delegation from Japan meets the Members of the Planning Commission.

18. An Indian Film Delegation leaves Bombay for Soviet Russia.

20. The Lok Sabha passes a Bill for the merger of Chardernagore with West Bengal.

22. Dr. Sastroamidjojo, Prime Minister of Indonesia, arrives in Delhi.

24. The Government of India announce their decision to reconstitute the Railway Board from October 1.

— The recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee are published.

25. The Prime Ministers of India and Indonesia decide to convene a conference of Asian and African countries.

— Fourteen Members of the Lok Sabha form a new Party, the "Union of Socialists and Progressives" with Acharya Kripalani as leader.

27. The Government of India decide to set up a locomotive workshop capable of turning out more locomotives than the one at Chittaranjan.

29. The Taxation Enquiry Committee submits its report to the Government of India

OCTOBER

1. The Prime Minister inaugurates the Stamps Centenary Exhibition at New Delhi.

— The Supreme Court holds the compulsory exhibition of the Films Division's news reels and documentaries void.

2. The Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting inaugurates the Radio Month

— The Central Ministry of Education selects translations and original works in Hindi for awards

4. The Prime Minister reiterates his desire for a peaceful settlement of Indo-Pakistan differences.

— According to the Progress Report of the first Five Year Plan India has exceeded the target of foodgrains production.

6. The Prime Minister declares for a National Health Scheme for the entire country.

— Sir John Kotelawala arrives in India for talks with the Indian Prime Minister on the future of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

7. The Prime Minister lays the foundation-stone of the Central Labour Institute at Kurla, 10 miles from Bombay.

10. India and Ceylon sign an agreement on the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon.

12. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru decides not to contest the Presidentship of the Congress.

13. According to the Russian experts the Panna Diamond Mines, Vindhya Pradesh, are capable of yielding Rs. 12 crore worth of diamonds annually.

— Mr. Robert L. Garner, Vice-President of the World Bank, makes a statement that there has been no unilateral withdrawal of water by India from Pakistan canals.

14. A two-year trade agreement between India and China is signed.

— The All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference urges the publication of the evidence tendered before the Press Commission.

15. The Prime Minister commends the scheme of basic education.

16. India and East Germany sign a trade agreement for one year.

17. The Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee submits its report.

18. The Municipal Councillors and Members of the Representative Assembly of the French Indian settlements vote for a merger with the Indian Union.

19. The Prime Minister meets Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Chinese Republic in Peking

— Under a trade agreement signed in Delhi, India will export 19 lakh pounds of Virginia tobacco to China and import 90 tons of raw silk from the latter annually.

20. Premier Chou En-Lai pledges his support to India's efforts for preserving peace in Asia.

21. The Governments of India and France sign an agreement for the *de facto* transfer of the French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam to the Indian Union

23. The National Industrial Development Corporation holds its first meeting in New Delhi

— The Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting inaugurates the Radio Sangeet Sammelan at the Sapru House in New Delhi.

24. Death occurs in New Delhi of Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister of Food.

27. The rail link between Amritsar and Lahore is restored

28. The U N. asks India, Pakistan and South Africa to have direct talks on the issue of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

29. The President lays the foundation stone of the Supreme Court building in New Delhi.

30 The Prime Minister leaves Canton after his 12-day tour of China.

31. The Union Minister of Education addresses the ninth annual meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education.

NOVEMBER

1 A *de facto* merger of the former French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam with the Indian Union takes place.

— The Prime Minister advises Indian soldiers and civilians and military officers of the International Supervisory Commission at Pnom Penh to bear in mind India's mission of peace in discharging their duties.

— The Third Annual Session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists concludes.

3. The Union Minister of Commerce and Industry welcomes Soviet technical aid for India under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.

4. The Prime Minister agrees to attend the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London opening on January 31, 1955.

— The Prime Minister lays the foundation-stone of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling.

5. The Prime Minister returns to New Delhi after his visit to China.
— Sri Ghulam Hasan, Judge of the Supreme Court, dies in New Delhi.
6. Prakasam Ministry in Andhra submits its resignation to the Governor.
8. The Congress Working Committee decides to recommend Sri U.N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, for the presidentship of the Congress.
9. In an address to the National Development Council, the Prime Minister urges the need for planning in a dynamic way.
— Sri Jai Narain Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, submits the resignation of his Cabinet to the Rajpramukh.
10. Chief Ministers of nine States are to be associated with the Planning Commission to ensure constant consultations between the Centre and the States.
11. The Prime Minister urges revision of the Industrial Policy Statement of 1948.
— The Union Minister of Finance estimates the cost of the second Five Year Plan at Rs. 5,500 crore out of which Rs. 3,000 crore would be allocated to the public sector.
12. Sri V.T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, emphasises the importance of tapping all possible sources of revenue to raise funds for the current as well as the second Five Year Plan.
— The Governments of India and China agree on a scheme for the exchange of students.
13. Addressing a press conference in New Delhi, the Prime Minister welcomes direct talks with Pakistan on all outstanding issues.
15. President's Rule is imposed on Andhra
16. The House of the People begins the consideration of the Home Minister's Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code as reported by the Joint Select Committee.
19. The Union Minister of Production opens the Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery at Trombay.
— The President compliments the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, for its efforts to revive popular interest in Sanskrit.
— The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, announces a loan of $ 16,200,000 for a Thermal Electric Plant in Bombay.
21. The Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting stresses the importance of children's films.
— Sri T. Prakasam joins the Congress.
25. Addressing the Directors of India's National Laboratories, the Prime Minister emphasises that their work should be related to the "vital current of Indian life".
26. Dr. M.R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, inaugurates the 150th anniversary celebrations of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society.
27. Acharya J.B. Kripalani resigns the office of Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party.

28. The Chief Minister of Bihar opens Sindri's new 60-oven Coke Plant built at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crore.

— Acharya Narendra Deva is elected Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party.

30. Mr. George V. Allen, the U.S. Ambassador in India, sums up his impression of the country at a farewell press conference.

DECEMBER

1. The Government of India warn Portugal against the use of force in Goa.

— Working journalists urge the Union Government to implement the Press Commission's recommendations early.

2. Addressing the Congress Parliamentary Party, the Prime Minister states that while the industrial policy outlined in the resolution of 1948 continues, the development of new industries will increasingly be the responsibility of the State.

— Members of the Tamil Nad Toilers Party and the Commonweal Party in the Madras Assembly decide to join the Congress.

3. The Government of India decide to set up a Law Commission to simplify and modernise the existing laws

— Sri B.P. Sinha joins the Supreme Court as judge.

5 Sri Girja Shankar Bajpai dies at Bombay.

— Sri R. Krishnamurthi, an eminent Tamil Nad novelist, dies in Madras

6. The Union Minister of Home Affairs, reiterates the Government's intention to hold elections in Andhra some time in February 1955.

7. Thirty Members of Parliament belonging to all parties appeal to bank employees not to go on strike

— The House of the People completes the consideration of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill

8 Bank employees decide not to go on strike on December 10.

10. Sri U.N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, is elected President of the Indian National Congress for the next two years.

11. The President inaugurates the fourth World Forestry Congress at Delhra Dun.

— Sri Patanjali Sastri, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, cautions the Government against frequent changes in the Constitution.

— Dr. Sampurnanand is unanimously elected leader of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Legislature Party.

12. The Congress Legislature Party in Travancore-Cochin decides to withdraw its general support from the P.S.P. Ministry in the State.

13. The Union Minister of Finance assures full scope for the development of the private sector of industry.

— The appointment of Sri Niranjan Singh Gill as India's Ambassador to Ethiopia is announced.

— The Lok Sabha passes the Detention Bill.

14. The President opens the Silver Jubilee Exhibition of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

— The appointment of Sri Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri as Lt.-Governor of Himachal Pradesh is announced.

15. Sri J P. Srivastava dies in Lucknow.

17. Marshal Tito, the President of Yugoslavia, arrives in Delhi.

18. The Lok Sabha rejects a motion of no-confidence against the Speaker.

— Sri U.N. Dhebar, President-elect of the Congress, emphasises the need for strengthening the fabric of democracy.

— Sri Govind Ballabh Pant tenders the resignation of the office of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh

20. A Bill to amend the Constitution is introduced in the Lok Sabha

21. The Lok Sabha approves of the policy of the progressive socialisation of the country's economic structure.

22. The Lok Sabha debates the latest report on the progress of the Five Year Plan.

23. Sri B.K Mukherjea takes over as Chief Justice of India.

— The President of Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of India reaffirm that the survival of civilisation in this atomic age depends upon the peaceful co-existence of nations.

— According to a report released by the Central Statistical Organisation, India's national income in 1951-52 increased by Rs. 460 crore as compared with that of the previous year

24. The Congress, the K.L P. and the Praja Socialist parties in Andhra issue a joint election manifesto.

26. Pakistan puts off the reference of the Kashmir issue to the United Nations.

— Dr B.C Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, opens the Hindustan Cable Ltd. at Rupnarainpur.

28. The Sampurnanand Cabinet assumes office in Uttar Pradesh

30. The Prime Minister refers to the dangerous consequences of exploding atomic and hydrogen bombs.

CHAPTER XXXVI

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(May 1954)

1. President of India
2. Prime Minister of India
3. Governors, Maharajpramukh of Rajasthan, Rajpramukhs and Sadar-i-Riyasa, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges

3A. Vice-President of India

4. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors General of India

4A Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges

5 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States

6 Ambassadors accredited to India
High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India

7. *Chief Justice of India*
Speaker of the Lok Sabha

8. Governors Maharajpramukh of Rajasthan, Rajpramukhs and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges

9 Cabinet Ministers of the Union of India

9A *Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges*

10 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns or over outside their States

11. Chief Ministers of Part A and Part B States within their respective States

11A Ministers of the Union of India (other than the Cabinet Ministers)
Members of the Planning Commission

12 *Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns*

13 Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extra-ordinary

14 Chief Commissioners of Part C States having Council of Ministers within their respective charges

14A. Chief Ministers of Part C States within their respective States

14B. Judges of the Supreme Court of India

15. Ambassadors of India and visiting Ambasadors of India
Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
Visiting High Commissioners for India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth Countries visiting India

16. Charges d' Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*

17. Chiefs of Staff provided they hold the rank of full General or equivalent rank

18. Chief Ministers of Part A and Part B States outside their States
Deputy Ministers of the Union of India
Attorney General of India
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
Deputy Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

19 Chief Justices of High Courts
Chairmen of Legislative Councils in Part A and Part B States
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Part A and Part B States

20. Chiefs of Staff provided they hold the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

21. Rulers of Indian States with a Salute of 11 guns or 9 guns

22. Ministers of Part A and Part B States

23. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
Chief Election Commissioner

24. Puisne Judges of High Courts

25. Deputy Ministers in Part A States

26. Members of Parliament

27. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
    Secretary to the President
    Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
    Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
    Rehabilitation Adviser
    Officiating Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
    Chief Commissioners of Part C States having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges
    Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
    Chairman of the Railway Board
    Financial Commissioner for Railways
    Solicitor-General of India
    Political Officer in Sikkim

27A. Chief Ministers of Part C States outside their respective States

27B. Speakers of Part C States within and outside their States

27C. Ministers of Part C States within and outside their States

28. Members of the Railway Board
    Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary
    Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

29. Chief Commissioners of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kutch, Tripura and Manipur, within their respective charges
    Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
    Chairman, Tariff Commission
    Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
    Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
    Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
    Chairman, Central Board of Revenue
    *P.S Os of Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank

30. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State
    Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Part A States
    Financial Commissioners
    Members of the Union Public Service Commission
    Rear Admiral Commanding, Indian Naval Squadron
    Members of a Board of Revenue

31. Director-General, Health Services
    Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs
    Director, Intelligence Bureau
    General Managers of Railways
    Establishment Officer to the Government of India
    Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
    Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
    Surveyor General of India
    Members of the Tariff Commission
    Inspectors General of Police in Part A States
    Commissioners of Divisions
    Director-General of Civil Aviation in India
    Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
    Director-General of Ordnance Factories
    Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
    Commanders of I A.F.
    Commanders of the rank of Air Commodore
    *P.S.Os. of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
    Chief Commissioners of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kutch, Tripura and Manipur, outside their respective charges
    Director-General, All India Radio
    Military Secretary to the President (so long as he also holds the post of Director-General, Government Hospitality Organisation)
    Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth missions in India

* Should a P.S.O. hold the rank of Lieutenant-General, his seniority in the Warrant of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank in Article 28 of the Warrant.

Note 1.—The order in this Table of Precedence is meant for State and Ceremonial occasions and may not be strictly followed on more informal occasions.

Note 2.—This Table will not affect the precedence enjoyed by Rulers etc, within Indian States and Part B States by virtue of local usage and customs ; nor will it affect the local precedence *inter se* of Rulers as in force immediately before August 15, 1947.

Note 3.—Officers in the Table of Precedence will take rank in order of the number of entries, those included in one number shall take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

Note 4.—When Members of Parliament are invited *en bloc* to major State functions, the enclosure reserved for them should be next to the Ambassadors, Chief Justice of India, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Governors, etc.

Note 5.—The Director of the Intelligence Bureau will take precedence over Inspectors-General of Police irrespective of the date of his entry into Article 31

Note 6.—Major-Generals, irrespective of their date of entry into Article 31, will rank above Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge and Indian Air Force Commodores.

Note 7.—Chief Secretaries to Governments of Part A States will take precedence over Members of a Board of Revenue irrespective of the date of their entry into Article 30.

Note 8.—For the purposes of the Table of Precedence, New Delhi and Red Fort should be deemed to be outside the State of Delhi

Note 9.—The Chairmen of State Legislative Councils shall rank above the Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in cases where they were elected on the same date.

Note 10.—Rulers with a higher gun salute shall take precedence over Rulers with a lower gun salute Rulers with the same salute shall take precedence *inter se* according to date of succession

AWARDS AND DISTINCTIONS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order

The decoration takes the form of a *peepal* leaf, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in width and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick It is of toned bronze On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum

Recipients of the Award

1954:
1. C. Rajagopalachari, formerly Chief Minister of Madras
2. S Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India
3. C V. Raman, eminent scientist

1955:
1. Bhagwan Das, eminent philosopher of Banaras
2. M. Visvesvaraya, engineer-statesman of Mysore

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

The decoration is circular in design with a geometrical pattern superimposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi It is of toned bronze. The rim, the edges and all embossing on either side are of white gold except the name of the decoration which is of gilt silver

Recipients of the Award

1954:
1. B.G Kher, former Indian High Commissioner in London
2. V.K. Krishna Menon, India's representative at the United Nations
3. M Nandalal Bose, famous Indian painter
4. Satyendra Nath Bose, eminent scientist
5. Zakir Husain, leading educationist

1955:
1. Dhondo Keshav Karve, social worker and pioneer of women's education, Poona
2. Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata, eminent industrialist of Bombay

PADMA BHUSHAN

The Award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as "Padma Vibhushan" with the difference that on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. Further, the rim, the edges and all embossing on either side are of standard gold except the name of the decoration, which is of gilt gold.

Recipients of the Award

1954:

1. P S Rau, former Adviser to the Rajpramukh of PEPSU
2. Sukumar Sen, former Chairman, National Electoral Commission of Sudan
3. K.S. Thimayya, (Lieut -General) formerly representative of India and Chairman, Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, in Korea
4. Homi Jehangir Bhabha, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
5. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, formerly Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research
6. G. Mahadeva Ganapati Aiyar, Development Commissioner, Kandla Port Project
7. Jnan Chandra Ghosh, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University
8. Maithili Sharan Gupta, M.P., Hindi poet, Jhansi
9. Radha Krishna Gupta, Chief Engineer Projects, Bhakra-Nangal
10. Raghunath Rai Handa, Chief Engineer, Bhakra Canals
11. Amarnath Jha, Chairman, Bihar Public Service Commission
12. Ajudhianath Khosla, former Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission
13. Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krishnan, Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
14. Hussain Ahmed Madni, Principal of *Madrasatul Ulema*, Deoband, U P
15. Josh Malihabadi, Urdu poet, Delhi
16. Vaikunthlall Lallubhai Mehta, Chairman, All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board
17. Vallathol Narayana Menon, Malayalam poet
18. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University
19. Vyakarana Narhari Rao, retired Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
20. Jamini Roy, famous artist, Calcutta
21. Satyanarayan Sastri, Ayurvedic physician
22. Srimati M S Subbalakshmi, eminent musician, Madras

1955:

1. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Chairman West Bengal Council
2. Pran Krushna Parija, Pro-Chancellor, Utkal University
3. Fateh Chand Badhwar, formerly Chairman, Railway Board
4. Sunder Das Khungar, General Manager, Bhakra Dam Project
5. Attur Rangaswami Venkata Acharya, Consultant to D V C
6. Lalit Mohan Banerji, President, Medical Education Society of Bengal
7. Vasant Ramji Khadkar, Director, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay
8. Maneklal Sankalchand Thacaker, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
9. Srimati Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, eminent social and public worker
10. Surendra Kumar Dey, Administrator, Community Projects
11. Madapati Hanumantha Rao, social worker of Hyderabad
12. Srimati Rameshwari Nehru, social and public worker

PADMA SHRI

The Award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse The rim, the edges and the embossing on either side are of stainless steel, except the name of the decoration, which is of gilt silver, other details of its design being the same as those of the "Padma Vibhushan".

Recipients of the Award

1954:

1. S.P P. Thorat, (Major-General) former General Officer Commanding, Custodian Force of India in Korea
2. Srimati Asha Devi Aryanayakam, Wardha
3. Birbhan Bhatia, Professor of Medicine, Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Lucknow
4. Srimati Perin Captain, Orient Club Building, Bombay

5. Kshitish Ranjan Chakravarty, Chief Technologist, Sindri
6. Kumari Amalaprava Das, Gauhati, Assam
7. Surendra Kumar Dey, Administrator, Community Projects
8. Govind Lal, Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Canal, Punjab
9. Vasant Ramji Khanolkar, Director, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay
10. Srimati Achamma Mathai, Bombay
11. Mathra Das, eye-surgeon, Punjab
12. Srimati Bhag Mehta, Recovery Organisation, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi
13. Akhil Chandra Mitra, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department
14. Appa Saheb Bala Saheb Pant, former Commissioner for India in East Africa
15. Shankar Pillai, Editor of *Shankar's Weekly*, New Delhi
16. Srimati Mrinmayi Ray, founder of the Jitendra Narayan Ray Infant and Nursery School, Calcutta
17. Khushi Ram Sharma, Superintending Engineer, Punjab
18. Machani Somappa, member, All-India Handloom Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
19. Tarlok Singh, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission

1955:

1. Krishna Kant Handiqui, former Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University
2. Digambar Vasudev Joglekar, Director, Hydraulic Research Station, Poona
3. Habib-ur-Rahman, Architect, C P W D, New Delhi
4. Perakath Verghese Benjamin, T B Adviser to the Director-General of Medical Services Government of India
5. Siddha Nath Kaul, eye specialist, Delhi
6. Mahesh Prasad Mehray, founder of Sitapur Eye Hospital, U P.
7. Srimati Mary Clubwalla Jadhav, M L C, Madras
8. Srimati Zarina Currimbhoy, Bombay
9. Srimati Ratna Shastri, Banasthali Vidyapith, Jaipur
10. Lakshmi Narain Sahu, author, Orissa
11. Omkar Nath Thakur, eminent musician
12. Kewal Singh Chaudhry, Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry
13. Maneck Jehangir Bhichaji Maneckji, Commandant, Home Guards, Bombay State
14. Humayun Mirza, former Dewan of Banganapalli

PRESIDENT'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL

Recipients

1954:

Waryam Singh, I P, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

1955:

1. Sharda Prasad Varma, I P, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bihar
2. Jamshid Dorab Nagarwala, I P, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C I D, Bombay
3. Trimbak Raghunath Subhedar, I P, Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi
4. Tryambak Amrit Bambawale, I P Inspector-General of Police, Special Police Establishment, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

POLICE MEDAL

Recipients

1954:

1. Sridhara Balasubramanyam, Inspector of Police, Crime Branch, C I D., Andhra
2. Cyril Smedley, Commandant, Bihar Military Police, Bihar
3. Dharnidhar Narain, D S P (officiating), C I D, Bihar
4. Anant Ram Krishna Javvant, I P., D.I G of Police, Northern Range, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
5. Shive Narain, Head Constable, Amravati District, Madhya Pradesh
6. Usman Syed Ahamadullah, Inspector of Police, Madras
7. Seithikurippu Pandiperumal Nallainayagam, Inspector of Police (officiating), Special Branch, C I D, Madras
8. Donald Chandu Lal, I P, I G of Police (officiating), Punjab
9. Sharad Chandra Misra, I P, D I.G. Police, Northern Range, U.P.
10. Mardan Singh, S P (officiating), Kanpur, U.P.
11. Tribeni Sahai, D S.P. (officiating), C I.D., U.P.
12. Muhammad Abdul Hai Maswood, D.I.G. Police (officiating), Armed Forces, West Bengal

13. Amulya Ratan Samajdar, I.P., S.P., Cooch Behar, W. Bengal
14. Dinkar Pandorang Rao Patel Thorat, I.P.S., D.S.P., Bidar, Hyderabad
15. Anthony Fabian Dias, D.S.P., Hyderabad
16. Harendra Kumar Choudhury, Inspector of Police, Manipur
17. Tikaram, A.I.G Police, Delhi Special Police Establishment, New Delhi
18. Bhojraj Dayaram, D S.P. (officiating), Delhi Special Police Establishment, Bombay Branch

1955:

1. Tirumuru Krishna Reddy, Inspector of Police, Chittoor, Andhra
2. Kedar Singh, Inspector of Police, Assam
3. Golap Chandra Handique, Sub-Inspector of Police, Intelligence, Assam
4. Ahmed Khan Mohamed Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, Greater Bombay
5. Vellore Balakrishna Venugopal, D.S.P, Madras
6. Arumugaperumal Chockalingam, Aditya Nadar, D.S.P., Madras
7. Buntwal Panchkal Shiva, Inspector of Police, Madras
8. Swarnakaraveetu Vaiyapuri Arumugam, Inspector of Police, Madras
9. Mrutyunjoy Tripathy, D S P., Ganjam, Orissa
10. Ram Chandra Dash, D S.P, Special Branch, Orissa
11. Birendra Mohan Mukherjee, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta Police
12. Sambhu Nath Chatterji, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Branch, W. Bengal
13. Gobardhan Hazara, Sub-Inspector of Police, District Intelligence Branch, Midnapore, W. Bengal
14. Ram Bahadur Limboo, Subedar-Major, Eastern Frontier Rifles, Midnapore, W. Bengal
15. Sadashiv Sivnarayan Prasad Tiwari, District Superintendent of Police, Gulbarga, Hyderabad
16. Ashwini Kumar, I P., I G Police, Himachal Pradesh
17. Anant Ganesh Rajadhyaksha, I.P., Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
18. Rameshwar Nath Kao, I P, Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
19. Atku Tsering, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Gangtok, Sikkim
20. Randhir Chandra Das, Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, Imphal, Manipur

KRISHI PANDITS

The title of "Krishi Pandit" is awarded annually by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to farmers who have made an outstanding contribution to the cause of Indian agriculture. The farmers who have so far received this title are:

Year	Name	Crop	Yield
1949	Ganga Saran Kisan (Hapur, U P.)	Potato	548 md. per acre
1950	Ratan Prakash (Hapur, U.P)	Potato	679 md. per acre
1951	Madho Kripal (Hapur, U.P.)	Potato	726 md. 3 seers 3 chhatak per acre
1951	K. Velliah Gounder (Thattampatti Madras) ..	Paddy	150 md per acre
1951	Padam Singh (Shiampur, U P) ..	Wheat	59 md. 25 seers 11 chhatak per acre
1952	Jai Pal Chandra (Bullandshahr, U P)	Potato	735 md. 24 seers per acre
1952	Jangama C Sangayya (Alur, Coorg)	Paddy	136 md. 5 seers 14 chhatak per acre
1952	Gurdev Singh (Kalalmajra, Punjab)	Wheat	71 md. 23 seers 10 chhatak per acre
1952	Walaiti Ram Lambardar (Agwar Khaju Baju, Punjab)	Gram	46 md. 2 seers 6 chhatak per acre
1952	Bhimgonda Dada Patel (Tamadalge, Bombay)	*Jowar*	84 md. 23 seers 5 chhatak per acre
1952	Vaman Ram Chandra Marathe (Arthe Bk., Bombay)	*Bajra*	29 md. 11 seers 10 chhatak per acre
1954	Ramkrishan Singh (Barkatpur, U P)	Wheat	64 md. 11 seers 7 chhatak 4½ tola per acre
1954	K. Byatarangappa (Neelamangala, Bangalore Distt.)	Potato	649 md. 17 seers 12 chhatak per acre

Note: The results of the competitions in rice, gram, *jowar* and *bajra* have not yet been announced.
No crop competitions were held on an all-India basis in 1952-53.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Rabindranath Tagore	Literature	(1913)
Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman	Physics	(1930)

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

1. Carsetji
2. S. Ramanujam
3. J.C Bose
4. Meghnad Saha
5. C.V. Raman
6. Birbal Sahani
7. K.S. Krishnan
8. S S. Bhatnagar
9. H.J. Bhabha
10. S. Chandrasekhar
11. P.C. Mahalanobis

FIRST IN INDIA

Largest lake	Wular lake, Kashmir
Highest peak .	Nanda Devi (25, 645 ft)
Largest city	Calcutta (including Howrah), pop 29,82,307
Highest waterfall .. .	Gersoppa waterfall, (960 ft high), Mysore
Largest State .. .	Madhya Pradesh (1,30,272 sq miles)
Highest rainfall .. .	Cherrapunji (426 inches per annum)
State with largest area under forests	Assam
Largest delta . ..	Sundarbans Delta (8,000 sq miles)
Longest cantilever span bridge .	Howrah bridge
Biggest cave-temple . .	Ellora in Hyderabad
Biggest mosque .. .	Jama Masjid at Delhi
Longest corridor . ..	Corridor in the Rameshwaram temple (4,000 ft. long)
Longest bridge .. .	Sone Bridge
Highest gateway	Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri (176 ft. high)
Tallest statue .. .	Statue of Gomateshwar (56 ft high) in Mysore State
Longest platform	Sonepur platform
Longest road .. .	Grand Trunk Road (1,500 miles)
Highest tower	Kutb Minar at Delhi
Largest dome	Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur
Biggest animal fair	Sonepur fair
Longest canal .. .	In Nepal and Oudh and Rohilkhand
Largest zoo	Zoological Garden at Alipur in Ca
Largest museum	India Museum at Calcutta
Most populated State ..	Uttar Pradesh

HILL STATIONS

Name	State in which situated	Height above sea level (in ft)
Almora	Uttar Pradesh	5,500
Bangalore	Mysore	3,000
Cherrapunji	Assam	4,455
Coonoor	Madras	6,740
Dalhousie	Punjab	7,867
Darjeeling	West Bengal	7,168
Gulmarg	Jammu and Kashmir	8,700
Kalimpong	West Bengal	3,933
Kasauli	Punjab	6,200
Kodaikanal	Madras	7,000
Kulu and Kangra Valley	Punjab	4,700
Lansdowne	Uttar Pradesh	6,060
Mahabaleshwar	Bombay	4,500
Matheran	Bombay	2,650
Mount Abu	Bombay	4,500
Mussoorie	Uttar Pradesh	6,600
Naini Tal	Uttar Pradesh	6,350
Ootacamund	Madras	7,500
Panchmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	4,500
Ranchi	Bihar	2,100
Shillong	Assam	4,980
Simla	Punjab	7,000

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

	(*In feet*)
Everest (Nepal, Tibet)	29,028
K-2, Godwin Austen (Kashmir)	28,250
Kanchanjungha (Nepal, Sikkim) . .	28,146
Nanga Parbat (Kashmir) . . .	26,653
Gasherbrum (Kashmir)	26,470
Distaghit Sar (Kashmir) . . .	25,868
Masherbrum (Kashmir)	25,660
Nanda Devi (Uttar Pradesh)	25,645
Rakaposhi (Kashmir)	25,550
Kamet (Uttar Pradesh)	25,447
Chomo Hari (Bhutan, Tibet)	23,996
Badrinath (Uttar Pradesh, Tibet)	23,190
Gangotri (Uttar Pradesh)	21,700
Bandarpunch (Punjab)	20,720

LONGEST BRIDGES

	(*In feet*)
Sone Bridge	10,052
Godavari Bridge	9,096
Mahanadi Bridge	6,912
Hardinge Bridge	5,380
Willingdon Bridge	2,610
Howrah Bridge	2 150
Gorai Bridge	1,744
Jubilee Bridge	1,213
Meghna Bridge	1,213

The old iron bridge across the river Gomti at Lucknow is the oldest in India

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Distance

1 mile	= 8 furlongs or 1760 yd
1 league	= 3 miles
1 kilometre	= 5/8ths of a mile (3 280 89 feet)
1 metre	= 1 0936 yd

Land

1 acre	= 4 840 sq yd
1 sq mile	= 640 acres

Liquid

1 oz	= 8 drams
1 pint	= 20 oz
4 tea-spoonsful	= 2 dessert-spoonsful
	= 1 table-spoonful
	= ½ oz
1 kilogram	= 2 2046 lb
1 metric ton	= 2,204 6 lb

Weights

1 ton	= 26 89 md
1 bushel	= 60 lb
1 quintal per hectare	= 58 md per *bigha*
1 chhatak	= 5 tolas

Size of Paper

Double crown	= 20″ × 30″
Double demy	= 22″ × 36″
Double foolscap	= 17″ × 27″
Foolscap	= 13½″ × 17″
Crown	= 15″ × 20″
Demy	= 18″ × 22″
Royal	= 20″ × 26″
Crown octavo	= 7½″ × 5″
Crown quarto	= 10″ × 7½″
Crown folio	= 15″ × 10″

Time Division

60 *pals*	= 1 *danda*
7½ *dandas*	= 1 *prahar*
8 prahars	= 1 day

DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Country	Name	Designation	Address
		EMBASSIES	
Afghanistan	Bhagwat Dayal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arab, Kabul
Argentina	G.J. Malik	Charge d' Affaires (ad interim)	Embassy of India, Lavalle 462 (5th Floor), Buenos Aires
Belgium	K.K. Chettur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 62, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels
Brazil	Joginder Sen Bahadur of Mandi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao de Flamengo 22, Apt 801-802, Rio de Janeiro
Burma	R R. Saksena	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Randeria Buildings, Phayre Street, P Box No 751, Rangoon
China	N. Raghavan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Legation Street (East), Peking (China) *via* Hongkong
Czechoslovakia	Dharma Vira	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 22, Thunovska, Prague III
Egypt	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 29, Sharia Hassa Pasha (Flat 7), Zamalak, P Box No. 718, Cairo
Ethiopia	Niranjan Singh Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa
France	H S. Malik	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodencq, Paris
Germany	A.C. Nambiar	Charge d' Affaires	Embassy of India 262 Koblenzorstrase, Bonn
Indonesia	B F.H.B Tyabji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P B. No 178, 44 Kebon Sirih, Djakarta
Iran	Tara Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Tehran
Iraq	Khub Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 8/8 Safi-ul-Deen el-Hilly Street, Waziriah, Baghdad
Ireland	Srimati Vijaya Lakshmi	Ambassador concurrently High Commissioner for India in the U.K.	India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2
Italy	John A. Thivy	Ambassador	Embassy of India, *via* Francesco Denze, 36, Rome

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Japan	**B.R. Sen**	**Ambassador**	Embassy of India, (Naigai Building), 5th Floor, No 13-20 Chome, Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo
Nepal	**Bhagwan Sahai**	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu
Netherlands	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenrustwag 2, The Hague
Switzerland	M.S. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 59 Thurtrasse, Berne
Thailand	P.A. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 37 Phythai Road, Bangkok
Turkey	S.N. Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No 14 Kazılırmak Sokak, Kocctepe, Ankara
United States of America	G L. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107 Massachusetts Avenue, N W Washington, 8 D C
U S.S.R.	K.P S. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6 and 8, Ulitsa bukha, Moscow
Yugoslavia	R Dayal	Ambassador	—

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Australia	K M Cariappa	High Commissioner	Civic Centre, Canberra
Canada	M A Rauf	High Commissioner	200 McLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario
Ceylon	B N. Chakravarty	High Commissioner	Gaffoor Building, Fort, P O Box No 47, Colombo
Pakistan (Karachi)	C.C Desai	High Commissioner	Valika Mahal, Jahengir Sethna Road, New Town, Karachi 5
Lahore	R.T. Chari	Dy High Commissioner	144, Upper Mall, Lahore
Dacca	Nirmal Kanti Ray	Dy High Commissioner	Baitul Aman, Mymensingh Road, P O Ramna, Dacca
United Kingdom	Srimati Vijava Lakshmi	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W C 2

LEGATIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Austria	M.S. Mehta	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Legation of India, 17, Gevergasse (Entrance 2, Spitzeegasse), Vienna
Norway	I.S. Chopra	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (designate)	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dohodenoq, Paris

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Philippines	R A Baig	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Legation of India, 914 Nebraska, Manila
Sweden	I S Chopra	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (with personal rank of Ambassador)	Legation of India, Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm
Syria	Sarda Shankar Bajpai	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Legation of India, Sharia-i-Aakim, Damascus, Syria
Jedda (Saudi Arabia)	M K. Kidwai	Charge d' Affaires	Legation of India, Jedda
		SPECIAL MISSIONS	
Malaya	R K Tandon	Commissioner of the Government of India	India House, 31 Grant Road, P B No 836, Singapore
Bhutan, Sikkim	A.B. Pant	Political Officer in Sikkim	Office of the Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok via Siliguri (West Bengal)
Cambodia	B K Acharya	Political Representative	—
United Nations	A.S Lal	Permanent Representative of the Government of India at the United Nations Hdqs (with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary)	India Delegation to the United Nations New India House, 3-East 64th Street, New York
		COMMISSIONS	
Aden	A S. Dhawan	Commissioner for the Government of India	Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, Aden
British East Africa	Gopala Menon	Commissioner for the Government of India	India House, Duke Street, P.B. No 2274, Nairobi, (Kenya)
British West Indies (including British Guiana)	B N Nanda	Commissioner for the Government of India	P.B No. 530 (67 Queen Street) Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W I
Fiji	Devi Dayal Bhatia	Commissioner for the Government of India	Vishal Bharteeya Buildings, Waimanu Road, Suva
Gold Coast	Rameshwar Rao	Commissioner for the Government of India	Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, "Chellaram House" (2nd Floor) Station Road, Accra
Hong Kong	B.F. Adarkar	Commissioner for the Government of India	Dina House, Duddel Street, Hong Kong

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Mauritius	Maj.-General B. Chatterji	Commissioner for the Government of India	Camp-de-Mars, Port Louis, Mauritius
	CONSULATES-GENERAL AND CONSULATES		
Alexandria	Raghunath Sinha	Consul-General	
Copenhagen	Victor B. Strand	Honorary Consul-General of India	Consulate-General of India, c/o Legation of India, Strandvagen 47 IV, Stockholm
Geneva	S. Sen	Consul-General	Consulate-General of India, 1-3, Rue Chantepoulat, Geneva
Basra	Puran Singh	Consul (Honorary)	Indian Consulate, Basra
Goa	P N. Haksar	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, Rua Afonso de Albuquerque, Cidade de Goa
Madagascar	Maj -General B. Chatterjee	Consul-General	Consulate-General of India, Tananarive, Madagascar
Meshed	Abdul Majid Khan	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, Khiyaban Jahanbani, Meshed (Iran)
New York	L R S. Singh	Consul-General for India (with personal rank of Minister)	Consulate-General of India, 3, East, 64th Street, New York
Saigon	J N Dhamija	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, 214 Rue Catinat, Saigon
San Francisco	S.K. Banerjee	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco
Shanghai	D. Murugesan	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, 219/12 The Bund, Shanghai (China), *via* Hong Kong
Lhasa (Tibet)	P.M. Menon	Consul-General for India	Consulate-General of India, Lhasa, P.O Gyantse, Tibet
Medan	M L. Mehta	Vice-Consul for India	Consulate of India, 46, Dajalan Djokia, Medan (Indonesia)
Hanoi	Vacant	Consular Agent	29, Rue De La Chaux, Hanoi

Country	Name	Designation	Address
		VICE-CONSULATES	
Jalalabad (Afghanistan)	D Sareen	Vice-Consul for India	Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad
Kandahar (Afghanistan)	K.L.S. Pandit	Vice-Consul for India	Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar
Zahidan	Vacant	Vice-Consul for India	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran) *via* Tehran
		AGENCIES	
Malaya	Vacant	Acting Agent of the Government of India	Post Box No. 59, Oriental Building, 2nd Floor, Kuala Lumpur
Gyantse	Vacant	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim	Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse (Tibet) *via* Siliguri (West Bengal)
Gartok	Lakshman Singh	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim	Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet)
Yatung	S.L. Chibber	Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim	Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet)

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN INDIA

EMBASSIES

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	H.E. Sardar-i-Ala Abdol Hosayn Aziz	Ambassador	Afghan Embassy, 24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi
Argentina	H.E. Mr. Rene Lawson	Ambassador	Argentine Embassy, Room No. 127, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi
Belgium	H.E. Count Geoffroy d' Aspremont-Lynden	Ambassador	Belgian Embassy, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi
Brazil	H.E. Mr Il defondo Falcao	Ambassador	Brazilian Embassy, 8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Burma	H E. Maha Thray Situ U. Kyin	Ambassador	Burmese Embassy, Block 'A', Curzon Road, New Delhi
China	H.E. General Yuan Chung-hsien	Ambassador	Chinese Embassy, Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi
Czechoslovakia	Mr. Pavel Kanka	Charge d' Affaires	Czechoslovak Embassy, 25, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Egypt	H.E. Mr. Ismail Kamel	Ambassador	Egyptian Embassy, Room No 34, Swiss Hotel, Delhi-8
Ethiopia	H.E Ras Haile Selassic Imru	Ambassador	Ethiopian Embassy, 29 Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi
France	H.E Count Stanis-las Ostrorog	Ambassador	French Embassy, 2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi
Germany	H.E. Dr Ernst Wilhelm Meyer	Ambassador	German Embassy, 86, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi
Indonesia	H.E Mr L N. Palar	Ambassador	Indonesian Embassy, 21, Curzon Road, New Delhi
Iran	H E Mr Ali Asghar Hekmat	Ambassador	Iranian Embassy, 1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi
Iraq	Mr Mohammad Edip Suleyman	Charge d' Affaires	Iraqi Embassy, 21 Prithvi Raj Road, New Delhi
Italy	H E. Dr. Alberto Berio	Ambassador	Italian Embassy, 17, York Road, New Delhi
Japan	Mr. Kijiro Miyake	Charge d' Affaires	Japanese Embassy, 4 Circular Road, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Mexico	Mr Luis Fer-nandez Mac-Gregor	Charge d' Affaires	Mexican Embassy, Rooms No 34-36, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi
Nepal	H.E Mr. Mahen-dra Bickram Shah	Ambassador	Nepalese Embassy, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi
Netherlands	H E. Baron F C A Val Pallandt	Ambassador	Netherlands Embassy, 4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi
Poland	H E Mr Jerzy Grudzinski	Ambassador	Polish Embassy, 22, Golf Links Area, New Delhi
Thailand	H.E. Phra Bahid-dha Nukara	Ambassador	Thai Embassy, Southend Lane, New Delhi
Turkey	H.E Mr Numan Tahir Seymen	Ambassador	Turkish Embassy, 203, Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi
United States of America	H E. Mr John Sherman Cooper	Ambassador	American Embassy, Bahawalpur House, Sikandra Road, New Delhi

Country	Name	Designation	Address
U.S.S.R.	H.E. Mr. Mikhail Alexeevich Menshikov	Ambassador	Soviet Embassy, Travancore House, Curzon Road, New Delhi
Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja	Ambassador	Yugoslavian Embassy, 13, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi
		HIGH COMMISSIONS	
Australia	P.R. Heydon	High Commissioner	Australian High Commission, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Canada	H E. Mr Escott M. Reid	High Commissioner	Canadian High Commission, 4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Ceylon	H. E. Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera Wijeyeratna	High Commissioner	Ceylonese High Commission, 2 Scindia House, Queensway, New Delhi
Pakistan	H E. Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan	High Commissioner	Pakistan High Commission, Sher Shah Road Mess, New Delhi
United Kingdom	H.E. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C M G., M.C.	High Commissioner	United Kingdom High Commission, 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi
		LEGATIONS	
Austria	Mr. Albin Lennkh	Charge d'Affaires	Austrian Legation, Rooms No 2-5, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi
Chile	Mr Miguel Serrano Fernandez	Charge d' Affaires	Legation of Chile, 6, Golf Link Area, New Delhi
Denmark	H.E. Mr. Harry Emil Poul Toyberg-Frandzen	Minister	Legation of Denmark, 1, Humayun Road, New Delhi
Finland	H.E. Mr. Hugo Valvanne	Minister	Finnish Legation, 1, Humayun Road, New, Delhi
Holy See	H.E. the Most Revd. Martin H. Lucas, S V.D.	Apostolic Internuncio	Apostolic Internunciature, 8 AlipurRoad, Delhi-8
Hungary	H.E. Dr. Peter Kos	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Hungarian Legation, 10 Pusa Road, Block No.11 N.E.A , New Delhi
Norway	H.E. Mr. Khut Lykke	Minister	Norwegian Legation, 21, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Philippines	H.E. Mr. Narciso Ramos	Minister	Philippines Legation, 32-37, Indra Palace Building, Central Ring, Connaught Place, New Delhi
Portugal	H E. Dr. Vasco Vieira Garin	Minister	Legation of Portugal, 22, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi
Sweden	H E Mr Per Gustaf Adolf Wijkman	Minister	Swedish Legation, 67-70, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi
Switzerland	H E. Dr. Clemente Rezzonico	Minister	Swiss Legation, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi
Syria	H E Mr Omar Abou Richeh	Minister	Syrian Legation, Room No 117, Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi
Saudi Arabia	H E Sheikh Yusuf Al-fozon	Minister	Saudi Arabian Legation, 32, Swiss Hotel, Delhi-8

APPENDICES

CHRONOLOGY [1]

Date		Event
B.C.		
c.	3000-1500	Indus Valley Civilisation.
c.	2700	Date of Indus Valley Seals found at Kish.
c.	1400	Aryan Kings and Aryan deities in Western Asia.
		Rigveda and Samhitas.
	817	Birth of Parsvanatha (tradition).
	544	Buddha's Nirvana (Sinhalese tradition).
	527	Mahavira's Nirvana (tradition).
c.	518	Iranian conquest of Sindhu, Gandhara, etc.
	327-326	Alexander's invasion of India.
c.	324	Rise of the Maurya Empire.
c.	273-232	Reign of Asoka
c.	150	Heliodoros, ambassador of the Greek King of Taxila, worshipper of Vishnu, sets up a Garuda column at Besnagar
c.	115-90	Greek King Menander, patron of Buddhism
	58	Beginning of Vikrama Era.
c.	26-20	Indian Embassies to Augustus.
A.D.		
	64	Despatch of Buddhist Missionaries to China in accordance with Han Emperor Ming's request.
	78	Beginning of Saka Era, Accession of Kanishka
c.	100	Indian Embassy to Roman Emperor Trajan.
c.	120	Gautamiputra Satakarni overthrows Nahapana.
	150	Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman
	320	Gupta Era.
c.	360	Ceylonese Embassy to Samudragupta.
c.	380-415	Reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya, patron of Kalidasa).
	405-411	Travels of Fa-Hien in the Gupta Empire.
	450-475	Hun invasions
	533	Yasodharman defeats the Hun King Mihirakula.
	606-647	Harshavardhana, King of northern India and friend of Hiuen-Tsang
	609-642	Pulakesin II (Chalukya)
	639	Foundation of Lhasa by Srong-tsan Gampo, first Buddhist King of Tibet
	629-645	Hiuen-Tsang's travels in India.
	675-685	I-Tsing at Nalanda.
	711	Invasion of Sind by Mohammed-bin-Qasim.
	713	Capture of Multan by Muslims.
	735	First Parsee settlement in India
c.	750	Gopala elected King of Vanga-Gauda (Bengal).
c.	750-800	Progress of Buddhism in Tibet · Santarakshita and Padmasambhava invited Rise of Lamaism.
	753	Rise of the Rashtrakuta Empire.
	815-877	Amoghavarsha, Balhara of the Arabs
	836-1000	Pratihara Empire. Bhoja Mahendrapala I, Mahipala I, etc, Poet Rajashekhara
	907	Accession of Parantaka I (Chola).
	1000-1026	Invasions of Sultan Mahmud (Ghazni).
	1050	Atisa Srijnana Dipankara visits Tibet. Revival and reformation of Buddhism in Tibet.
	1070-1122	Rajendra III and Kulottunga I (Chola Kings).
	1158	Ballala Sena (Bengal) succeeds Vijaya Sena.
	1170-1194	Jaichandra of Kanauj
	1175-1192	Invasions of Mohammed-bin-Sam of Ghor.
	1192	Fall of Prithviraj Chauhan, King of Delhi and Ajmer.
	1190-1290	Establishment of Muslim rule in northern India: Reign of Slave Kings.
	1221	First Mongol invasion (Changiz Khan).

1. Appendix to Chapter II.

1231-1232	The Qutab Minar.
1288	Marco Polo at Kayal.
1290-1316	Expansion of Muslim power into South India. Khilji expeditions to Devagiri, Warangal, Dorasamudra, Madura and Rameswaram. Clash with Rana of Mewar. Amir Khusru, poet and musician, and Nizamuddin Aulia, saint
1320-1414	Tughlak Sultans of Delhi.
1334-1342	Ibn Batutah in India.
1351-1388	Feroz Tughlak noted for irrigation and public works.
1398	Invasion of Timur.
1420	Nicolo Conti visits Vijayanagar.
1420-1470	Zain-ul-Abdin, King of Kashmir
1451-1526	Lodi Sultans of Delhi
1469	Birth of Guru Nanak.
c. 1486-1533	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
1497-1498	First voyage of Vasco da Gama.
c. 1509-1527	Reign of Rana Sanga in Mewar.
1526	Babar's invasion and defeat of Lodis at Panipat Foundation of Mughal rule in northern India
1538-1545	Reign of Sher Shah Humayun in exile
1555-1556	Humayun's return and death
1556	Accession of Akbar and final defeat of the Pathans at Panipat.
1556-1605	Reign of Akbar Expansion of Mughal power
1564	Abolition of *jaziya*
1571	Foundation of Fathepur Sikri
1580	First Jesuit Mission at Agra
1582	Promulgation of a new faith (Din-i-Ilahi) by Akbar.
1597	Death of Rana Pratap
1600	Establishment of a Chartered Company in London for trading with India and the East.
1605-1627	Reign of Jahangir
1609	Dutch Factory at Pulicat
1612	First English Factory at Surat.
1615-1619	Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe
1627-1657	Reign of Shah Jahan
1627	Birth of Shivaji
1634	Firman permitting the English to trade in Bengal.
1639	Foundation of Fort Saint George at Madras
1657	Illness of Shah Jahan and fratricidal war
1658	Coronation of Aurangzeb
1661	Portuguese cession of Bombay to the English.
1664	Assumption of royal title by Shivaji.
1666	Shivaji's visit to the Mughal Court at Agra, imprisonment and escape
1668	First French Factory at Surat
1675	Execution of Teg Bahadur, ninth Guru of the Sikhs.
1679	Re-imposition of *jaziya*.
1680	Death of Shivaji.
1680	Aurangzeb's Firman granting trading facilities to English Company.
1686-1687	Fall of the Kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda
1698	The English obtain *Zamindari* of the three villages of Sutanati, Kalighat and Govindpur nucleus of future Calcutta
1707	Death of Aurangzeb.
1714	Appointment of Balaji Viswanath as Peshwa.
1724	Nizam virtually independent in the Deccan
1742	Dupleix, Governor of Pondicherry
1744-1748	First Anglo-French War
1750-1754	War of Carnatic succession between the English and the French.
1756-1763	Seven Years' War Anglo-French War in India
1757	Battle of Plassey
1761	Battle of Panipat (Third).
1761	Rise of Hyder Ali
1765	Grant of the *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British.
1770	Famine in Bengal.
1774-1785	Warren Hastings—Governor-General of India
1775	Execution of Nanda Kumar.
1781	Deposition of Chait Singh.
1782	Affairs of Begams of Oudh.
1784	Pitt's India Bill passed by British Parliament.

1793	Permanent Settlement of land by the British in Bengal.
1794	Death of Mahadaji Sindhia.
1798	British Treaty with Nizam: First Subsidiary Alliance.
1799	Death of Tipu Sultan. Partition of Mysore.
1801	British annex the Carnatic.
1809	Treaty of Amritsar between the Sikhs and the British.
1817-1819	The Last Anglo-Maratha War.
1824-1826	First Burmese War.
1829	Prohibition of *Sati*.
1833	Death of Raja Rammohan Roy.
1833	Renewal of the Company's Charter for 20 years and abolition of trading rights.
1835	Introduction of English as medium of instruction.
1839	Death of Ranjit Singh
1839-1842	Anglo-Afghan War.
1843	Conquest of Sind by the British.
1845-1849	The Anglo-Sikh Wars.
1852	Second Anglo-Burmese War.
1853	Opening of railway lines and telegraphic communication.
1854	Establishment of cotton and jute mills.
1854	Wood's Despatch on Education.
1856	Annexation of Oudh.
1856	Hindu Widows Re-marriage Act
1857	The Mutiny.
1858	Termination of Company's rule. The Crown takes over the Government of the country
1872	Special Marriage Act.
1878-1880	Second Afghan War
1883	The Ilbert Bill: Attempt to effect equality between Europeans and Indians
1883-1885	Local Self-government Acts.
1885	First Session of the Indian National Congress.
1886	Annexation of Upper Burma by the British.
1899-1905	Lord Curzon—Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
1905	Partition of Bengal.
1906	Foundation of the Muslim League.
1909	The Morley-Minto Reforms: introduction of separate electorates.
1911	Partition of Bengal revoked.
1914-1918	The First World War.
1915	Defence of India Act
1917	Montagu's declaration about the political future of India
1919	The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
1920	Indian National Congress comes under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi: Non-cooperation Movement started
1920-1922	Moplah rebellion.
1923	Swarajists in legislatures.
1925	Death of Chittaranjan Das.
1927-1929	Appointment of a Statutory Commission under Lord Simon and its boycott by Indians.
1928	The (Motilal) Nehru Report.
1930-1934	Civil Disobedience Movement.
1935	Government of India Act, 1935, passed.
1937	Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. Congress Ministries in majority of provinces
1939-45	Second World War: Congress Ministries resign office in the provinces British promise further reforms Cripps Mission. Civil Disobedience Movement. India as supply base for War. Bengal famine.
1946	Interim Government with Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister
1947 (August 15)	Creation of two dominions, India and Pakistan.
1950 (January 26)	Inauguration of new Constitution: India becomes Sovereign Democratic Republic.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS[1]

ALLAHABAD

		Date of Appointment
Chief Justice		
	O.H. Mootham	January 11, 1955
Puisne Judges		
1.	H H. Kidwai	July 13, 1946
2.	R. Dayal	July 22, 1946
3.	C.B Agarwala	May 14, 1948
4.	M.C. Desai	December 13, 1948
5.	V. Bhargava	August 1, 1949
6.	B M. Lall	February, 1950
7.	R.N. Gurtu	June 1, 1951
8	N Beg	June 1, 1951
9.	B. Mukherji	August 8, 1952
10	M.L Chaturvedi	August 8, 1952
11.	H.S Chaturvedi	November 14, 1952
12.	Randhir Singh	April 6, 1953
13	H P Asthana	April 6, 1953
14.	D N. Roy	December 14, 1953
15	Gopalji Mehrotra	May 6, 1954
16	B R. James	August 23, 1954
17	A N Mulla	August 23, 1954
18.	R K Chaudhry	November 11, 1954
19.	S N Sahai	November 11, 1954
20.	V D. Bhargava	—
21	Balram Upadhya	—
22.	V.G Oak	—

ANDHRA

Chief Justice		
	K, Subha Rao[2]	July 5, 1954
Puisne Judges		
1.	P Chandra Reddi[2]	July 5, 1951
2.	K Umamaheswaram[2]	July 5, 1954
3	K. Bhimasankaran	November 1, 1954
4	P Satyanarayanaraju	November 1, 1954

ASSAM

Chief Justice		
	Sarjoo Prasad	January 25, 1950
Puisne Judges		
1.	R Labhaya	January 3, 1949
2.	H.R. Deka	June 5, 1951

BOMBAY

Chief Justice		
	M C. Chagla	January 4, 1948
Puisne Judges		
1.	N.H.C. Coyajee	March 1, 1943
2.	R S. Bavdekar	March 6, 1945
3.	P.B. Gajendragadkar	March 6, 1945
4.	Y.V. Dixit	February 16, 1946
5.	S.R Tandolkar	July 2, 1946
6.	H.K Chainani	August 27, 1948
7.	J.C. Shah	March 1, 1949
8	D V. Vyas	March 6, 1950
9.	S T. Desai	October 8, 1952
10.	B.N. Gokhale	

1. Appendix to Chapter VI.
2. He was previously on the bench of the Madras High Court

CALCUTTA

Chief Justice

P.B. Chakravarti	May 14, 1952

Puisne Judges

1.	K C. Das Gupta	May 13, 1948
2.	R P. Mookerjee	May 13, 1948
3.	S R. Das Gupta	January 3, 1949
4.	S.C. Lahiri	January 3, 1949
5.	P.B. Mukherjee	January 3, 1949
6.	A K. Sarkar	January 25, 1949
7.	J.P. Mitter	February 11, 1949
8	B.K. Guha	November 3, 1949
9.	H.K. Bose	December 8, 1949
10.	R S. Bachawat	January 23, 1950
11.	D.N. Sinha	July 3, 1950
12.	P.N Mookerjee	November 20, 1950
13.	S.N. Guha Roy	May 23, 1951
14.	R Mukerjee	May 12, 1952
15.	S K. Sen	May 12, 1952
16.	D Mookerji	November 24, 1952
17.	G K Mitter	November 24, 1952
18	P C Mallick	July 9, 1954

HYDERABAD

Chief Justice

S.R. Palnitker	February 23, 1955

Puisne Judges

1.	Q Hasan	February 24, 1943
2.	M Prasad	November 20, 1946
3	M A Ansari	November 20, 1946
4.	S A Khan	January 1, 1947
5.	A. Srinivasachari	March 26, 1947
6.	V R Deshpande	September 10, 1949
7.	P J. Reddy	February 16, 1952
8.	T Bilgrami	

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Chief Justice

J.N. Wazir	March 1948

Puisne Judges

1.	J.L Kilam	April 1948
2	M A. Shahmiri	August 1948

MADHYA BHARAT

Chief Justice

G K Shinde	January 26, 1952

Puisne Judges

1	P V Dikshit	July 29, 1948
2	A H. Khan	March 21, 1951
3	*B K Chaturvedi*	*March 21, 1951*
4.	V.R. Newaskar	July 14, 1952
5.	S.M. Samvatsar	July 29, 1953

MADRAS

Chief Justice

P V. Rajamannar	January 17, 1948

Puisne Judges

1.	P G. Menon	July 28, 1947
2.	E.E Mack	April 3, 1948
3.	P. Rajagopalan	April 5, 1948

4. A.S.P. Ayyar	September 7, 1948
5. N. Somasundaram	September 27, 1948
6. P.V.B. Ayyar	January 19, 1949
7. B. Ahmed	July 16, 1949
8. W.S.K. Naidu	July 16, 1949
9. P.N. Ramaswami	July 7, 1951
10. K R. Gounder	July 7, 1951
11. N.R. Ayyangar	November 23, 1953

MYSORE

Chief Justice

P. Medappa	November 20, 1948

Puisne Judges

1. B.V. Murthy	August 10, 1950
2. K N Padmanabhiah	December 15, 1954

NAGPUR

Chief Justice

M. Hidayatullah	December, 1954

Puisne Judges

1. K T Mangalmurti	June 21, 1948
2. J R. Mudholkar	November 11, 1948
3 V.R. Sen	January 26, 1949
4. K Rao	March 2, 1949
5 P P Deo	October 29, 1949
6. B K. Chaudhari	November 9, 1951
7 G.P Bhutt	February 14, 1953
8 Y S Tambe	February 8, 1954

ORISSA

Chief Justice

L Panigrahi	March 4, 1953

Puisne Judges

1 R L Narasimhan	July 26, 1948
2. S P. Mahapatra	May 2, 1952
3 P Misra	August 18, 1954
4. B. Rao	August 26, 1954

PATNA

Chief Justice

S K Das

Puisne Judges

1. V. Ramaswami	November 1, 1947
2. B.P. Jamuar	July 18, 1949
3. B N. Rai	January 25, 1950
4. C P. Sinha	June 16, 1950
5. K Ahmad	April 23, 1951
6. S C. Misra	December 11, 1952
7. K K. Banerjee	December 12, 1952
8. R.K. Chaudhury	April 4, 1953
9. K. Sahai	July 13, 1953
10. S. Naquilman	August 29, 1954

PEPSU

Chief Justice

K R. Passey	November 19, 1953

Puisne Judges

1. G.L. Chopra	October 28, 1948
2. G. Singh	July 21, 1950
3. Mehar Singh	December 24, 1953

PUNJAB

Chief Justice

A.N. Bhandari	December 8, 1952

Puisne Judges

1. G.D. Khosla	November 1, 1944
2. D. Falshaw	December 2, 1946
3. H. Singh	November 8, 1948
4. J L. Kapur	June 6, 1949
5. S.S. Dulat	March 13, 1953
6. B. Narain	May 24, 1954

RAJASTHAN

Chief Justice

K.N. Wanchoo	January 2, 1951

Puisne Judges

1. K L Bapna	August 29, 1949
2. J.S Ranawat	August 29, 1949
3. K.K. Sharma	June 15, 1951
4 D S Dave	July 12, 1952
5. I N Modi	January 29, 1953

SAURASHTRA

Chief Justice

M.C Shah	April 1, 1951

Puisne Judges

1. S J Chatpar	April 5, 1950
2. J A Baxi	September 22, 1951

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Chief Justice

K.T. Koshi	January 26, 1952

Puisne Judges

1. K. Sankaran	July 7, 1949
2. K.S Govinda Pillai	July 7, 1949
3. V I Joseph	May 25, 1951
4. M S Menon	January 29, 1953
5. T.K Joseph	July 31, 1953
6. N.V. Iyengar	
7. P.D Menon	

EX-CHIEF JUSTICES OF INDIA

1. Harilal J. Kania	(January 26, 1950 to November 16, 1951)
2. M Patanjali Sastri	(November 7, 1951 to January 3, 1954)
3. Mehr Chand Mahajan	(January 4 to December 23, 1954)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS[1]

THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (NEW DELHI)

Chairman : R.N. Banerjee

Members : N. Govindarajan , C.B. Nagarkar ; N.K. Sidhanta ; A.A.A. Fyzee ; and S.V. Kanungo.

STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

ANDHRA (KURNOOL)
Chairman : C Vivekanandamoorthy
Members : M.A. Venkataramana and G. Rami Reddi

ASSAM (SHILLONG)
Chairman : J.P. Chaliha
Member : S J. Duncan

1. Appendix to Chapter VII.

BIHAR (PATNA)
Chairman : Amarnath Jha
Members : Bhagwat Prasad Singh and Muhammad Yahya
BOMBAY (BOMBAY)
Chairman : K B. Bharucha
Members : M.S. Patil; R.N. Welingkar and R.B. Ghorpade
HYDERABAD (HYDERABAD)
Chairman : N.B. Bonarji
Members : Bakar Ali Mirza and Raja Dhonderaj Bahadur
JAMMU AND KASHMIR (SRINAGAR)
Chairman : Prithvi Nandan Singh
MADHYA BHARAT (GWALIOR)
Chairman : D.V. Rege
Members : N. Padmanabhan Shastri
MADHYA PRADESH (NAGPUR)
Chairman : V.S. Jha
Members : H C Seth ; S.S. Pande and E M Joshi
MADRAS (MADRAS)
Chairman : P.K. Gnanasundaram Mudaliar
Members : A F. Mascarenhas and Muhammad Abdul Huq
MYSORE (BANGALORE)
Chairman H B. Gundappa Gowda
Members : George Matthan and H M Mallikarjunappa
ORISSA (CUTTACK)
Chairman . Somnath Mahapatra
Members : P S. Sundaram and H.P. Deb
PEPSU (PATIALA)
Chairman . Mohan Singh
Member : B N. Khosla
PUNJAB (SIMLA)
Chairman : Vishan Bhagwan
Members · Narinder Singh and Bhagat Ram Sharma
RAJASTHAN (JAIPUR)
Chairman : Devi Shankar Tewari
Members . V.R Adige and M. M Varma
SAURASHTRA (RAJKOT)
Chairman · M S. Dulip Singh Ji
Member : T L. Shah
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN (TRIVANDRUM)
Chairman : Rama Varma Thampuran
Members R.V. Thomas and V Kunjukrishnan
UTTAR PRADESH (ALLAHABAD)
Chairman Krishna Murari Lal
Members : Nafisul Hasan and Pitambar Datt Pande
WEST BENGAL (CALCUTTA)
Chairman S. Basu
Members : S K. Majumdar and A T Sen

INCOME-TAX AND ESTATE DUTY[1]

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

A. (i) In the case of every individual who is married and every Hindu undivided family:

	Rate	*Surcharge*
1. On the first Rs. 2,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
2. On the next Rs. 3,000 of total income	Nine pies in the rupee	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column
3. On the next Rs 2,500 of total income	One anna and nine pies in the rupee	,,
4. On the next Rs 2,500 of total income	Two annas and three pies in the rupee	,,
5. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	Three annas and three pies in the rupee	,,

1 Appendix to Chapter XII.

6. On the balance of total income	Four annas in the rupee	"

(*ii*) In the case of every individual who is not married and every unregistered firm or other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraph B or paragraph C of this Part applies:

	Rate	*Surcharge*
1. On the first Rs. 1,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
2. On the next Rs. 4,000 of total income	Nine pies in the rupee.	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column.
3. On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income	One anna and nine pies in the rupee	"
4 On the next Rs 2,500 of total income	Two annas and three pies in the rupee	"
5. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	Three annas and three pies in the rupee.	"
6. On the balance of total income	Four annas in the rupee	"

Provided that:

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income, does not exceed the limit specified below;

(*ii*) the income tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds the said limit;

(*iii*) the income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either—

(*a*) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds the said limit the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or

(*b*) the income-tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates herein specified is less

The limit referred to in the above proviso shall be:

(*i*) in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year had:

(*a*) at least two members entitled to claim partition	Rs. 8,400
(*b*) at least four members entitled to claim partition	Rs. 12,600

Provided that in the case referred to in sub-clause (a) none of the members and in the case referred to in sub-clause (b) none of the minimum number of four members:

(*a*) is less than eighteen years of age; or

(*b*) is lineally descended from another member or along with another member is lineally descended from any other living member of the family not entitled to claim partition, and

(*ii*) in every other case . .. .. Rs 4,200:

Provided further that:

(*i*) no surcharge shall be payable on a total income which before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income does not exceed the limit specified below;

(*ii*) the surcharge payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds the said limit.

The limit referred to in the above proviso shall be:

(*i*) in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies the conditions laid down in the preceding proviso and had as at the end of the previous year.

	Rs.
(*a*) at least two members entitled to claim partition	14,400
(*b*) at least four members entitled to claim partition and	21,600
(*ii*) in every other case	7,200.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this paragraph, in the case of every Hindu undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law, a son shall be deemed to be entitled to claim partition of the co-parcenary property against his father or grandfather, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.

B. In the case of every company:

	Rate	*Surcharge*
On the whole of total income	Four annas in the rupee	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column

Provided that in the case of a company which, in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within the territory of India of the dividends payable out of such profits, and has deducted super-tax from the dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) of section 18 of that Act—

(*i*) where the total income, as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, exceeds the amount of any dividends (including dividends payable at a fixed rate) declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, and the company is a company to which the provisions of section 23A of the Income-tax Act cannot be made applicable, a rebate shall be allowed at the rate of one anna per rupee on the amount of such excess;

(*ii*) where the amount of dividends referred to in clause (*i*) above exceeds the total income as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, there shall be charged on the total income an additional income-tax equal to the sum, if any, by which the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by such excess (hereinafter referred to as "the excess dividend") falls short of the amount calculated at the rate of five annas per rupee on the excess dividend.

For the purposes of the above proviso, the expression "dividend" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (6A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, but any distribution included in that expression, made during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, shall be deemed to be a dividend declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year.

For the purposes of clause (*ii*) of the above proviso, the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by the excess dividend shall be determined as follows:

(*i*) the excess dividend shall be deemed to be out of the whole or such portion of the undistributed profits of one or more years immediately preceding the previous year as would be just sufficient to cover the amount of the excess dividend and as have not likewise been taken into account to cover an excess dividend of a preceding year;

(*ii*) such portion of the excess dividend as is deemed to be out of the undistributed profits of each of the said years shall be deemed to have borne tax:

(*a*) if an order had been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Income-tax Act, in respect of the undistributed profits of that year, at the rate of five annas in the rupee, and

(*b*) in respect of any other year, at the rate applicable to the total income of the company, for that year reduced by the rate at which rebate, if any, was allowed on the undistributed profits.

C. In the case of every local authority and in every case in which under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate.

	Rate	*Surcharge*
On the whole of total income	Four annas in the rupee	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which any other paragraph of this Part applies:

	Rate	*Surcharge*
1. On the first Rs. 20,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
2. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	One anna in the rupee	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column.
3. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income	Three annas in the rupee	"
4. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	Five annas in the rupee	"

	Rate	Surcharge
5. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	Six annas in the rupee	"
6. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	Seven annas in the rupee	"
7. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	Eight annas in the rupee	"
8. On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income	Nine annas in the rupee	"
9 On the balance of total income	Nine and a half annas in the rupee	"

B. In the case of every local authority:

	Rate	Surcharge
On the whole of total income	Two and a half annas in the rupee	Three pies in the rupee

C. In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society as defined in clause (5B) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act (other than the Sankatta Salt owners' Society in the State of Bombay):

	Rate	Surcharge
1. On the first Rs 25,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
2. On the balance of total income	Two and a half annas in the rupee	Three pies in the rupee.

D. In the case of every company:

	Rate
On the whole of total income	Four annas and nine pies in the rupee.

Provided that:

(i) a rebate at the rate of three annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which—

(a) in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1956, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment in India of the dividend payable out of such profits and for the deduction of super-tax from dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) of section 18 of that Act, and

(b) is a public company with total income not exceeding Rs 25,000,

(ii) a rebate at the rate of two annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which satisfies condition (a) but not condition (b), of the preceding clause; and

(iii) a rebate at the rate of one anna and six pies per rupee on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a subsidiary Indian company, and a rebate at the rate of six pies per rupee on any other income included in the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which, not being entitled to a rebate under either of the preceding clauses, is—

(a) a public company, or

(b) a company all of whose shares were held at the end of the previous year by one or more public companies:

Provided further that the super-tax payable by a company, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 25,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the super-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs 25,000, and

(b) half the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Explanation: For the purposes of this paragraph of this Part, a company shall be deemed to be a public company only if it is a company in which the public are substantially interested within the meaning of the *Explanation* to section 23A of the Income-tax Act.

RATES OF ESTATE DUTY

PART I

In the case of property which consists of an interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana laws:

	Rate of Duty
(1) on the first Rs 50,000 of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2) on the next Rs. 50,000	5 per cent
(3) on the next Rs. 50,000	7½ " "
(4) on the next Rs. 50,000	10 " "
(5) on the next Rs. 1,00,000	12½ " "
(6) on the next Rs. 2,00,000	15 " "

		Rate of Duty
(7) on the next Rs. 5,00,000	"	20 " "
(8) on the next Rs. 10,00,000	"	25 " "
(9) on the next Rs. 10,00,000	"	30 " "
(10) on the next Rs. 20,00,000	"	35 " "
(11) on the balance	"	40 " "

PART II

In the case of property of any other kind

		Rate of Duty
(1) on the first Rs. 1,00,000	of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2) on the next Rs. 50,000	"	7½ per cent
(3) on the next Rs 50,000	"	10 " "
(4) on the next Rs. 1,00,000	"	12½ " "
(5) on the next Rs. 2,00,000	"	15 " "
(6) on the next Rs 5,00,000	"	20 " "
(7) on the next Rs. 10,00,000	"	25 " "
(8) on the next Rs. 10,00,000	"	30 " "
(9) on the next Rs. 20,00,000	"	35 " "
(10) on the balance of the principal value of the estate		40 " "

PART III

In the case of shares held by a deceased member in any company incorporated outside India which has been treated for the purpose of Indian income-tax as resident for two out of the three completed assessments immediately preceding

	Rate of Duty
(1) If the principal value of the shares does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil
(2) If the principal value of the shares exceeds Rs 5,000	7½ per cent

CURRENT POSTAL RATES[1]

Inland Letters		
Not exceeding one tola		2 annas
For every additional tola or fraction thereof		1 anna
Post Cards		
(i) Local	(a) Single	6 pies
	(b) Reply	1 anna
(ii) General	(a) Single	9 pies
	(b) Reply	1½ annas
(iii) Letter Card		1½ annas (each)
Book, Pattern and Sample Packets		
Up to 5 tolas		1 anna
For every additional unit of 2½ tolas or fraction thereof		6 pies
Maximum weight permissible		200 tolas
Newspapers: Inland Rates		
Newspapers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight		3 pies
Newspapers exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight		6 pies
For every unit of 2 oz. or fraction thereof		3 pies
For every 10 tolas or part of that weight		6 pies
Parcels		
Not exceeding 40 tolas		8 annas
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight		8 annas
Maximum weight		1,000 tolas or 12½ seers
Parcels exceeding 410 tolas in weight must be registered		
Registration		
Registration fee		6 annas per article
Insurance		
For articles insured value not exceeding Rs 100		6 annas
For every additional insured value of Rs. 100		3 annas
Maximum value of insurance permissible		Rs 5,000

1. Appendix to Chapter XXI.

Air Mails

No extra charge for letters, post cards and letter cards.
For packets, a surcharge of 6 pies per tola is payable in addition to ordinary postage.
For inland air parcels there is an inclusive charge of annas 10 for every 20 tolas or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN POST

(*i*) *Letters*:

Not exceeding 1 oz.	4 annas
Additional oz. or fraction thereof	2½ annas

(*ii*) *Post Cards*

Single	2½ annas
Reply	5 annas
Printed Papers every 2 oz or fraction of that weight	1 anna

(*iii*) *Business Papers*

Not exceeding 8 oz.	4 annas
Additional 2 oz or fraction thereof	1 anna

(*iv*) *Sample Packets*

Not exceeding 4 oz	2 annas
Additional 2 oz or fraction thereof	1 anna

AIR FEES · FOREIGN

Country	Letter (per ½ oz or fraction thereof)			Post card			Air letter		
	Rs	A	P.	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Afghanistan	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	5	0
Burma	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	5	0
China	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Indo-China	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Indonesia	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Iran, Iraq and Israel	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Japan, Korea, and Malaya	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Egypt and Turkey	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Austria	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Denmark	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
France	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Gibraltar	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Great Britain	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Greece	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Norway	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Poland	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Switzerland	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
U S S R	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Ethiopia	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Kenya	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Libya	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Sudan	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
Australia	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
New Zealand	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Gold Coast	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Mauritius	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
South West Africa	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Union of South Africa	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Bermuda	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Canada	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Cuba	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Mexico	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
U S A	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
British Guiana	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Colombia	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Peru	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Venezuela	1	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0

For second class air mail to Ceylon, Pakistan and Portuguese India an air surcharge of 1½ annas per tola is payable in addition to the ordinary inland postage rate for books, patterns and sample packages.

***Air Parcels*:**

Country	Postage, inclusive of air fee, for the first lb	Postage, inclusive of air fee, on each subsequent 4 oz or fraction thereof
	Rs. A P	Rs A P
Afghanistan	5 8 0	0 11 0
Australia	10 8 0	2 5 0
Ceylon	2 0 0 (for every lb and part thereof)	
Egypt	7 12 0	1 2 0
France	11 0 0	1 14 0
U K	9 12 0	1 14 0
Switzerland	9 8 0	1 12 0
U S A	15 8 0	3 8 0

MISCELLANEOUS

Money Orders

Sums up to Rs 5	2 annas
Over Rs 5 and up to Rs 10	3 annas
Over Rs. 10 and up to Rs 15	4 annas
Over Rs 15 and up to Rs 25	6 annas
Each complete sum of Rs 25	6 annas

Telegraphic Money Orders

The fee for a telegraphic money order includes the commission charged for that amount for an ordinary money order in addition to the cost of the telegram, together with a surcharge of annas 2

Postal Orders

Postal Order	1 anna for each order
Express delivery	2 annas
Business reply post cards and envelopes (yearly permit)	Rs 10

Post Box Bags

Yearly	Rs 12
Quarterly	Rs 4
Combined post box and bag (yearly)	Rs 15

Savings Bank

It has been decided

(i) to raise the maximum limit of deposit for an individual depositor to Rs 15,000 and for joint accounts to Rs. 30,000,

(ii) to allow 2 per cent interest on balances up to Rs 10 000 and 1½ per cent on balances held in excess of Rs 10,000,

(iii) to allow withdrawals twice a week, and

(iv) to allow withdrawals by cheque at the Bombay G P O and at certain head post offices in the Bombay Circle

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

12-Year Certificates

Denominations: Rs 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000
Maturity value: Rs. 7/8, 15, 75, 150, 750, 1,500, and 7,500

7-Year Certificates:

Denominations: Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000
Maturity value: Rs 6/4, 12/8, 62/8, 125, 1,250, and 6,250

5-Year Certificates

Denominations: Rs. 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000

Maturity value: Rs 5/12, 11/8, 57/8, 115, 1,150, and 5,750

A single individual can hold certificates up to the value of Rs. 25,000 but, jointly with another, he can hold certificates worth Rs 50,000. The five and seven-year certificates are encashable at any time. The twelve-year certificates, can, however, be cashed only on the expiry of a specified period.

Postal Life Insurance

From January 1, 1949, the Defence Services personnel were also enabled to avail themselves of the benefits of the Postal Insurance Fund. It is proposed to extend the scheme to employees in industrial undertakings which are either run by the Government or in which the Government has a major share.

Inland Telegrams

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Burma, Ceylon or Pakistan are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:

Delivery in India	*Express* Rs A. P.	*Ordinary* Rs. A P.
Minimum charge (8 words)	1 8 0	0 12 0
For each additional word over 8	0 2 0	0 1 0
Delivery in Burma and Pakistan		
Minimum charge (8 words)	2 12 0	1 6 0
For each additional word over 8	0 4 0	0 2 0
Press Telegrams · Delivery in India		
Minimum charge (50 words) .. .	1 8 0	0 12 0
For every additional 5 words over 50 ..	0 2 0	0 1 0

Greetings Telegrams

Greetings telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on festive occasions from or to any telegraph office in India

Number of words:

(*a*) Name and address of the addressee ..	4 words
(*b*) Greetings indicated by a number ..	1 word
(*c*) Name of sender	1 word
	6 words

	Express	*Ordinary*
For these six words	1 0 0	0 8 0
For each additional word over 6 ..	0 2 0	0 1 0

Local Telegrams

Local telegrams are accepted for delivery in the local delivery area at all telegraph offices in India and postal receiving offices at the minimum rate of 6 annas for 8 words or less and 6 pies for each additional word after the first 8 words.

Flash Telegrams

A new class of telegrams known as the ' flash ' message was introduced from April 15, 1947 for the press Though these messages are charged for at the same rate as private express telegrams, they receive a higher priority. Flash telegrams may be communicated over the telephone, if so desired.

Human Life Telegrams

These telegrams are permissible in case of accidents, serious illness or death of a person and are accepted at inland express rates. Such telegrams receive priority in transmission over all express telegrams.

CULTURAL AND LEARNED SOCIETIES[1]

1. All India Oriental Conference, Poona
2. The Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry.
3. The Association of Indian Culture, Calcutta.
4. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
5. The Bengal Library Association, Calcutta.
6. The Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala, Poona.
7. Bihar Research Society, Patna
8. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay
9. Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.
10. C.P. and Berar Jain Research Institute, Yeotmal.
11. C P. and Berar Library Association, Nagpur.
12. The C P. Research Society, Nagpur.
13. Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona.
14. Ethnographic and Folkculture Society, Lucknow
15. Ganganatha Jha Research Institute, Allahabad
16. Greater India Society, Calcutta
17. Gujarat Research Society, Bombay
18. The Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad.
19. Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.
20. Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi
21. Indian History Congress Association, Allahabad.
22. Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay
23. Indian Institute of Culture, Bangalore
24. The Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner.
25. Indian Library Association, Calcutta
26. Indian Library Association, Delhi
27. Indian Philosophical Congress, Delhi
28. The Indian Political Science Association, Aligarh
29. Indian Psychological Association, Calcutta.
30. Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay
31. International Academy of Indian Culture, Nagpur.
32. Iran Society, Calcutta.
33. Islamic Research Association, Bombay.
34. Jain Sanskriti Samrakshak Sangha, Sholapur.
35. The K R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay.
36. Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, Madras.
37. Maha Bodhi Society of India, Calcutta.
38. Madras Library Society of India, Calcutta.
39. Oriental Institute, Baroda.
40. The Mythic Society, Bangalore.
41. The Numismatic Society of India, Bombay.
42. Prachyavani (Institute of Oriental Learning), Calcutta.
43. Rajasthan Sodh Parishad, Udaipur
44. Rama Varma Research Institute, Trichur
45. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta
46. Shardashram, Yeotmal
47. Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay
48. The U P. Historical Society, Lucknow.
49. Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi
50. Venkatesvara Research Institute, Tirupati
51. Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

LITERARY ORGANISATIONS

General

1. All-India Progressive Writers' Association, Bombay
2. P E N All-India Centre, Bombay.

Assamese

1. Assam Sahitya Sabha, Gauhati
2. Asom Satra Sangha, Jorhat
3. Kamrup Anusandhan Samiti, Gauhati.
4. Kamrup Sahitya Samaj, Gauhati
5. Jayashree Sangh, Dibrugarh.
6. Mukul Sangha, Shillong
7. Senjiy Samaj, Sibsagar
8. Tarun Lekhak Sangha, Gauhati.

Bengali

1. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta
2. Prabasi Banga Sahitya Parishad, Allahabad
3. Nikhil Banga Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi
4. Rabindra Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta.
5. Sahitya Basar, Agartala.

Gujarati

1. Bhavnagar Sahitya Sabha, Bhavnagar, Saurashtra
2. Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, Bombay
3. Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, Ahmedabad
4. Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
5. Gujarat Lekhak Milan, Ahmedabad
6. Junagarh Sahitva Sabha, Junagarh, Saurashtra
7. Lekhak Milan, Bombay.
8. Narmad Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad
9. Premanand Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad
10. Prachya Vidya Mandir, Baroda
11. Rajkot Sahitya Sabha, Rajkot, Saurashtra
12. University School of Gujarati Languages and Literature, Ahmedabad

Hindi

1. Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad
2. Assam Prantiya Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Gauhati
3. Bangiya Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta
4. Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Allahabad
5. Bihar Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Patna
6. Bihar Rashtra Bhasha Parishad, Patna
7. Bombay Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Bombay.

[1] Appendix to Chapter XXV.

8 Bombay Hindi Sabha, Bombay
9 Braj Sahitya Mandal, Mathura
10. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras,
11 Deo Sahitya Parishad, Tikamgarh, Vindhya Pradesh
12 Gujarat Prantiya Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Ahmedabad
13. Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Bharatpur, Rajasthan
14 Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Meerut
15 Hindi Vidyapitha, Deoghar, Bihar
16 Hindustani Academy, Allahabad
17. Hyderabad Rajya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad
18 Karnatak Prantiya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Dharwar
19 Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras
20 Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tripunithura, Cochin
21 Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore
22 Maharashtra Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Poona
23 Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Jabalpur
24 Mysore Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Mysore
25 Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Agra
26. PEPSU Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Kapurthala
27 Prasad Parishad, Banaras
28. Punjab Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Ambala Cantt
29 Rajasthan Prantiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Jaipur
30. Raghuraj Sahitya Parishad, Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh
31. Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha
32 Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad
33 Sahitya Sadan, Abohar, Ferozepur, Punjab
34 Sansadiya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi
35. Shasan Sahitya Parishad, Nagpur
36. Tamilnadu Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tiruchirapalli
37. Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad
38 Utkal Prantiya Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Cuttack
39. Vidarbh Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Nagpur

Kannada

1 Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore
2. Karnatak Seva Sangh, Madras
3 Karnatak Vidyavardhak Sangh, Dharwar

Kashmiri

1. Bazmi Kung Posh, c/o Kashmiri Cultural Congress, Srinagar
2. Kashmir Bazmi Adab, Lal Chowk, Srinagar

Malayalam

1. Kerala Kala Samsat, Trivandrum
2. Purogamana Sahitya Sankhadan Kottayam
3. Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Ernaculam

Marathi

1. Delhi Marathi Sahitya Mandal, New Delhi
2 Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Bombay
3. Marathi Sahitya Parishad, Poona
4 Marathi Sahitya Sabha, Indore
5. Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Aurangabad
6 Vidarbha Sahitya Parishad, Nagpur

Oriya

Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack

Punjabi

1 Khalsa Tract Society, Amritsar
2 Punjabi Sahitya Parishad, Amritsar
3 Punjabi Sahit Akadami, Ludhiana
4. Punjabi Sahit Sabha, New Delhi
5 Punjabi Sabha, Camp College, New Delhi

Sanskrit

1. Asiatic Society, Calcutta
2 Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta
3 Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad, Bombay
4 Sanskrit Sahitya Sangh, Lucknow
5 Government Sanskrit College, Banaras

Tamil

1. Madras Presidency Tamil Sangham, Tinnevelly
2 Tamil Academy, Madras
3 Tamil Vallarchi Kalagam, Madras
4 Tamil Writers' Association, Madras

Telugu

1 Andhra Sahitya Parishad, Kakinada
2 Andhra Saraswat Parishad, Hyderabad
3 Rayalaseema Kavi Panditta Parishad
4 Telengana Writers' Association, Hyderabad
5 Telugu Bhasha Samiti (Telugu Academy), Madras

Urdu

1. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aligarh
2. Anjuman-e-Tamir Pasand Musnafin, Bhopal
3. Dar-ul-Musannafean (Shibli Academy), Azamgarh
4 Idara-e-Abbiyal-e-Urdu, Hyderabad
5 Jamia-e-Urdu, Agra
6 Urdu Sabha, Delhi.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

Dance, Drama and Music

1 Silchar Sangeet Vidyalaya, P O Silchar, Cachar (Assam)
2. Gauripur Music School, Gauripur (Assam)
3. Binapani Natya Samity, Hoiborgaon, Nowgong (Assam)
4. Dibrugarh Jnanadayinee Sangitayan, P O Rahbari, Dibrugarh (Assam)
5 Ajmer Music College, Ajmer
6. Poona Bharat Gayan Smaj, 861, Sada siva Peth, Poona (Bombay)
7. Vishnu Sangeet Vidyalaya, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik (Bombay)
8. Shri Krishna Sangeet Vidyalaya, Bijapur (Bombay)
9. Gandharva Mahavidyalya, Dalmia Building, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad (Bombay)

10. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Poona (Bombay)
11. Gyan Smaj and Deval Club, Khasbagh, Kolhapur (Bombay)
12. Vyas Academy of Music, Dadar, Bombay
13. Bharatiya Sangit Shikshapith, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
14. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, (School of Indian Music), Near Royal Opera House, Bombay
15. Union High School Music Circle, Malji Road, Broach (B S)
16 Anand Prakash Karnatac Natya Sangh, P. O Hulval Taluka Jamkhandi, Bijapur (Bombay)
17. Indian National Theatre, Krishnabai Hall, Babulnath Temple, Babulnath Road, Bombay
18 Saraswati Gayan Smaj, Pandharpur, Poona (Bombay)
19. Bihar Secretariat Club, Patna (Bihar)
20. Shri Maruthandan Shahabad Sangeet Sang, Arrah (Bihar)
21 Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Jhaji Kodhi, Kadamkuan, Patna-3 (Bihar)
22. Vindhya Kala Mandir Kanpur, Patna (Bihar)
23 Andhra Nataka Kala Parishat, Madras
24 Gitabitan, 155 Russa Road, Calcutta (West Bengal)
25. Perambur Sangeet Sabha, Perambur, Madras
26 Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha, Vani Mahal, Gopinath Narayanswami Chetty Road, Thyagarajanagar, Madras
27 Shri Parthasarathy Swami Sabha, 68 T P Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras
28 Music Academy, Madras
29. Kalai Kazhakam, Devakottai, Distt Ramnand (Madras)
30 Nataka Kazhagam, 14 Mount Road, Madras
31. Indian Fine Arts Society, Y.M I A, Building, 9 Armenian Street, Madras
32. Madras Secretariat Andhra Association, Fort St George, Madras
33 Madras Secretariat Party, Fort St George, Madras
34. Kala Kshetra, Adyar, Madras
35 Egmore Dramatic Society, 43 Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras
36. Shri Varalakshmi Academies of Fine Arts, Mysore
37. Delhi Natya Sangh, 27 Akbar Road, New Delhi
38. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, 165-D Kamla Nagar, Delhi,
39. Sangeet Niketan, Baradari, Ballimaran, Delhi
40. Indian National Theatre, 14 Narendra Place, New Delhi
41. Sangeet Bharati, G Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi
42. Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 18 Curzon Road, New Delhi
43. Kala Mandal, 854 Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad
44. Hyderabad Music and Dance Academy, Hyderabad
45. Vijay Fine Arts Assn Troop Bazar, Hyderabad
46. Sangeet Samaj College, Tilak Road, Meerut (U P)
47. Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, Lashkar, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat)
48. Kala Vikash Kendra, Gangamandir, Cuttack (Orissa)
49 Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri (Orissa)
50 National Music Association, Baxi Bazar, Cuttack (Orissa)
51. Hrishikesh Sangeet Vidyalaya, Nabadwip, (West Bengal)
52. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
53 Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthi, (Travancore-Cochin)
54 Andhra Ganakala Parishad, Rajamundri (S I)
55. Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Kaisarbagh, Lucknow (U P)
56 Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapith, Kaisarbagh, Lucknow (U.P.)

ART INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES

1 Government School of Art, Patna (Bihar)
2 Sarda Ukil School of Art, 66, Queensway, New Delhi
3 Ukil School of Art, Bhelupura, Banaras (U P)
4. School of Arts, Trivandrum (Travancore-Cochin)
5. Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
6 Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow (U P)
7 Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, P T
8 Sir J J School of Art, Bombay
9. Kala-Bhawan, Viswa-Bharati, Santiniketan (W Bengal)
10 Indian Art School, 139, Dharmtola Street, Calcutta
11. Government College of Arts and Crafts 28 Chowringhee, Calcutta
12 Shree Lakshmi Kala-Bhawan, Dhar (Madhya Bharat)
13. A V S School of Art, Bhimavaram, W Godavari (Andhra)
14 Model Art Institute, Noor Building, Dadar, Bombay-14
15 Allahabad School of Art, 9, Lothian Road Allahabad (U P)
16 Kala-Niketan, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
17. Sri Vikrama School of Art, Jeypore (Orissa)
18. Art Department, Delhi Polytechnic, Kashmere Gate, Delhi
19 Art Department, Scindia School, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat)
20 Kala Vibhag, Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali (Rajasthan)
21 Art Department, Doon School, Dehra Dun (U P)
22 Art Department, Jamia Milla Islamia, Jamianagar, Delhi
23. Art Department, Daly College, Indore (M B)
24. Art Department, Mayo College, Ajmer

25. Government Art School, Trichur (Travancore-Cochin)
26. Art Department, Shiam Sunder Memorial Institution, Chandausi (U P)
27. Calcutta Art Society, 7, Lindsay Street, Calcutta
28. Indian Society of Oriental Art, Senate Hall, Calcutta University, Calcutta
29. Academy of Fine Arts, Indian Museum House, Calcutta
30. "Rupa-Vani", 12-A, Joy Mitter Street, Calcutta-5
31. The Indian Institute of Art in Industry, Artistry House, Park Street, Calcutta
32. Calcutta Group, 190 B, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29
33. The Gujarati Kala Mandal, 100-102, Vithal Bhai Patel Road, Bombay
34 Youths' Art and Culture Circle, Sakseria Chambers, 139, Meadows Street, Bombay
35 Art Society of India, Sandhurst Road, Bombay
36. Bombay Art Society Jehangir Art Gallery, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay
37 Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Cooper Road, Amritsar (Punjab)
38. Silpa-Kala Parishad, Government School of Art, Patna (Bihar)
39. Nagpur School of Fine Art Society, Nagpur (M P)
40. U P Artists' Association, 37, Hazratganj, Lucknow
41. Gujarat Kala Sangh Chitrasala, 43, Brahmin Mitra Mandal Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad
42. National Heritage Preservation Society, Bundi (Rajasthan)
43. Progressive Painters' Association, 2, Casa Major Road, Egmore, Madras
44. Progressive Artists' Association, P.B. No. 32, Srinagar (Kashmir)
45. Rajputana Fine Arts Association, Government College, Ajmer
46. Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Bazar Mulla Zarif, Rampur (U P)
47. Kala Darshan, Bhadra, Mission Road, Ahmedabad (Bombay)
48. Ajmer-Marwara Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Jones Ganj, Ajmer
49. Kalakar Parishad, 550, Colonelganj, Allahabad (U P)
50. Culture Centre, Indian Union Club, Ootacamund (Madras)
51. Hyderabad Art Society, c/o Government School of Art, Hyderabad
52 Vidya-Bhawan Society, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
53 The Friday Group of Artists, 93, Nandlalpura, Indore (M B)
54. Government School of Arts, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
55 All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Old Mill Road, New Delhi
56 Triveni Kala Sangam, M. Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi
57. Delhi Silpi Chakra, Queensway, New Delhi
58 Indian Sculptors' Association, Bombay
59 Bombay Artists' Group, Bombay
60 Institute of Architects, Bombay
61. South Indian Painters' Association, Madras
62. Kalakshetra, Madras
63. Kala Bhavan, Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras (U.P.)

AKADAMI AWARDS FOR MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA

1953

MUSIC

1. *Hindustani Vocal* . Rajab Khan
2. *Hindustani Instrumental* .. Ahmed Jan Thirakwa
3. *Karnataka Vocal* .. Vasudevachar
4. *Karnataka Instrumental* .. Palladam Sanjeevarao

No awards for dance and drama were made for the year 1953 The *Sangeet Natak Akadami*, however, conferred its fellowship on the following distinguished artistes

1. Ariakkudi Ramanujam Iyengar
2. Alauddin Khan
3. Hafiz Ali Khan
4. Prithvi Raj Kapoor

1954

MUSIC

1. *Hindustani Vocal* .. Anant Manohar Joshi
2. *Hindustani Instrumental* . Govind Rao Burhanpurkar
3. *Karnataka Vocal* . Maharajapuram Vishwanatha Aiyar
4. *Karnataka Instrumental* Rajaratnam Pillai

DANCE

1. *Bharatnatyam* Srimati Balasaraswati
2. *Kathak* .. Shambhoo Maharaj

DRAMA

1. Bal Gandharva
2. Gubbi Veeranna

OUTSTANDING BOOKS SELECTED FOR A CASH AWARD OF Rs. 5,000 EACH

1. Assamese *Bana Phul* (Poems) by Jatindranath Dowerah
2. Bengali: .. *Shreestha Kavita* (Poems) by late Jeevananda Das
3. Gujarati . *Mahadev Bhaini*, the late Mahadev Desai's Diary
4. Hindi: *Him Tarangini* (Poems) by Makhanlal Chaturvedi
5. Kannada: .. *Shri Ramayana Darshan* (Epic) by "Kuvempu"
6. Malayalam: .. *Bhasa Sahitya Charitram* (History of Malayalam literature in seven volumes) by R. Narayana Panikkar
7. Marathi: . *Vaidik Sanskriticha Vikas* (Cultural history of Vedic India) by Laxman Shastri Joshi
8. Oriya: .. *Amrutara Santon* (Novel dealing with tribal life) by Gopinath Mohanti
9. Punjabi: . *Merey Saian Jeo* (Poems) by Bhai Vir Singh
10. Tamil: .. *Tamil Inbam* (Essays) by R P Sethu Pillai
11. Telugu: .. *Andhrula Sanghika Charitra* (Social history of the Andhras as revealed through literature) by the late Saravaram Pratap Reddy
12. Urdu: .. *Maal Aur Nashiyat* (Philosophic treatise) by Zafar Hussain Khan

A book in Kashmiri is still to be selected for the award. No original compositions in Sanskrit and English, published since independence, were sufficiently outstanding to merit the award.

INDEX

TO PARENTS OF BOYS LEAVING HIGH SCHOOL

Check your son's suitability for a commission in the G.D. Branch of the I. A. F.

Your boy's future depends on your answering these questions conscientiously

		YES	NO
*1.	He is physically fit.		
2.	He is fond of sports and games.		
*3.	He is interested in flying		
4.	He is keen to travel and see India.		
5.	He has forceful, well-balanced character.		
6.	He is a loyal and resolute leader.		
7	He makes friends easily.		
8.	He believes in National service and a disciplined life.		
9.	He has passed the matriculation or its equivalent.		
*10.	He is of Indian Nationality.		

You must be able to say "Yes" to questions marked (*). He is good officer material for a commissioned rank in the Indian Air Force if you can give him at least eight 'Yes' ticks.

If he comes up to these preliminary standards, write to the

AIR FORCE RECRUITING ADJUTANT

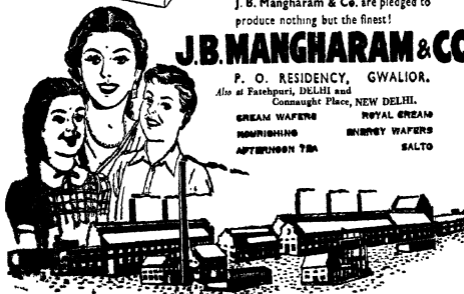
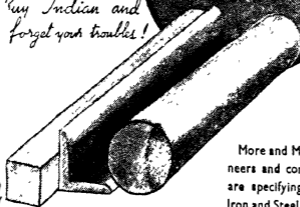
of your area for fuller information.

Issued by Air Headquarters, Directorate of Personnel (P.O.S.) NEW DELHI.

36 Years of proud service to the Nation!

36 years ago J. B. Mangharam & Co. produced their first biscuit. Today, they operate the largest factory in Asia and produce some of the finest varieties of biscuits & high class confectionery.

J. B. Mangharam & Co. are rightly proud, not only of their contribution to India's drive for self-sufficiency, but also because of their enterprise which gives employment to thousands of people both in the manufacturing plant, as well as in the vast network of their selling and distribution organisation throughout the four corners of the country.

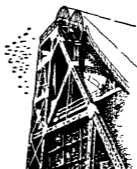
J. B. Mangharam & Co. are pledged to produce nothing but the finest!

Remember
Buy Indian and
forget your troubles!
More and More Engineers and contractors, are specifying Mysore Iron and Steel for large and small jobs with complete satisfaction.
The
MYSORE

as an eagle
with every part
always as good
as new, an aircraft is
as airworthy as an eagle
INDIAN AIRLINES
CORPORATION

Industrial Progress In India

When the 18th turned into the 19th century one of Calcutta's best known citizens was William Hickey, whose fascinating memoirs enable us to relive those almost unbelievable times.

Judging by his memoirs he seems to have known nearly everybody in the city at that time. He may well have been acquainted with Colonel Swinton or James Rolt, who were at that time quietly and unobtrusively laying foundations upon which has been built what is now one of the oldest, largest, and soundest industrial and commercial organizations in the eastern hemisphere.

Today the name of Martin Burn Ltd is the first to come to mind when requirements for building, engineering, and machinery are considered. This organization's long participation in the industrial and civic progress of India gives it a unique insight into the needs of every form of development. The story of the growth of the Martin Burn organization is the story of India's industrialization and the expansion of her civic amenities.

For many years there can have been few major projects undertaken in India in which Martin Burn have not played a part at one of the many stages from the planning to the conclusion of the enterprise. The extension of the supply of electricity, the many railways, the provision of adequate water supplies; the design and building of civic, religious and commercial buildings — all have been assisted by the Martin Burn organization.

HUSH, DRUMMER...
There's no need to beat the big drum—for who
doesn't know Dunlop, the *first* name in tyres.
The world's first pneumatic tyre, the first tyre to reach
India, the first tyre to be made in the country—
one could go on and on listing Dunlop firsts.
Behind this fine record lies a restless creative urge
never content to trudge along the beaten track
Dunlop take just pride in their half century
of leadership, but combined with this is a deep
sense of humility at the thought of targets that
still challenge human ingenuity.
If courage and endeavour have their reward,
time will add fresh lustre to the name of
DUNLOP as each landmark is left behind
in a constant striving for progress
DUNLOP
Equips the Wheels of the Nation
DX-4M